

IDENTICAL IN SUBSTANCE RULEMAKING ADDENDUM FINAL

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

PART 611
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBPART G: LEAD AND COPPER

Section

611.350	General Requirements
611.351	Applicability of Corrosion Control
611.352	Corrosion Control Treatment
611.353	Source Water Treatment

611.354	Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacing Lead Service Lines	Removed Lead from Section 611.886 heading
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611.355	Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring and Mitigation
611.356	Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper
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SUBPART U: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS

Section

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611.885	Report Delivery and Recordkeeping

611.886	Summary of Report Content	Added Section 611.886
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<u>SUBPART AH: INTERIM LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS 2024</u>		
<u>Section</u> <u>611.2350</u>	<u>General Requirements</u>	Added Subpart <u>AH</u> for Interim Lead and Copper

611.2351 611.2352 611.2353 611.2354 611.2355 611.2356 611.2357 611.2358 611.2359 611.2360 611.2361 611.2362 611.2363	Applicability of Corrosion Control Corrosion Control Treatment Source Water Treatment Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacing Lead Service Lines Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring and Mitigation Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters Monitoring for Lead and Copper in Source Water Analytical Methods Reporting Recordkeeping Monitoring for Lead in Schools and Childcare Facilities Small Supplier Compliance Flexibility	Rule Revisions 2024..
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SUBPART AZ: PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)		
Section 611.7900 611.7901 611.7902 611.7903 611.7904 611.7905	General Requirements Analytical Requirements Monitoring Requirements Compliance Requirements Reporting and Recordkeeping Violations	Added Subpart AZ for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) .

Section 611.101 Definitions

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin. 611.101	40 CFR 141.2
“Hazard Index (HI)” is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured regulated PFAS component contaminant concentration in water (e.g., expressed as parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l)) by the associated health-based water concentration (HBWC) expressed in the same units as the measured concentration (e.g., ppt or ng/l). For PFAS, a mixture Hazard Index greater than 1 (unitless) is an exceedance of the MCL.	<i>Hazard Index (HI)</i> is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured regulated PFAS component contaminant concentration in water (e.g., expressed as parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l)) by the associated health-based water concentration (HBWC) expressed in the same units as the measured concentration (e.g., ppt or ng/l). For PFAS, a mixture Hazard Index greater than 1 (unitless) is an exceedance of the MCL.
“Hazard quotient (HQ)” means the ratio of the measured concentration in drinking water to the health-based water concentration (HBWC).	<i>Hazard quotient (HQ)</i> means the ratio of the measured concentration in drinking water to the health-based water concentration (HBWC).
“Health-based water concentration (HBWC)” means level below which there are no known or anticipated adverse health effects over a lifetime of exposure, including sensitive populations and life stages, and allows for an adequate margin of safety.	<i>Health-based water concentration (HBWC)</i> means level below which there are no known or anticipated adverse health effects over a lifetime of exposure, including sensitive populations and life stages, and allows for an adequate margin of safety.
“HFPO-DA or GenX chemicals” means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 122499-17-6, chemical formula C6F11O3-, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry preferred name 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.	<i>HFPO-DA or GenX chemicals</i> means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 122499-17-6, chemical formula C6F11O3-, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry preferred name 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
<u>“PFBS” means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45187-15-3, chemical formula C4F9SO3-, perfluorobutane sulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.</u>	<i>PFBS</i> means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45187-15-3, chemical formula C4F9SO3-, perfluorobutane sulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.
<u>“PFHxS” means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 108427-53-8, chemical formula C6F13SO3-, perfluorohexane sulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.</u>	<i>PFHxS</i> means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 108427-53-8, chemical formula C6F13SO3-, perfluorohexane sulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.
<u>“PFNA” means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 72007-68-2, chemical formula C9F17O2-, perfluorononanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.</u>	<i>PFNA</i> means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 72007-68-2, chemical formula C9F17O2-, perfluorononanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.
<u>“PFOA” means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45285-51-6, chemical formula C8F15O2-, perfluorooctanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.</u>	<i>PFOA</i> means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45285-51-6, chemical formula C8F15O2-, perfluorooctanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.
<u>“PFOS” means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45298-90-6, chemical formula C8F17SO3-, perfluorooctanesulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.</u>	<i>PFOS</i> means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45298-90-6, chemical formula C8F17SO3-, perfluorooctanesulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.2 and other sources as noted.

Section 611.102 Incorporations by Reference

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
35 Ill. Admin. 611.102(a) ASTM Methods. Available from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 (610-832-9585 or https://www.astm.org/products-services/standards-and-publications.html).	Removed 610-832-9585 or
“ASTM D3454-18” means “Standard Test Method for Radium-226 in Water”, approved 20 18 ⁰⁵ , referenced in Section 611.720.	Modified date.
<u>“ASTM D3454-21” means “Standard Test Method for Radium-226 in Water”, approved 2021, referenced in Section 611.720.</u>	Added Method.
<u>“Hach 10312 (22)” means Hach Method 10312, “Spectrophotometric Measurement of Fluoride in Finished Drinking Water Aluminum -Chromazurol S Complex (AL-CAS) Using Planar Reagent-filled Cuvettes,” Revision 1.0 (August 2022). Referenced in Section 611.611.</u>	Added:Method.
<u>Method 537.1, Version 2.0: Determination of Selected Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS), EPA/600/R-20/006, March 2020</u>	Added Method 537.1.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
SM Methods. Approved as the version in the indicated editions of “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater”. Available from the American Public Health Association, 800 I Street NW, Washington, DC 20005, 202-777-2742; American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235, 303-794-7711, https://www.awwa.org/Publications/Standard-Methods ; Water Environment Federation, 601 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, 800-666-0206, www.wef.org ; or Standard Methods Online, 800-633-4931, www.standardmethods.org .	Removed website.
-----“SM 2130 B (01)” means Method 2130 B, “Turbidity”, “Nephelometric Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 2320 B (97)” means Method 2320 B, “Alkalinity”, “Titration Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> , -editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 2320 B (97)” means Method 2320 B, “Alkalinity”, “Titration Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> , -editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 2320 B (97)” means Method 2320 B, “Alkalinity”, “Titration Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> , -editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 2510 B (97)” means Method 2510 B, “Conductivity”, “Laboratory Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 2320 B (97)” means Method 2320 B, “Alkalinity”, “Titration Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> , -editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 2510 B (97)” means Method 2510 B, “Conductivity”, “Laboratory Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 2550 (10)” means Method 2550, “Temperature, Laboratory and Field Methods”, only the version in the 22 nd , and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 3111 B (99)” means Method 3111 B, “Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry”, “Direct Air-Acetylene Flame Method” <u>only the versions in the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th editions</u> . Referenced in Sections 611.611 and 611.612.	Added <u>SM Methods</u> .
“SM 3111 D (99)” means Method 3111 D, “Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry”, “Direct Nitrous Oxide-Acetylene Flame Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 3112 B (09)” means Method 3112 B, “Metals by Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometry”, “Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method”, only the version in the 22 nd , and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 3113 B (10)” means Method 3113 B, “Metals by Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometry”, “Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometric	Added SM Method.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
Method”, only the version in the 22 nd , and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.611 and 611.612.	
“SM 3114 B (09)” means Method 3114 B, “Metals by Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometry”, “Manual Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method”, only the version in the 22 nd , and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 3120 B (99)” means Method 3120 B, “Metals by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy”, “Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.611 and 611.612.	Added SM Method.
“SM 3500-Ca B (97)” means Method 3500-Ca B, “Calcium”, “EDTA Titrimetric Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 3500-Mg B (97)” means Method 3500-Mg B, “Magnesium”, “Calculation Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 3500-Mg B (97)” means Method 3500-Mg B, “Magnesium”, “Calculation Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 3500-Mg B (97)” means Method 3500-Mg B, “Magnesium”, “Calculation Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4110 B (00)” means Method 4110 B, “Determination of Anions by Ion Chromatography”, “Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-Cl D (00)” means Method 4500-Cl D, “Chlorine (Residual)”, “Amperometric Titration Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.381 and 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-Cl E (00)” means Method 4500-Cl E, “Chlorine (Residual)”, “Low-Level Amperometric Titration Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.381 and 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-Cl F (00)” means Method 4500-Cl F, “Chlorine (Residual)”, “DPD Ferrous Titrimetric Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.381 and 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-Cl G (00)” means Method 4500-Cl G, “Chlorine (Residual)”, “DPD Colorimetric Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.381 and 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-Cl H (00)” means Method 4500-Cl H, “Chlorine (Residual)”, “Syringaldazine (FACTS) Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.381 and 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-ClO ₂ C (00)” means Method 4500-ClO ₂ C, “Chlorine Dioxide”, “Amperometric Method I”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
“SM 4500-ClO ₂ E (00)” means Method 4500-ClO ₂ E, “Chlorine Dioxide”, “Amperometric Method II”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.381 and 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-CN⁻ C (97)” means Method 4500-CN⁻ C, “Cyanide”, “Total Cyanide after Distillation”, only the version in the 20th edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Removed reference.
“SM 4500-CN ⁻ C (99)” means Method 4500-CN ⁻ C, “Cyanide”, “Total Cyanide after Distillation”, only the version in the <u>20th</u> , 21 st and 22 nd -editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-CN ⁻ C (16)” means Method 4500-CN ⁻ C, “Cyanide”, “Total Cyanide after Distillation”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-CN ⁻ E (99)” means Method 4500-CN ⁻ E, “Cyanide”, “Colorimetric Method”, only the version in the 21 st , and 22 nd , <u>23rd, and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added the SM Methods.
“SM 4500-CN ⁻ F (99)” means Method 4500-CN ⁻ F, “Cyanide”, “Cyanide-Selective Electrode Method”, only the version in the 21 st <u>and</u> 22 nd editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Non substantive changes.
“SM 4500-CN ⁻ F (16)” means Method 4500-CN ⁻ F, “Cyanide”, “Cyanide-Ion Selective Electrode Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-CN ⁻ F (16)” means Method 4500-CN ⁻ F, “Cyanide”, “Cyanide-Ion Selective Electrode Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-CN ⁻ G (16)” means Method 4500-CN ⁻ G, “Cyanide”, “Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination after Distillation”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-F ⁻ B (97)” means Method 4500-F ⁻ B, “Fluoride”, “Preliminary Distillation Step”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-F ⁻ C (97)” means Method 4500-F ⁻ C, “Fluoride”, “Ion-Selective Electrode Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-F ⁻ D (97)” means Method 4500-F ⁻ D, “Fluoride”, “SPADNS Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-F ⁻ E (97)” means Method 4500-F ⁻ E, “Fluoride”, “Complexone Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
<u>“SM 4500-H⁺ B (21)” means Method 4500-H⁺ B, “pH Value”, “Electrometric Method”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.</u>	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-NO ₃ ⁻ D (16)” means Method 4500-NO ₃ ⁻ D, “Nitrogen (Nitrate)”, “Nitrate Electrode Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-NO ₃ ⁻ E (16)” means Method 4500-NO ₃ ⁻ E, “Nitrogen (Nitrate)”, “Cadmium Reduction Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-NO ₃ ⁻ F (16)” means Method 4500-NO ₃ ⁻ F, “Nitrogen (Nitrate)”, “Automated Cadmium Reduction Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-NO ₂ ⁻ B (00)” means Method 4500-NO ₂ ⁻ B, “Nitrogen (Nitrite)”, “Colorimetric Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-O ₃ B (97)” means Method 4500-O ₃ B, “Ozone (Residual)”, “Indigo Colorimetric Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22 nd , and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-P E (05)” means Method 4500-P E, “Phosphorus”, “Ascorbic Acid Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-P F (05)” means Method 4500-P F, “Phosphorus”, “Automated Ascorbic Acid Reduction Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-SiO ₂ C (97)” means Method 4500-SiO ₂ C, “Silica”, “Molybdosilicate Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-SiO ₂ D (97)” means Method 4500-SiO ₂ D, “Silica”, “Heteropoly Blue Method”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
“SM 4500-SiO ₂ E (97)” means Method 4500-SiO ₂ E, “Silica”, “Automated Method for Molybdate-Reactive Silica”, only the version in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.611.	Added SM Method.
<u>“SM 5310 B (22)” means Method 5310 B, “Total Organic Carbon (TOC)”, “High-Temperature Combustion Method”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.381.</u>	Added SM Method.
“SM 5310 C (14)” means Method 5310 C, “Total Organic Carbon (TOC)”, “Persulfate-Ultraviolet or Heated-Persulfate Oxidation Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> edition. Referenced in Section 611.381.	Added SM Method.
“SM 5910 B (13)” means Method 5910 B, “UV-Absorbing Organic Constituents”, “Ultraviolet Absorption Method”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.381.	Added SM Method.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
“SM 6251 B (07)” means Method 6251 B, “Disinfection By-Products: Haloacetic Acids and Trichlorophenol”, “Micro Liquid-Liquid Extraction Gas Chromatographic Method”, only the version in the 22 nd , and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.381.	Added SM Method.
“SM 6610 B (04)” means Method 6610, “Carbamate Pesticides”, “High-Performance Liquid Chromatographic Method”, only the version in 22 nd , and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.645.	Added SM Method.
“SM 6640 B (06)” means Method 6640 B, “Acidic Herbicide Compounds”, “Micro Liquid-Liquid Extraction Gas Chromatographic Method”, only the version in 22 nd , and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.645.	Added SM Method.
“SM 6651 B (05)” means Method 6651 B, “Glyphosate Herbicide”, “Liquid Chromatographic Post-Column Fluorescence Method”, only the version in 22 nd , and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.645.	Added SM Method.
<u>“SM 7110 B (21)” means Method 7110 B, “Gross Alpha and Beta Radioactivity (Total, Suspended, and Dissolved)”, “Evaporation Method for Gross Alpha-Beta”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.720.</u>	Added SM Method.
<u>“SM 7110 C (21)” means Method 7110 C, “Gross Alpha and Beta Radioactivity (Total, Suspended, and Dissolved)”, “Evaporation Method for Gross Alpha-Beta”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.720.</u>	Added SM Method.
<u>“SM 7110 D (21)” means Method 7110 D, “Gross Alpha and Beta Radioactivity (Total, Suspended, and Dissolved)”, “Liquid Scintillation Spectroscopic Method for Gross Alpha-Beta Radioactivity in Drinking Water”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.720.</u>	Added SM Method.
<u>“SM 7120 (21)” means Method 7120, “Gamma-Emitting Radionuclides”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.720.</u>	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-Cs B (00)” means Method 7500-Cs B, “Radioactive Cesium”, “Precipitation Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-I B (00)” means Method 7500-I B, “Radioactive Iodine”, “Precipitation Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-I C (00)” means Method 7500-I C, “Radioactive Iodine”, “Ion-Exchange Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-I D (00)” means Method 7500-I D, “Radioactive Iodine”, “Distillation Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-Ra B (01)” means Method 7500-Ra B, “Radium”, “Precipitation Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
“SM 7500-Ra C (01)” means Method 7500-Ra C, “Radium”, “Emanation Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-Ra D (01)” means Method 7500-Ra D, “Radium”, “Sequential Precipitation Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-Ra E (07)” means Method 7500-Ra E, “Radium”, “Gamma Spectrometry Method”, only the version in the <u>22nd</u> , 23rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-Sr B (01)” means Method 7500-Sr B, “Total Radioactive Strontium and Strontium 90”, “Precipitation Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
<u>“SM 7500-³H B (22)” means Method 7500-³H B, “Tritium”, “Liquid Scintillation Spectrometric Method”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.720.</u>	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-U B (00)” means Method 7500-U B, “Uranium”, “Radiochemical Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd , <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
“SM 7500-U C (00)” means Method 7500-U C, “Uranium”, “Isotopic Method”, only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Added SM Method.
<u>“SM 9215 B (22)” means Method 9215 B, “Heterotrophic Plate Count”, “Pour Plate Method”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.531.</u>	Added SM Method.
“SM 9221 A (14)” means Method 9221 A, “Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Introduction”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9221 B (14)” means Method 9221 B, “Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.531 and 611.1052.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9221 C (14)” means Method 9221 C, “Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Estimation of Bacterial Density”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9221 D (14)” means Method 9221 D, “Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.1052.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9221 E (14)” means Method 9221 E, “Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Thermotolerant (Fecal) Coliform Procedure”, only the version in the 23 rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9221 F (14)” means Method 9221 F, “Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Escherichia Coli Procedure Using	Added SM Method.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
Fluorogenic Substrate”, only the version in the 23rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.802 and 611.1052.	
“SM 9222 A (22)” means Method 9222 A, “Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Introduction”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9222 B (22)” means Method 9222 B, “Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure using Endo Media”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9222 C (22)” means Method 9222 C, “Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.531 and 611.1052.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9222 D (22)” means Method 9222 B, “Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Thermotolerant (Fecal) Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure” only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9222 H (22)” means Method 9222 H, “Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Partitioning E. coli from MF Total Coliform and E. coli using EC-MUG Broth”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.1052.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9222 I (22)” means Method 9222 I, “Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Partitioning E. coli from MF Total Coliform and E. coli using NA-MUG Agar”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.802 and 611.1052.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9222 J (22)” means Method 9222 J, “Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Simultaneous Detection of Total Coliform and E. coli by Dual-Chromogen Membrane Filter Procedure”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.802 and 611.1052.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9223 B (16)” means Method 9223 B, “Enzyme Substrate Coliform”, “Enzyme Substrate” (also referred to as the variations “Colilert®” and “Colisure™” depending on the medium used), only the version in the 23rd <u>and 24th</u> editions. Referenced in Sections 611.531, 611.802, and 611.1052.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9230 B (13)” means B, “Fecal Streptococcus and Enterococcus Groups”, “Multiple-Tube Techniques”, only the version in the 23rd edition. Referenced in Section 611.802.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9230 B (22)” means Method 9230 B, “Fecal Streptococcus and Enterococcus Groups”, “Multiple-Tube Techniques”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.802.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9230 C (22)” means Method 9230 C, “Fecal Streptococcus and Enterococcus Groups”, “Membrane Filter Techniques”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.802.	Added SM Method.
“SM 9230 D (22)” means Method 9230 D, “Fecal Streptococcus and Enterococcus Groups”, “Fluorogenic Substrate Enterococcus”, only the version in the 24th edition. Referenced in Section 611.802.	Added SM Method.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporation By Reference
BOARD NOTE: The publication dates of the several “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater” editions containing approved methods: 13th edition, 1971 17th edition, 1989 18th edition, 1992 Supplement to 18th edition, 1994 19th edition, 1995 Supplement to 19th edition, 1996 20th edition, 1998 21st edition, 2005 22nd edition, 2012 23rd edition, 2017 <u>24th edition, 2023</u>	Added SM Method publication date.
<u>“USEPA Method 533” means “Method 533”: Determination of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Isotope Dilution Anion Exchange Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry, 815-B-19-020, November 2019</u>	Added USEPA Method.
<u>“Yokogawa Method 820 means Yokogawa 820 “Measurement of Turbidity in Drinking Water by Right Angle Scattered Light Turbidity Analyzer”, Yokogawa 820 Revision 1.0 (November 2022). Available from Yokogawa Electric Corporation, Nakamachi, Musashino-shi, Tokyo, Japan 180-8750.</u>	Added Yokogawa Method.

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporated by Reference
35 Ill.I. Admin. 611.102(b)	
The Board incorporates the following federal regulations by reference: 19 CFR 101.1 (20242) (Definitions), referenced in Section 611.126. 40 CFR 3.3 (20241) (What Definitions Are Applicable to This Part?), referenced in Section 611.105. 40 CFR 3.10 (20241) (What Are the Requirements for Electronic Reporting to EPA?), referenced in Section 611.105. 40 CFR 3.2000 (20241) (What Are the Requirements Authorized State, Tribe, and Local Programs’ Reporting Systems Must Meet?), referenced in Section 611.105. 40 CFR 136.3(a) (20241), referenced in Section 611.1004. Appendix B to 40 CFR 136 (20241), referenced in Sections 611.359, 611.609, and 611.646.	Updated statute reference dates

Illinois Administrative Code	Incorporated by Reference
40 CFR 141.21(f)(6)(i) and (f)(6)(ii) (20241), referenced in Section 611.802. 40 CFR 142.20(b)(1) (20241), referenced in Section 611.112. Subpart G of 40 CFR 142 (20241), referenced in Section 611.113.	

Section 611.105 Electronic Reporting

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill.l. Admin. 611.105(a)(4)	
Upon USEPA conferring written approval for submitting any types of documents as electronic documents in lieu of paper documents, as described in subsection (a)(2)(B), the Agency or the Board, as appropriate, must publish a Notice of Public Information in the Illinois Register that describes the documents approved for submission as electronic documents, the USEPA-approved electronic document receiving system for receiving them, the acceptable formats and procedures for their submission, and, as applicable, the date on which the Board or the Agency will begin to receive those submissions. If the event theof USEPA withdrawswithdraw approval for receiving any type of document as an electronic document in lieu of a paper document, the Board or the Agency must similarly cause publication of a Notice of Public Information in the Illinois Register.	Substituted language

Section 611.126 Using Lead-Free Pipes, Fittings, Fixtures, Solder, and Flux for Drinking Water

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill.l. Admin Section 611.126(g)(2)	
Toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, fire hydrants, service saddles, and water distribution main gate valves (if provided the valves are at least two inches (5.1 cm) in diameter or larger). BOARD NOTE: Subsection (g) derives from 40 CFR 143.16.	Substituted language

Section 611.130 Special Requirements for Certain Variances and Adjusted Standards

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.130(b)(1) BOARD NOTE	
BOARD NOTE: USEPA lists BAT for each SOC and VOC at 40 CFR 142.62(a) for the purposes of variances and exemptions (adjusted standards). That list is identical to the lists at 40 CFR 141.61(b) <u>and (d)</u> , which corresponds with Section 611.311(b).	Added PFAS reference location for BAT

Section 611.276 Recycle Provisions

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.276(d)	40 CFR 141.76(d)
Recordkeeping. The supplier must collect and keep <u>retain</u> on file the recycle flow information subsections (d)(1) through (d)(6) specify for review and evaluation by the Agency:	Substituted language

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.76.

SUBPART F: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs) AND MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS (MRDLs)35 Ill. Admin Section 611.301(d)

Section 611.311 ~~Revised~~ MCLs for Organic Chemical Contaminants

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.311	40 CFR 141.61
Revised MCLs for Organic Chemical Contaminants	Maximum contaminant levels for organic contaminants.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.311(a)	40 CFR 141.61(a)
<u>Maximum Contaminant Levels for</u> Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminants. The MCLs for VOCs apply to CWS suppliers and NTNCWS suppliers:	The following maximum contaminant levels for volatile organic contaminants apply to community and non-transient, non-community water systems.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.311(b)	40 CFR 141.61(b)
USEPA <u>, under section 1412 of SDWA</u> identifies <u>in this subsection (b)</u> granular activated carbon (GAC), packed tower aeration (PTA), or oxidation (OX) as BAT, <u>treatment technique, or other means available</u> for achieving compliance with the MCLs for VOCs, <u>and</u> SOCs in subsections (a) and (c) <u>except for per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)</u> as indicated:.....	The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies as indicated in table 2 to this <u>paragraph (b)</u> granular activated carbon (GAC), packed tower aeration (PTA), or oxidation (OX) as the best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for organic contaminants identified in <u>paragraphs (a) and (c)</u> of this section, except for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Illinois Administrative Code				Code of Federal Regulations			
CAS No.	Contaminant	BATMCL (mg/L)		CAS No.	Contaminant	BAT	
108-88-3	Toluene	GAC, PTA		108-88-3	Toluene	GAC, PTA	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.311(c)				40 CFR 141.61(c)			
The following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) in Tables 1 and 2 to subsection (c) for synthetic organic contaminants apply to CWS and NTNCWS suppliers; Table 2 also contains health-based water concentrations (HBWCs) for selected per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) used in calculating the Hazard Index. Synthetic Organic Chemical Contaminants. MCLs for SOCs apply to CWS and NTNCWS suppliers:				The following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section for synthetic organic contaminants apply to community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems; paragraph (c)(2) of this section also contains health-based water concentrations (HBWCs) for selected per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) used in calculating the Hazard Index.			
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.311(c)(1)				40 CFR 141.61(c)(1)			
MCLs for SOCs (except for PFAS) apply to CWS and NTNCWS suppliers:				MCLs for Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Except for PFAS:			
CAS Number	Contaminant	MCL (mg/ L)		CAS Number	Contaminant	MCL(mg/ L)	
116-06-3	Aldicarb*	0.0032		116-06-3	Aldicarb	0.003	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.311(c)(2)				40 CFR 141.61(c)(2)			
MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS apply to CWS and NTNCWS suppliers:				MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS apply to CWS and NTNCWS suppliers:			
CAS Number	Contaminant	MCL (mg/ L)	HBWC (mg/l)	CAS Number	Contaminant	MCL (mg/ L)	HBWC (mg/l)
Not applicable	Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)	1 (unitle ss) ¹	Not applicable	Not applicable	Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)	1 (unitle ss) ¹	Not applicable
122499-17-6	HFPO-DA	.00001	.00001	122499-17-6	HFPO-DA	.00001	.00001
45187-15-3	PFBS	No Individual MCL	.002	45187-15-3	PFBS	No Individual MCL	.002
108427-53-8	PFHxS	.00001	.00001	108427-53-8	PFHxS	.00001	.00001
72007-68-2	PFNA	.00001	.00001	72007-68-2	PFNA	.00001	.00001
45285-51-6	PFOA	.00000	Not applicable	45285-51-6	PFOA	.00000	Not applicable
45298-90-6	PFOS	.00000	Not applicable	45298-90-6	PFOS	.00000	Not applicable
¹ The PFAS Mixture Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured component PFAS concentration in water by the relevant health-based				¹ The PFAS Mixture Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured component PFAS concentration in water by the relevant health-based			

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations																																								
<u>water concentration when expressed in the same units (shown in ng/l for simplification). The HBWC for PFHxS is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for HFPO-DA is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for PFNA is 10 ng/l; and the HBWC for PFBS is 2000 ng/l. A PFAS Mixture Hazard Index greater than 1 (unitless) indicates an exceedance of the health protective level and indicates potential human health risk from the PFAS mixture in drinking water.</u> <u>Hazard Index = ([HFPO-DA_{water} ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFBS_{water} ng/l]/[2000 ng/l]) + ([PFNA_{water} ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFHxS_{water} ng/l]/[10 ng/l])</u> <u>HBWC = health-based water concentration</u> <u>HQ = hazard quotient</u> <u>ng/l = nanograms per liter</u> <u>PFAS_{water} = the concentration of a specific PFAS in water</u>	water concentration when expressed in the same units (shown in ng/l for simplification). The HBWC for PFHxS is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for HFPO-DA is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for PFNA is 10 ng/l; and the HBWC for PFBS is 2000 ng/l. Hazard Index = ([HFPO-DA_{water} ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFBS_{water} ng/l]/[2000 ng/l]) + ([PFNA_{water} ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFHxS_{water} ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) HBWC = health-based water concentration HQ = hazard quotient ng/l = nanograms per liter PFAS_{water} = the concentration of a specific PFAS in water																																								
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.311(d)	40 CFR 141.61(d)																																								
<u>USEPA, under section 1412 of SDWA identifies in Table 1 to subsection (d) the BAT, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for all regulated PFAS identified in subsection (c).</u> <u>Table 1 to Subsection (d) BAT for PFAS Listed in Subsection (c)(2)</u>	The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies in table 3 to this paragraph (d) the best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for all regulated PFAS identified in paragraph (c) of this section: Table 3 to Paragraph (d)—Best Available Technologies for PFAS Listed in Paragraph (c) of This Section																																								
<table><tr><th><u>CAS No.</u></th><th><u>Contaminant</u></th><th><u>BAT</u></th></tr><tr><td><u>Not Applicable</u></td><td><u>Hazard Index</u></td><td><u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>122499-17-6</u></td><td><u>PFAS</u></td><td><u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>108427-53-8</u></td><td><u>HFPO-DA</u></td><td><u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>72007-68-2</u></td><td><u>PHFxs</u></td><td><u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>45285-51-6</u></td><td><u>PFNA</u></td><td><u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>45298-90-6</u></td><td><u>PFOA</u></td><td><u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>PFOS</u></td><td><u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u></td></tr></table>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>BAT</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Hazard Index</u>	<u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u>	<u>122499-17-6</u>	<u>PFAS</u>	<u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u>	<u>108427-53-8</u>	<u>HFPO-DA</u>	<u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u>	<u>72007-68-2</u>	<u>PHFxs</u>	<u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u>	<u>45285-51-6</u>	<u>PFNA</u>	<u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u>	<u>45298-90-6</u>	<u>PFOA</u>	<u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u>		<u>PFOS</u>	<u>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</u>	<table><tr><th>Contaminant</th><th>BAT</th></tr><tr><td>Hazard Index</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr><tr><td>PFAS</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr><tr><td>HFPO-DA</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr><tr><td>PHFxs</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr><tr><td>PFNA</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr><tr><td>PFOA</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr><tr><td>PFOS</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr></table>	Contaminant	BAT	Hazard Index	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.	PFAS	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.	HFPO-DA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.	PHFxs	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.	PFNA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.	PFOA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.	PFOS	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>BAT</u>																																							
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<u>Abbreviations (BAT)</u> <table><tr><td><u>GAC</u></td><td><u>Granular Activated Carbon</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>HPAE</u></td><td><u>Anion Exchange</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>NF</u></td><td><u>Nanofiltration</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>PTA</u></td><td><u>Packed Tower Aeration</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>RO</u></td><td><u>Reverse Osmosis</u></td></tr></table>	<u>GAC</u>	<u>Granular Activated Carbon</u>	<u>HPAE</u>	<u>Anion Exchange</u>	<u>NF</u>	<u>Nanofiltration</u>	<u>PTA</u>	<u>Packed Tower Aeration</u>	<u>RO</u>	<u>Reverse Osmosis</u>																															
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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.311(e)	40 CFR 141.61(e)																																								

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations																		
<u>USEPA, under section 1412 of SDWA, identifies in Table 1 to subsection (e) the affordable technology, treatment technique, or other means available to suppliers serving 10,000 persons or fewer for achieving compliance with the MCLs for all regulated PFAS identified in subsection (c)(2)</u>	The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies in table 4 to this paragraph (e) the affordable technology, treatment technique, or other means available to systems serving 10,000 persons or fewer for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for all regulated PFAS identified in paragraph (c) of this section:																		
<u>Section 611.311(e) List of SSCTs for PFAS.</u> <table> <tr> <td><u>Small System Compliance Technologies¹</u></td><td><u>Affordable for Listed Small System Categories²</u></td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Anion Exchange GAC</u></td><td><u>All size categories.</u></td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Reverse Osmosis,³</u></td><td><u>All size categories.</u></td></tr> <tr> <td><u>Nanofiltration³</u></td><td><u>3,301-10,000.</u></td></tr> </table>	<u>Small System Compliance Technologies¹</u>	<u>Affordable for Listed Small System Categories²</u>	<u>Anion Exchange GAC</u>	<u>All size categories.</u>	<u>Reverse Osmosis,³</u>	<u>All size categories.</u>	<u>Nanofiltration³</u>	<u>3,301-10,000.</u>	Table 4 to Paragraph (e)- Small System Compliance Technologies (SSCTs) for PFAS <table> <tr> <td>Small System Compliance Technologies¹</td><td>Affordable for Listed Small System Categories²</td></tr> <tr> <td>Granular Activated Carbon</td><td>All size categories.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Anion Exchange</td><td>All size categories.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Reverse Osmosis,³</td><td>3,301-10,000.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nanofiltration³</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Small System Compliance Technologies ¹	Affordable for Listed Small System Categories ²	Granular Activated Carbon	All size categories.	Anion Exchange	All size categories.	Reverse Osmosis, ³	3,301-10,000.	Nanofiltration ³	
<u>Small System Compliance Technologies¹</u>	<u>Affordable for Listed Small System Categories²</u>																		
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Nanofiltration ³																			
¹ <u>Section 1412(b)(4)(E)(ii) of SDWA specifies that small system compliance technologies (SSCTs) must be affordable and technically feasible for small systems.</u>	¹ Section 1412(b)(4)(E)(ii) of SDWA specifies that (SSCTs) must be affordable and technically feasible for small systems.																		
²<u>SDWA specifies three categories of small systems: (i) those serving 25 or more, but fewer than 501, (ii) those serving more than 500, but fewer than 3,301, and (iii) those serving more than 3,300, but fewer than 10,001.</u>	²The ACT(ibid.) specifies three categories of small systems: (i) those serving 25 or more, but fewer than 501, (ii) those serving more than 500, but fewer than 3,301, and (iii) those serving more than 3,300, but fewer than 10,001.																		
³<u>Technology rejects a large volume of water and may not be appropriate for areas where water quantity may be an issue.</u>	³Technologies reject a large volume of water and may not be appropriate for areas where water quantity may be an issue.																		

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.61. More stringent state MCLs for 2,4-D, heptachlor, and heptachlor epoxide appear at Section 611.310. In 40 CFR 141.6(g), USEPA postponed the effectiveness of the MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfoxide until it took further action on those MCLs. See 40 CFR 141.6(g) and 57 Fed. Reg. 22178 (May 27, 1992). USEPA later stated that it anticipated taking no action until 2005 on a federal national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) applicable to the aldicarbs. 68 Fed. Reg. 31108 (May 27, 2003). In 2005, USEPA indicated no projected date for final action on the aldicarbs. See 70 Fed. Reg. 27501, 671 (May 16, 2005). An entry for the aldicarbs last appeared in USEPA's Spring 2007 semiannual regulatory agenda, indicating no projected dates for further action. See 72 Fed. Reg. 23156, 97 (Apr. 30, 2007); see also 72 Fed. Reg. 70118, 23 (Dec. 10, 2007) (the first USEPA regulatory agenda that included no entry for the aldicarbs). As of early 2022, USEPA did not include the aldicarbs among the NPDWRs on its webpage. USEPA, Ground Water and Drinking Water, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations; accessed February 16, 2022). While the Board must maintain entries for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, and aldicarb sulfone to maintain consistency with the literal text of the federal rules

(see Sections 7.2 and 17.5 of the Act; 42 U.S.C. 300g-2; 40 CFR 142.10), the Board intends that no aldicarb requirements apply in Illinois until after USEPA adopts such requirements, and the Board removes this statement.

SUBPART G: LEAD AND COPPER

Section 611.350 General Requirements and Action Levels

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulation
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350	40 CFR 141.80
Section 611.350 General Requirements <u>and Action Levels</u>	General requirements and action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)	40 CFR 141.80(a)
Applicability, <u>effective date, compliance deadlines, and scope</u> . <u>The requirements for Subparts G, AG, and AH constitute NPDWRs for lead and copper.</u>	a) <i>Applicability, effective date, and compliance deadlines.</i> The requirements of this subpart constitute the national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper. Added applicability, effective dates, and compliance deadlines for three subparts, G, AG, <u>AH</u> .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.80(a)(1)
Applicability of and Compliance with this Subpart G. This Subpart G and Subpart AG constitute NPDWRs for lead and copper. This Subpart G, Subpart AG, and Subpart AH and apply to all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) as defined in Section 611.101.	The provisions of this subpart apply to community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems (in this subpart referred to as “water systems” or “systems”) as defined at § 141.2 .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)(1)(A) thru (C)	
A) — A supplier must comply with this Subpart G by October 16, 2024, except as otherwise required by Section 611.351, 611.354, 611.355, 611.356, or 611.360. B) — If the Agency issued a SEP before December 16, 2021, that expires on or after October 16, 2024, and the SEP exempts a supplier under any rule in former Subpart G (now redesignated Subpart A), the supplier must comply with this Subpart G after the SEP expires, regardless of subsection (a)(1)(A). If the SEP expires before October 16, 2024, the supplier must comply with this Subpart G as required by subsection (a)(1)(A). C) — The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier to comply with specified rules in this Subpart G before subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B) otherwise requires or as necessary to address issues in a notice the Agency received from USEPA under 40 CFR 142.23	Removed subsections.

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or 142.30. The SEP must specify the rules in this Subpart G with which the supplier must comply and their counterparts in Subpart AG with which the supplier no longer needs to comply. The supplier must comply with the SEP-specified Subpart G rules in lieu of their counterparts in Subpart AG.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.80(a)(2)
2) The requirements of this subpart apply within 30 days of the effective date of this Subpart G. Scope. This Subpart G establishes a treatment technique including requirements for corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line inventory, replacing lead service lines, public notice, monitoring for lead in schools and childcare facilities, and public education. Lead and copper action levels and the lead trigger level in samples collected at consumers' taps prompt these requirements. The rules in this Subpart G requiring lead sampling in schools and childcare facilities and public education apply to all CWS	The requirements of this subpart are effective as of December 30, 2024.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)(3)	40 CFR 141.80(a)(3)
Community water system suppliers and non-transient non-community water system suppliers must comply with the requirements of this subpart G no later than November 1, 2027, except where otherwise specified in Sections 611.351, 611.354, 611.355, 611.356, and 611.360 or where an exemption in compliance with 40 CFR part 142, subpart C or F, has been issued by the Agency.	Community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems must comply with the requirements of this subpart no later than November 1, 2027, except where otherwise specified in §§ 141.81, 141.84, 141.85, 141.86, and 141.90, or where an exemption in accordance with 40 CFR part 142, subpart C or F, has been issued by the Administrator.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)(4)	40 CFR 141.80(a)(4)
4) Compliance Dates	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)(4)(A)	40 CFR 141.80(a)(4)(i)
Between October 30, 2024, and November 1, 2027, community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems must comply with Subpart AH Sections 611.350(b), 611.840(d), and 611.350 through 611.361, except systems must also comply with this subpart G Sections 611.354(a)(1) through (10) (excluding paragraphs (a)(6) and (7)), 611.355(a)(1)(B) and (e), Section 611.360(e)(1) and (13), (f)(4), and (h)(3); Subpart V Sections 611.901(a)(3)(F), and (c)(3), and 611.902(a)(10); Section 611.Appendix G, entry I.C.1 (excluding Section 611.360, except paragraphs (e)(1) and (13) and (f)(4)) and entry I.C.2; Section 611.Appendix H, entry D.23; and Section 611.840(d)(2) within 30 days of the effective date of this subpart G.	Between October 30, 2024, and November 1, 2027, community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.2, 141.31(d), and 141.80 through 141.91, as codified on July 1, 2020, except systems must also comply with 40 CFR 141.84(a)(1) through (10) (excluding paragraphs (a)(6) and (7)), 141.85(a)(1)(ii) and (e), 141.90(e)(1) and (13), (f)(4), and (h)(3), 141.201(a)(3)(vi) and (c)(3), and 141.202(a)(10); 40 CFR part 141, appendix A to subpart Q, entry I.C.1 (excluding § 141.90, except paragraphs (e)(1) and (13) and (f)(4)) and entry I.C.2; 40 CFR part 141, appendix B to subpart Q, entry D.23; and 40 CFR 141.31(d)(2), as codified on July 1, 2024.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.80(a)(4)(ii)
<u>If an exemption from Subpart AG was issued in compliance with 40 CFR 142, subpart C or F, prior to December 15, 2021 then the supplier must comply with Sections 611.1350 to 611.1361 as codified in Subpart AG until the expiration of the exemption.</u> BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4) derives from 40 CFR 141.80(a). USEPA's Lead and Copper Rules Improvements <u>Revisions</u> (LCRIRs) apply to all suppliers on <u>November 1, 2027</u> December 16, 2021. However, USEPA delays complying with LCRIR until <u>November 1, 2027</u> October 16, 2024, when any previously granted exemption expires, or as provided otherwise by any of several specified rules for corrosion control treatment; lead service line replacement; public education, supplemental monitoring, and mitigation; monitoring; and reporting (corresponding with 35 Ill. Admin. Code 611.351, 622.354, 611.355, 611.356, or 611.360). Until a supplier must comply with the LCRIR, USEPA requires the supplier to comply with subpart I of 40 CFR 141 <u>(2024)</u> (2020). This requires the Board to codify three <u>two</u> versions of the Lead and Copper Rule:- one in Subpart AG, representing the Lead and Copper Rules prior to the LCRR (40 CFR 141 (2020)), <u>one in Subpart AH representing the Lead and Copper Rules prior to the LCRI (40 CFR 141 (2024))</u> and the other in this Subpart G, representing 40 CFR 141 incorporating the LCRIR.	If an exemption from <u>subpart I of this part</u> has been issued in accordance with <u>40 CFR part 142, subpart C or F</u>, prior to December 16, 2021, then the water systems must comply with <u>40 CFR 141.80</u> through <u>141.91</u>, as codified on July 1, 2020, until the expiration of that exemption.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(a)(5)	40 CFR 141.80(b)
<u>Scope. The regulations in this Subpart G constitute a treatment technique rule that includes treatment techniques to control corrosion, treat source water, replace service lines, and provide public education. The regulations in this subpart include requirements to support the treatment technique including a service line inventory, tap sampling, and monitoring for lead in schools and childcare facilities. Some of the requirements in this subpart only apply if there is an exceedance of the lead or copper action levels, specified in subsection (c), as measured in samples collected at consumers' taps.</u>	Scope. The regulations in this subpart constitute a treatment technique rule that includes treatment techniques to control corrosion, treat source water, replace service lines, and provide public education. The regulations in this subpart include requirements to support the treatment technique including a service line inventory, tap sampling, and monitoring for lead in schools and child care facilities. Some of the requirements in this subpart only apply if there is an exceedance of the lead or copper action levels, specified in <u>paragraph (c)</u> of this section, as measured in samples collected at consumers' taps.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(b)	40 CFR 141.2
"Action level" means the computed concentrations of lead or copper in water under subsection (c) determining applicability of some treatment requirements under this Subpart G. The action level for lead is 0.01<u>05</u> mg/ L, and the action level for copper is 1.3 mg/ L.	<i>Action level</i>, for the purpose of <u>subpart I of this part</u> only, means the concentrations of lead or copper in water as specified in <u>§ 141.80(c)</u> which determines requirements under <u>subpart I of this part</u>. The lead action level is 0.010 mg/L and the copper action level is 1.3 mg/L.

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“Childcare facility” means a locationfacility that houses a provider of providing childcare, day care, or early learning services to children as licensed under a license issued by thea State, local, or Tribal licensing local agency. BOARD NOTE: See, e.g., the Childcare Act of 1969 [225 ILCS 10]. “Connector, also referred to as a gooseneck or pigtail” means a short segment of piping, not exceeding three feet that can be bent and is used for connections between service piping, typically connecting the service line to the main. For purposes of this subpart G, lead connectors are not considered to be part of the service line. “Distribution system and site assessment” means the requirements under this Subpart G under Section 611.352(j)that water systems must perform at every tap sampling site yielding a lead result above 0.010 mg/ L. “Elementary school” means a school classified as elementary by State and local practice as elementary and composed of comprising any span of grades (including pre-school) not abovethrough grade 8. “Exceed” or “exceedance”, relative to either the lead or the copper action level, means that the 90th percentile concentration of the samples the supplier collected during a six-month tap monitoring eyeletap monitoring period is greater than the lead or copper action level. “Fifth-liter tap sample” means a one-liter tap water sample of tap water collected in compliance with a supplier collects under Section 611.356(b). “Find and fix” means the requirements under this Subpart G that water systems must perform at every tap sampling site yielding a lead result above 15 µg/ L. “First-liter sampleFirst draw tap sample” means atthe first one liter sample collected of the first one-liter volume of tap water drawn in compliance with a supplier collects under Section 611.356(b)(2). “Full lead service line replacement” means replacing a lead service line (as well as galvanized service lines requiring replacement) resulting in the entire length of the service line, regardless of service line ownership, complying with Section 611.126 at the time of replacement. A full lead service line replacement includes replacing a service line having	<i>Child care facility</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a location that houses a provider of child care, day care, or early learning services to children, as licensed by the State, local, or Tribal licensing agency. <i>Connector</i>, also referred to as a gooseneck or pigtail, means a short segment of piping not exceeding three feet that can be bent and is used for connections between service piping, typically connecting the <i>service line</i> to the main. For purposes of subpart I of this part, lead connectors are not considered to be part of the service line. <i>Distribution System and Site Assessment</i> means the requirements under subpart I of this part, pursuant to § 141.82(j), that water systems must perform at every tap sampling site that yields a lead result above the lead action level of 0.010 mg/L. <i>Elementary school</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a <i>school</i> classified as elementary by State and local practice and composed of any span of grades (including pre-school) not above grade 8. No federal equivalent, non substantive changes. <i>Fifth liter sample</i>, for purposes of subpart I of this part, means a one-liter sample of tap water collected in accordance with § 141.86(b). Removed definition <i>First-liter sample</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a sample collected of the first one-liter volume of tap water drawn in accordance with § 141.86(b). Removed definition

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only one portion that is lead, such as a service line previously subject to a partial lead service line replacement, as long as the entire service line complies with Section 611.126 after the replacement. A full lead service line replacement requires replacing galvanized service lines downstream of a lead service line. A full lead service line replacement could leave a lead service line in place in the ground but out of service if using a new non-lead service line replaces the out of service lead service line. “Galvanized requiring replacement <u>service line</u>” means refers to a galvanized service line <u>that currently is or ever was downstream of a lead service line; or is currently downstream of a lead status unknown service line.</u> For this definition, downstream means in the direction of flow through the service line. If the supplier is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized service line was never downstream of a lead service line, it is a galvanized requiring replacement service line for purposes of the service line inventory and replacement requirements in Section 611.354(a)(4)(B), describes. BOARD NOTE: This definition derives from 40 CFR 141.84(a)(4)(ii), for a term used in various rules. “Galvanized service line” means a service line that is made of iron or steel that has been dipped in piping zinc dipped to prevent corrosion and rusting. “Gooseneck, pigtail, or connector” is a short section of flexible piping, typically not exceeding two feet, connecting segments of rigid service piping. Lead goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors are not part of the lead service line, but Section 611.354(e) may require replacing them. “Lead service line” means a service line that is made of lead or where a portion of the service line is made of lead. A lead-lined galvanized service line is defined as a lead service line. portion of pipe made of lead connecting the water main to the building inlet. A lead service line may be owned by the water system, the property owner, or both. A galvanized service line is a lead service line if it was or is downstream of any lead service line or service line of unknown material. If the only lead piping serving a home is a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector, and it is not a galvanized service line that is considered a lead service line, the service line is not a lead service	<i>Galvanized requiring replacement service line</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a <i>galvanized service line</i> that currently is or ever was downstream of a <i>lead service line</i>; or is currently downstream of a <i>lead status unknown service line</i>. For this definition, downstream means in the direction of flow through the service line. If the water system is unable to demonstrate that the <i>galvanized service line</i> was never downstream of a <i>lead service line</i>, it is a <i>galvanized requiring replacement service line</i> for purposes of the service line inventory and replacement requirements pursuant to § 141.84. <i>Galvanized service line</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a <i>service line</i> that is made of iron or steel that has been dipped in zinc to prevent corrosion and rusting. Removed definition <i>Lead service line</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a <i>service line</i> that is made of lead or where a portion of the <i>service line</i> is made of lead. A lead-lined galvanized service line is defined as a <i>lead service line</i>.

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line. Under Section 611.356(a) only, a galvanized service line is not considered a lead service line. “Lead status unknown service line” means a service line whose pipe material has not been demonstrated to be a lead service line, galvanized requiring replacement service line, or a non-lead service line in compliance with Section 611.354(a)(3), that has not been shown to comply with Section 611.126. Physically verifying the material composition of a service line (e.g., copper or plastic) is not necessary for its lead status to be identified (e.g., if records demonstrate that the service line was installed after a municipal, State, or federal lead ban). BOARD NOTE: See the description of “lead status unknown” in Section 611.354(a)(4)(D). “Meet” or “comply with”, relating to either the lead or the copper action level, means that the 90th percentile concentration of the supplier’s samples collected during a six-month tap monitoring eyeletap monitoring period is less than or equal to the lead or copper action level. “Medium-sized supplier” means a supplier that serves regularly serving water to greater than more than 10,000 persons and less than or equal to up to 50,000 persons. “Newly regulated public water system” refers to either: 1) An existing public water system that was not subject to National Primary Drinking Water Regulations on October 16, 2024, because the system met the requirements of section 1411 of the Safe Drinking Water Act and Section 611.100(d); or 2) An existing water system that did not meet the definition of a public water supplier in Section 611.101 on October 16, 2024. This term does not include existing water systems under new or restructured ownership or management. BOARD NOTE: This definition derives from 40 CFR 141.2 “Optimal corrosion control treatment” or “OCCT” means the corrosion control treatment that minimizes minimizing the lead and copper concentrations at users’ taps while ensuring that the treatment does not cause he water system to will not violate any National Primary Drinking-Water Regulations in this subpart.	<i>Lead status unknown service line</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a <i>service line</i> whose pipe material has not been demonstrated to be a <i>lead service line</i>, <i>galvanized requiring replacement service line</i>, or a non-lead service line pursuant to § 141.84(a)(3). No federal equivalent, non-substantive changes. <i>Medium water system</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a water system that serves greater than 10,000 persons and less than or equal to 50,000 persons. <i>Newly regulated public water system</i>, for the purpose of subpart I only, refers to either: (1) An existing <i>public water system</i> that was not subject to National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in this part on October 16, 2024, because the system met the requirements of section 1411 of the Safe Drinking Water Act and § 141.3; or (2) An existing water system that did not meet the definition of a <i>public water system</i> in § 141.2 on October 16, 2024. This term does not include existing water systems under new or restructured ownership or management. <i>Optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT)</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means the corrosion control treatment that minimizes the lead and copper concentrations at users' taps while ensuring that the treatment does not cause the water system to violate any National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in this part.

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“Partial service line replacementPartial lead service line replacement” means replacement ofing any portion of a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line as defined in this section, that -leaves in service ing any length of the lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line in service and requiring replacement upon completion of the work. -40 CFR 141.84(d) allows partial lead service line replacementpartial s under limited circumstances, but these do not count towards the mandatory or goal-based lead service line replacement rate under Section 611.354. “Pitcher filter” means a non-plumbed water filtration device consisting of a gravity-fed water filtration cartridge and a filtered drinking water reservoir that is certified by <u>an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. its manufacturer, importer, or an aacereditd third party certifying body as complying with the version of NSF/ANSI 53 in effect on the date of manufacture or import.</u> BOARD NOTE: NSF/ANSI 53 is the health-based standard for lead and several other contaminants for water filter devices, including pitcher filter-type devices. Identifying a device as certified under NSF/ANSI 53 at the time of purchase is possible. NSF maintains an on-line list of certified devices at info.nsf.org/Certified/dwtu/listings_leadreduction.asp. See the definition of “accredited third-party certificationing body” in 35 Ill.l. Adm. Code 611.126(b) relating to NSF/ANSI 372. “Secondary school” means a school comprising any span of grades beginning with the next grade following an elementary or middle school (usually 7, 8, or 9) and ending with or below grade 12. <u>Secondary schools This definition includes both junior high schools and senior high schools and typically span grades 7 through 12.</u> <u>“Service line” means a portion of pipe that connects the water main (or other conduit for distributing water to individual consumers or groups of consumers) to the building inlet. Where a building is not present, the service line connects the water main (or other conduit for distributing water to individual consumers or groups of consumers) to the outlet.</u> “Small system supplier” or “small CWS supplier” means a CWS serving 10,000 or fewer persons.	<i>Partial service line replacement</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means replacement of any portion of a <i>lead service line</i> or <i>galvanized requiring replacement service line</i>, as defined in this section, that leaves in service any length of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line upon completion of the work. <i>Pitcher filter</i>, means a non-plumbed water filtration device, which consists of a gravity fed water filtration cartridge and a filtered drinking water reservoir, that is certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. <i>Secondary school</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a school comprising any span of grades beginning with the next grade following an elementary school (usually 7, 8, or 9) and ending with grade 12. Secondary schools include both junior high schools and senior high schools and typically span grades 7 through 12. <i>Service line</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a portion of pipe that connects the water main (or other conduit for distributing water to individual consumers or groups of consumers) to the building inlet. Where a building is not present, the service line connects the water main (or other conduit for distributing water to individual consumers or groups of consumers) to the outlet. <i>Small water system</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a water system that serves 10,000 persons or fewer.

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BOARD NOTE: A small CWS is a small supplier that is a CWS. This definition derives from the preamble of 40 CFR 141.93. Corresponding Section 611.363 distinguishes a small CWS supplier from an NTNCWS supplier. “Source water monitoring period” means any of the six-month periods during which a supplier must complete source water monitoring under Section 611.358. BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition to avoid confusion with “tap sampling period,” “tap monitoring cycletap monitoring period”, and “water quality monitoring period”, as used under this Subpart G, and “compliance period” and “compliance cycle”, as used elsewhere in this Part and Section 611.101 defines. “Supplier without<u>not applying</u> corrosion control treatment” means a <u>water system supplier that does not have PWS not fulfilling either of two conditions</u> or purchases<u>ing</u> all of its water from a supplier <u>that does not have</u>not fulfilling either of two conditions: <u>An optimal corrosion control treatment approved by the Agency; or Neither the PWS nor the supplier providing its water has Agency-approved optimal corrosion control treatment; or</u> <u>Any pHNo other water quality adjustment, alkalinity adjustment, and/or corrosion inhibitor addition resulting from other water quality adjustments as part of its in either the PWS’s or the supplier’s treatment train infrastructure. includes adjusting pH or alkalinity or adding corrosion inhibitor.</u> “Tap monitoring period<u>Tap monitoring cycle</u>” means the period of time during which each supplier must <u>conduct tap samplinge taps</u> for lead and copper analyses. <u>The applicable tap monitoring period is determined by The lead and copper concentrations in tap samples. The length of the tap monitoring period determine the tap monitoring cycle, and the frequency can range from every six months (i.e., semi-annually) to once every nine years. A supplier semi-annually sampling taps must collect samples no less frequently than every six months, while a supplier annually sampling taps must sample no less frequently than every year. A supplier triennially sampling taps must collect samples no less frequently than every three years, and a supplier sampling taps under an Agency-issued waiver must sample no less frequently than</u>	No federal equivalent, non-substantive changes in Board Note. <i>System without corrosion control treatment, for the purpose of subpart I of this part, means a water system that does not have or purchases all of its water from a system that does not have:</i> (1) An optimal corrosion control treatment approved by the State; or (2) Any pH adjustment, alkalinity adjustment, and/or corrosion inhibitor addition resulting from other water quality adjustments as part of its treatment train infrastructure. <i>Tap monitoring period for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means the period of time during which each water system must conduct tap sampling for lead and copper analysis. The applicable tap monitoring period is determined by lead and copper concentrations in tap samples. The length of the tap monitoring period can range from six months to nine years.</i>

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every nine years. The start of each new tap monitoring cycletap monitoring period, with the exception of semi-annual monitoring, must begin on January 1. BOARD NOTE: This term is equivalent to “tap sampling monitoring period” in 40 CFR 141. “Tap monitoring cycle” describes sampling frequency. “Tap sampling period” means the <u>time</u> period within a tap monitoring cycletap monitoring period, during which when the supplier <u>is required must to</u> collect samples for lead and copper analysis. For a supplier sampling at a reduced frequency, the supplier must sample taps between June and September, unless the Agency issues a SEP approving a different four-month period. BOARD NOTE: “Tap sampling period” describes when the supplier collects samples. “Tap sampling protocol” means the <u>method for collecting tap samplesinstructions a supplier gives to residents or those sampling on the supplier’s behalf to sample taps</u> under <u>Section 611.356(b)this Subpart G.</u> “Water quality monitoring period” means any of the six-month periods during which a supplier must complete a cycle of tap and entry point water quality monitoring under Section 611.357. BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition. USEPA refers to these as “monitoring periods”. The Board uses “water quality monitoring period” to avoid confusion with “tap sampling period,” “tap monitoring cycletap monitoring period”, and “source water monitoring period”, as used under this Subpart G, and “compliance period” and “compliance cycle”, as used elsewhere in this Part and Section 611.101 defines. “Wide-mouthed bottles” means bottles one liter in volume having a mouth that is at least 4055 mm wide. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) derives from 40 CFR 141.2.	<i>Tap sampling period</i> for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means the time period, within a tap monitoring period, during which the water system is required to collect samples for lead and copper analysis. <i>Tap sampling protocol</i> means the method for collecting tap samples pursuant to § 141.86(b). No federal equivalent, non substantive Board Note change. <i>Wide-mouth bottles</i>, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means bottles one liter in volume that have a mouth with an inner diameter that measures at least 40 millimeters wide.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)	40 CFR 141.80 (c)
Lead Trigger Level and Lead and cCopper aAction levels <u>and method for determining whether there is an exceedance of the action level. A supplier must determine action levels based on tap water samples that must be considered for inclusion under Section 611.356(e) for the purpose of calculating the 90th percentile and tested using the analytical methods specified in Section 611.359. The action levels</u>	<i>Lead and copper action levels and method for determining whether there is an exceedance of the action level.</i> Action levels must be determined based on tap water samples that must be considered for inclusion under § 141.86(e) for the purpose of calculating the 90th percentile and tested using the analytical methods specified in § 141.89. The action levels described in this paragraph (c) are applicable to all

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described in this subsection (c) are applicable to all sections of Subpart G. Action levels for lead and copper are as follows: The supplier determines the lead trigger levels and lead and copper action levels based on tap water samples it collects under 40 C.F.R. 141.86 to calculate the 90th percentile concentration and tests using the analytical methods in 40 C.F.R. 141.89.	sections of subpart I of this part . Action levels for lead and copper are as follows:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(1)
The supplier exceeds the lead <u>action trigger</u> level if the 90th percentile <u>concentration of lead concentration derived as specified in as</u> subsection (c)(34) <u>specifies</u> is determined to be greater than 10 µg/L <u>0.010 mg/L</u>.	The lead action level is exceeded if the 90th percentile concentration of lead as specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section is greater than 0.010 mg/L.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(2)
The supplier exceeds the copper action level if the 90th percentile concentration of copper as specified in subsection (c)(3) is greater than 1.3 mg/L. The supplier exceeds the lead action level if the 90th percentile lead concentration is greater than 15 µg/L.	The copper action level is exceeded if the 90th percentile concentration of copper as specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section is greater than 1.3 mg/L.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)
For purposes of this subpart, the 90th percentile concentration must be derived as follows: The supplier exceeds the copper action level if the 90th percentile copper concentration is greater than 1.3 mg/L.	For purposes of this subpart, the 90th percentile concentration must be derived as follows
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(i)
For suppliers that do not have Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 sites and only have sites identified as Tier 3, 4, or 5 under Section 611.356(a):	For water systems that do not have Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 sites and only have sites identified as Tier 3, 4, or 5 under § 141.86(a):
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(i)(A)
The results of all lead or copper samples taken during a tap sampling period and eligible for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation under Section 611.356(e) must be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration of lead or copper to the sample with the highest concentration of lead or copper. Each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration of lead or copper. The number assigned to the sample with the highest concentration must be equal to the total number of samples taken and considered for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation, in compliance with Section 611.356(e).	The results of all lead or copper samples taken during a tap sampling period and eligible for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation under § 141.86(e) must be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration of lead or copper to the sample with the highest concentration of lead or copper. Each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration of lead or copper. The number assigned to the sample with the highest concentration must be equal to the total number of samples taken and considered for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation, in accordance with § 141.86(e).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(i)(B)
The number of samples taken during the tap sampling period must be multiplied by 0.9.	The number of samples taken during the tap sampling period must be multiplied by 0.9.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(i)(C)
The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in subsection (c)(3)(A)(ii).	The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(A)(iv) <u>For suppliers that collect five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in subsection (c)(3)(A)(i).</u>	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(i)(D) For water systems that collect five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(A) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(A)(v) <u>For a supplier that is allowed by the Agency to collect fewer than five samples in compliance with Section 611.356(a)(2) or fails to meet their required minimum number of samples and collected fewer than five samples, the samples result with the highest concentration from the results in subsection (c)(3)(A)(i) is considered the 90th percentile value.</u>	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(i)(E) For a water system that is allowed by the State to collect fewer than five samples in accordance with § 141.86(a)(2) or has failed to meet their required minimum number of samples and collected fewer than five samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(A) of this section is considered the 90th percentile value.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(B) <u>For suppliers with sites identified as Tier 1 or 2 under Section 611.356(a) with sufficient Tier 1 and 2 sites to meet the minimum number of sites required in Section 611.356(c) or (d) as applicable:</u>	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(ii) For water systems with sites identified as Tier 1 or 2 under § 141.86(a) with sufficient Tier 1 and 2 sites to meet the minimum number of sites required in § 141.86(c) or (d) as applicable:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(B)(i) <u>For lead, suppliers must include the higher of the first-liter and fifth-liter lead sample results at each Tier 1 and 2 site (or first-liter lead sample if tiering is based on premise plumbing) taken during the tap sampling period in subsections (c)(3)(B)(ii) through (iv). For copper, suppliers must include all first-liter copper samples collected at each Tier 1 and 2 site taken during the tap sampling period. Lead or copper sample results from Tier 3, 4, or 5 sites cannot be included in this calculation.</u>	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(ii)(A) For lead, water systems must include the higher of the first-liter and fifth-liter lead sample results at each Tier 1 and 2 site (or first-liter lead sample if tiering is based on premise plumbing) taken during the tap sampling period in paragraphs (c)(3)(ii)(B) through (D) of this section. For copper, water systems must include all first-liter copper samples collected at each Tier 1 and 2 site taken during the tap sampling period. Lead or copper sample results from Tier 3, 4, or 5 sites cannot be included in this calculation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(B)(ii) <u>The results of the lead or copper samples taken during a tap sampling period and eligible for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation under Section 611.356(e) identified in subsection (c)(3)(B)(i) must be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration. The number assigned to the sample with the highest concentration must be equal to the total number of samples.</u>	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(ii)(B) The results of the lead or copper samples taken during a tap sampling period and eligible for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation under § 141.86(e) identified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(A) of this section must be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration. The number assigned to the sample with the highest concentration must be equal to the total number of samples.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(B)(iii) <u>The number of samples identified in subsection (c)(3)(B)(ii) must be multiplied by 0.9.</u>	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(ii)(C) The number of samples identified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(B) must be multiplied by 0.9.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(B)(iv) <u>The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in subsection (c)(3)(B)(iii).</u>	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(ii)(D) The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(C) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(B)(v) <u>For suppliers that collect samples from five sites per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration</u>	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(ii)(E) For water systems that collect samples from five sites per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is

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<u>is the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in subsection (c)(3)(B)(ii).</u>	the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(B) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(B)(vi)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(ii)(F)
<u>For a supplier allowed by the Agency to collect fewer than five copper samples or five first-liter and fifth-liter-paired lead samples in compliance with Section 611.356(a)(2), or has failed to collect at least five copper samples or five first-liter and fifth-liter-paired lead samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(B)(ii) is considered the 90th percentile value.</u>	For a water system that is allowed by the State to collect fewer than five copper samples or five first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired lead samples in accordance with § 141.86(a)(2), or has failed to collect at least five copper samples or five first-liter-and fifth-liter-paired lead samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(B) is considered the 90th percentile value.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(iii)
<u>For suppliers with sites identified as Tier 1 or 2 under Section 611.356(a) with an insufficient number of Tier 1 or 2 sites to meet the minimum number of sites required in Section 611.356(c) or (d) as applicable;</u>	For water systems with sites identified as Tier 1 or 2 under § 141.86(a) with an insufficient number of Tier 1 or 2 sites to meet the minimum number of sites required in § 141.86(c) or (d) as applicable:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(C)(i)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(iii)(A)
<u>For lead, the supplier must use the higher value of the first-liter and fifth-liter lead sample for each Tier 1 or 2 site (or first-liter lead sample if tiering is based on premise plumbing) and the first-liter lead samples from sites in the next highest available tier (i.e., Tier 3, 4, and 5) to meet the minimum number of sites required in Section 611.356(c) or (d) sampled during a tap sampling period for the steps in subsections (c)(3)(C)(ii) through (iv). For copper, the supplier must use all first-liter copper samples collected.</u>	For lead, the system must use the higher value of the first-liter and fifth-liter lead sample for each Tier 1 or 2 site (or first-liter lead sample if tiering is based on premise plumbing) and the first-liter lead samples from sites in the next highest available tier (i.e., Tier 3, 4, and 5) to meet the minimum number of sites required in § 141.86(c) or (d) sampled during a tap sampling period for the steps in paragraphs (c)(3)(iii)(B) through (D) of this section. For copper, the system must use all first-liter copper samples collected.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(C)(ii)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(iii)(B)
<u>The results of all of the lead or copper samples identified in subsection (c)(3)(C)(i) must be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The supplier must reduce this list to only include samples with the highest concentrations such that the number of sample results equals the minimum number of sites required to be sampled by Section 611.356(c) or (d), as applicable. From this reduced list, each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration. The number assigned to the sample with the highest concentration must be equal to the minimum number of sites required by Section 611.356(c) or (d), as applicable.</u>	The results of all of the lead or copper samples identified in paragraph (c)(3)(iii)(A) of this section must be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The water system must reduce this list to only include samples with the highest concentrations such that the number of sample results equals the minimum number of sites required to be sampled by § 141.86(c) or (d), as applicable. From this reduced list, each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration. The number assigned to the sample with the highest concentration must be equal to the minimum number of sites required by § 141.86(c) or (d), as applicable.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(C)(iii)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(iii)(C)
<u>The number of samples identified in subsection (c)(3)(C)(ii) must be multiplied by 0.9.</u>	The number of samples identified in paragraph (c)(3)(iii)(B) must be multiplied by 0.9.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(C)(iv)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(iii)(D)
<u>The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in subsection (c)(3)(C)(iii).</u>	The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in paragraph (c)(3)(iii)(C) of this section.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(C)(v)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(iii)(E)
<u>For suppliers that collect samples from five sites per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in subsection (c)(3)(C)(ii).</u>	For water systems that collect samples from five sites per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(iii)(B) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(C)(vi)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(iii)(F)
<u>For a supplier that is allowed by the Agency to collect fewer than five copper samples or five first-liter and fifth-liter-paired lead samples in compliance with Section 611.356(a)(2), or has failed to collect at least five copper samples or five first-and-fifth-liter-paired lead samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in subsection (c)(3)(C)(ii) is considered the 90th percentile value.</u>	For a water system that is allowed by the State to collect fewer than five copper samples or five first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired lead samples in accordance with § 141.86(a)(2), or has failed to collect at least five copper samples or five first-and-fifth-liter-paired lead samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(iii)(B) is considered the 90th percentile value.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.350(c)(3)(C)(vii)	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(iii)(G)
<u>If a supplier does not collect enough samples sufficient to meet the minimum number of sites required in Section 611.356(c) or (d), the supplier must calculate the 90th percentile lead and copper levels following the steps in Section 611.350(c)(3)(A)(i) through (iii).</u>	If a water system does not collect enough samples sufficient to meet the minimum number of sites required in § 141.86(c) or (d), the system must calculate the 90th percentile lead and copper levels following the steps in § 141.80(c)(3)(i)(A) through (C).
35 Ill. Admin Sections 611.350(c)(4) thru (I)	
4) — The supplier must compute the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations using the specified procedure: A) — Suppliers Not Having Sites with a Lead Service Line and Only Having Tier 3, 4, or 5 Sites Under 40 C.F.R. 141.86(a) i) — The supplier must list the results of all lead or copper samples it took during a tap sampling period in ascending order, ranging from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The supplier must assign each sampling result an ordinal number, ascending by single integers, assigning the number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant level. The number the supplier assigns to the sample with the highest contaminant level must equal the total number of samples the supplier took. ii) — To determine the 90th percentile sample, the supplier must multiply the total number of samples taken during the tap sampling period times 0.9. iii) — The contaminant concentration in the sample corresponding with the ordinal number subsection (c)(4)(A)(ii) yields is the 90th percentile concentration. iv) — For a supplier collecting five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile	Removed subsections.

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concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentrations. v) For a supplier the Agency allows to collect fewer than five samples under Section 611.356(e) or failing to collect five samples, the result for the sample with the highest concentration is the 90th percentile concentration. B) Suppliers Having Enough Sites with a Lead Service Line Identified as Tier 1 or 2 Under 40 C.F.R. 141.86(a) to Meet the Minimum Number of Sites 40 C.F.R. 141.86(e) Requires i) The supplier must arrange the results of all lead or copper samples it took at Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites during a tap sampling period in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The supplier must not include sample results from Tier 3, 4, or 5 sites in this calculation. The supplier must assign each sampling result a number, beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant concentration and ascending by single integers through increasing concentrations. The number assigned to the sample with the highest contaminant concentration must equal the total number of samples the supplier took. ii) The supplier must multiply the number of Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites during the tap sampling period times 0.9. iii) The 90th percentile concentration is the contaminant concentration in the numbered sample corresponding with the number the calculation under subsection (e)(4)(B)(ii) yields. iv) For a supplier serving fewer than 100 people that collects five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration. v) For a supplier the Agency allows to collect fewer than five samples under Section 141.86(e) or failing to collect five samples, the highest sample concentration is the 90th percentile concentration. C) Suppliers Having Sites with a Lead Service Line Identified as Tier 1 or 2 Under Section 141.86(a) but Fewer Than the Minimum Number of Sites Section 141.86(e) Requiresi) The supplier must combine the results of all lead or copper samples it took at Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites with a sufficient number of the highest results from Tier 3, 4,	

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or 5 sites to complete the minimum number of sites. The supplier must arrange the combined results in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The supplier must not include sample results from any remaining Tier 3, 4, and 5 sites in this calculation. The supplier must assign each sampling result a number, beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant concentration and ascending by single integers through increasing concentrations. The number the supplier assigns to the sample with the highest contaminant concentration must equal the total minimum number of sites listed in Section 141.86(c). ii) The supplier must multiply the number of Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites during the tap sampling period times 0.9. iii) The 90th percentile concentration is the contaminant concentration in the numbered sample corresponding with the number the calculation under subsection (c)(4)(C)(ii) yields. iv) For a supplier serving fewer than 100 people that collects five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration. v) For a supplier the Agency allows to collect fewer than five samples under Section 611.356(c) or failing to collect five samples, the highest sample concentration is the 90th percentile concentration d) Corrosion Control Requirements 1) Every supplier must install and operate corrosion control treatment under Sections 611.351 and 611.352 meeting the definition of optimal corrosion control treatment. 2) Any supplier complying with the applicable corrosion control treatment requirements the Agency specifies under Sections 611.351 and 611.352 is deemed as complying with subsection (d)(1). 3) A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier complying with the applicable small supplier compliance flexibility requirements the Agency specifies under Sections 611.351(a)(3) and 611.363 complies with the treatment requirement in subsection (d)(1). 4) A supplier must notify the Agency in writing under 40 CFR 141.90(a)(3) of any upcoming long term change in water treatment or plan to add a new source as Section 611.360(a)(3)	

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describes. The supplier must not implement a long term change in water treatment or add a new source until after the Agency reviews and approves the action in a SEP. The SEP may require the supplier to conduct additional monitoring or take other action the Agency deems appropriate to ensure that the supplier maintains minimal levels of corrosion control in its distribution system. e) Source Water Requirements 1) Any supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level must implement all applicable source water treatment requirements the Agency specifies under Section 611.353. 2) A supplier planning changes in its source water or making long term treatment changes must describe the change to the Agency in writing under Sections 611.351(a)(3), 611.356(d)(2)(D), and 611.360(a)(3). The supplier must not implement the change until the Agency reviews and approves the change in a SEP. f) Lead Service Line Replacement and Inventory. A supplier must conduct lead service line replacements as this subsection (f) requires. 1) Any supplier whose system exceeds the lead action level subsection (c) specifies must complete mandatory lead service line replacement. The supplier must conduct lead service line replacement under Section 611.354(g) and must include public education under Section 611.355(a) and (b). 2) A supplier exceeding the lead trigger level subsection (c) specifies must complete goal-based lead service line replacement under Section 611.354(f) and public education under Section 611.355(g) and (h). 3) All suppliers must prepare an inventory of service lines connected to their distribution systems, whether or not the supplier owns or controls the service lines, to identify lead service lines and lead status unknown service lines. The supplier must prepare the inventory under Section 611.354(a). g) Public Education and Notification Requirements. Under Section 611.355(d), the supplier must provide notification of the lead tap water monitoring results to the persons served at each tested site (tap). A CWS supplier must conduct annual outreach to the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health agencies under Section 611.355(i). The supplier must complete additional actions:	

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1) Any supplier exceeding the lead action level must implement the public education requirements under Section 611.355. 2) Any supplier exceeding the lead trigger level subsection (c) specifies must notify all customers with a lead service line under Section 611.355(g). 3) Any supplier exceeding the lead action level subsection (c) specifies must notify the public under Subpart V. 4) Any supplier with lead service lines, galvanized service lines needing replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its inventory, as Section 611.354(a) specifies, must notify all consumers with a lead service line, galvanized service line needing replacement, or a lead status unknown service line under Section 611.355(e). 5) Any supplier failing to reach its lead service line replacement rate goal, as required under Section 611.354(f) must conduct outreach activities in accordance with Section 611.355(h). h) Monitoring and Analytical Requirements. A supplier must complete all tap water monitoring for lead and copper, monitoring for water quality parameters, and source water monitoring for lead and copper and analyze the monitoring results under this Subpart G as Sections 611.356, 611.357, 611.358, and 611.359 require. i) Reporting Requirements. A supplier must report any information the treatment provisions of this Subpart G and Section 611.360 require to the Agency. j) Recordkeeping Requirements. A supplier must maintain records as Section 611.361 requires. k) Violating National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Failing to comply with this Subpart G, including conditions the Agency imposes in a SEP, violates the lead and copper NPDWR. l) Testing in Schools and Childcare Facilities. A supplier must collect samples from all schools and childcare facilities within its distribution system under Section 611.362.	

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.80.

Section 611.351 Applicability of Corrosion Control

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)	40 CFR 141.81(a)
Corrosion c Control t Treatment. <u>All suppliers are required to install, optimize, or re-optimize optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) in compliance with this section. This section provides when a supplier must complete the corrosion control treatment steps in subsection (d) or (e) to optimize or re-optimize corrosion control treatment based on size, whether the supplier's system has corrosion control treatment, and whether the supplier exceeded the lead practical quantitation limit, trigger level, lead action level, and/or copper action level.</u>	<i>Corrosion control treatment.</i> All water systems are required to install, optimize, or re-optimize optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) in accordance with this section. This section sets forth when a system must complete the corrosion control treatment steps under paragraph (d) or (e) of this section based on size, whether the system has corrosion control treatment, and whether it has exceeded the lead practical quantitation limit, lead action level, and/or the copper action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)
Large Suppliers <u>(serving >50,000 people)</u>	Large water systems (serving >50,000 people).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)(i)
A large supplier <u>with applying</u> corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead <u>action trigger</u> level or copper action level must complete the <u>re-optimized OCCT corrosion control treatment</u> steps <u>specified in</u> subsection (d) <u>unless the supplier specifies.</u>	Large water systems with corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the re-optimized OCCT steps specified in paragraph (d) of this section unless the system:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)(i)(A)
<u>Has re-optimized OCCT once under subsection (d) after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3);</u>	Has re-optimized OCCT once under paragraph (d) of this section after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)(i)(B)
<u>Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency; and</u>	Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the State; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)(i)(C)
<u>Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment in compliance with Section 611.352(g).</u>	Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment as required in § 141.82(g).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)(ii)
<u>The Agency may require a large supplier that does not have to re-optimize under subsections (a)(1)(A)(i) through (iii) to re-optimize under Section 611.352(h). A large supplier not applying corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile concentration results under Section 611.350(e)(4) that exceeds either the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L or the copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (e) specifies.</u>	The State may require a large water system that does not have to re-optimize under paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A) through (C) of this section to re-optimize under § 141.82(h).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)(iii)
<u>A large supplier must meet the requirements under subsection (d) if it exceeds the lead action level at the end of a tap sampling period after completing service line replacement in compliance with Section 611.354(d) and there are no lead, galvanized requiring</u>	A large water system must meet the requirements under paragraph (d) of this section if it exceeds the lead action level at the end of a tap sampling period after completing service line replacement in accordance with the requirements in § 141.84(d) and there are no lead,

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replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the supplier's inventory. The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a large supplier applying corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile concentration results under Section 611.350(c)(4) exceeding the lead practical quantitation limit but not exceeding the lead trigger level or the copper action level to complete the corrosion control treatment steps in subsection (d).	galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the system's inventory.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)(D) <u>Large suppliers with corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile results as calculated in compliance with Section 611.350(c)(3) that exceed the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L but do not exceed the lead action level or copper action level may be required by the Agency to complete the re-optimized OCCT steps in subsection(d).</u>	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)(iv) Large water systems with corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile results as calculated in accordance with § 141.80(c)(3) that exceed the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L but do not exceed the lead action level or the copper action level may be required by the State to complete the re-optimized OCCT steps in paragraph (d) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(1)(E) <u>Large suppliers without corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile results calculated in compliance with Section 611.350(c)(3) that exceed either the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L or the copper action level must complete steps to study and install OCCT, as specified in subsection (e).</u>	40 CFR 141.81(a)(1)(v) Large water systems without corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile results as calculated in accordance with § 141.80(c)(3) that exceed either the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L or the copper action level must complete steps to study and install OCCT, as specified in paragraph (e) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2) Medium <u>Mid-Sized</u> Suppliers (serving >10,000 and ≤50,000 people)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2) Medium water systems (serving >10,000 and ≤50,000 people).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2)(A) A Medium <u>mid-sized S</u> suppliers with <u>suppliers</u> applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead action <u>trigger</u> level or the copper action level must complete the <u>re-optimized OCCT</u> corrosion control treatment steps <u>specified in</u> subsection (d) <u>unless the supplier specifies</u>	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2)(i) Medium water systems with corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the re-optimized OCCT steps specified in paragraph (d) of this section unless the system:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2)(A)(i) <u>Has re-optimized OCCT once under subsection (d) after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3);</u>	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2)(i)(A) Has re-optimized OCCT once under paragraph (d) of this section after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2)(A)(ii) <u>Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency; and</u>	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2)(i)(B) Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the State; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2)(A)(iii) <u>Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment in compliance with Section 611.352(g).</u>	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2)(i)(C) Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment as required in § 141.82(g).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2)(B) <u>The Agency may require a medium supplier that does not have to re-optimize under subsections(a)(2)(A)(i) through (iii) to re-optimize under Section 611.352(h).</u> A mid-sized supplier not applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead or copper action	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2)(ii) Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment as required in § 141.82(g).

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level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (e) specifies.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2)(iii)
After completing service line replacement in compliance with Section 611.354(d) and there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the supplier exceeds the lead action level, a medium supplier with corrosion control treatment must meet the requirements under subsection (d). A mid-sized supplier not applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead trigger level but does not exceed the lead or copper action level must complete the treatment recommendation step subsection (e)(1) specifies (Step 1). The water system must complete the remaining steps subsection (e) specifies if the supplier subsequently exceeds either the lead or copper action level.	After completing service line replacement in accordance with the requirements in § 141.84(d) and there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the system exceeds the lead action level, a medium water system with corrosion control treatment must meet the requirements under paragraph (d) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2)(D)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2)(iv)
Medium suppliers with corrosion control treatment that do not exceed either the lead action level or the copper action level and do not have optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency must complete the steps specified in subsection (d) starting with step 6 under subsection (d)(6) unless the supplier is deemed optimized under subsection (b)(3).	Medium water systems with corrosion control treatment that do not exceed either the lead action level or the copper action level and do not have optimal water quality parameters designated by the State must complete the steps specified in paragraph (d) of this section starting with step 6 under paragraph (d)(6) of this section unless the system is deemed optimized under paragraph (b)(3) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(2)(E)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(2)(v)
Medium suppliers without corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead or copper action level must complete the OCCT steps specified in subsection (e).	Medium water systems without corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead or copper action level must complete the OCCT steps specified in paragraph (e) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(3)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(3)
Small suppliers-CWS (serving ≤ 10,000 people) and NTNCWS Non-Transient, Non-Community Water System sSuppliers.	Small water systems (serving ≤10,000 people) and non-transient non-community water systems.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(3)(i)
A small CWS and/or NTNCWS suppliers with applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead action level or copper action trigger level or the lead action level but does not exceed the copper action level must complete the re-optimized OCCT-corrosion control treatment steps specified in subsection (d). specifies if the Agency issues a SEP approving corrosion control treatment as a compliance option under Section 611.363(a) unless the supplier:	Small and non-transient non-community water systems with corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or the copper action level, must complete the re-optimized OCCT steps specified in paragraph (d) of this section unless the system:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(3)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(3)(i)(A)
Has re-optimized OCCT once under subsection (d) after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3);	Has re-optimized OCCT once under paragraph (d) of this section after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(3)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(3)(i)(B)

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<u>Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency; and</u>	Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the State; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(3)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(3)(i)(C)
<u>Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment as required in 611.352(g).</u>	Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment as required in § 141.82(g).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(3)(ii)
<u>The Agency may require a small supplier that does not have to re-optimize under subsection(a)(3)(A)(i) through (iii) to re-optimize under Section 611.352(h).</u> A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds the copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (d) specifies.	The State may require a small water system that does not have to re-optimize under paragraphs (a)(3)(i)(A) through (C) of this section to re-optimize under § 141.82(h).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(3)(iii)
<u>After completing service line replacement in compliance with 611.354(d) and there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the supplier exceeds the lead action level, a small supplier with corrosion control treatment must meet the requirements in subsection (d).</u> A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier not applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (e) specifies if the Agency issues a SEP approving corrosion control treatment as a compliance option under Section 611.363.	After completing service line replacement in accordance with the requirements in § 141.84(d) and there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the system exceeds the lead action level, a small water system with corrosion control treatment must meet the requirements under paragraph (d) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(a)(3)(D)	40 CFR 141.81(a)(3)(iv)
<u>Small and NTNCWS suppliers without corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps specified in subsection (e).</u> A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier not applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds the copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (e) specifies.	Small and non-transient non-community water systems without corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps specified in paragraph (e) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)	40 CFR 141.81(b)
Suppliers dDeemed to hHave oOptimized cCorrosion cControl. A supplier without corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT as defined in Section 611.350(b) if the supplier's system meets the requirements of either sSubsection (b)(1) or, (b)(32). A supplier with corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT as defined in Section 611.350(b) or re-optimized OCCT if the supplier meets the requirements of either subsection (b)(1) and (4) or (b)(3) and (4). -or (b)(3) deems a supplier to have OCCT or re-optimized OCCT if the supplier satisfies one of the criteria specified in the subsection - Any	<i>Systems deemed to have optimized corrosion control. A system without corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT as defined in § 141.2 if the system meets the requirement of either paragraph (b)(1) or (3) of this section. A system with corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT as defined in § 141.2 or re-optimized OCCT if the system meets the requirements of either paragraphs (b)(1) and (4) or (b)(3) and (4) of this section. Systems must submit documentation of meeting the applicable requirements to the State in accordance with § 141.90(c)(1) by the applicable deadline for submitting tap sampling results under § 141.90(a)(2).</i>

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system subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) deems to have OCCT having corrosion control treatment in place must continue operating and maintaining that treatment and meeting any additional requirements the Agency determines are appropriate to ensure that the supplier maintains OCCT. Suppliers must submit documentation of meeting applicable requirements to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360(c)(1) by the deadline for submitting tap sampling results under Section 611.360(a)(2).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.81(b)(1)
Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers Not Applying Corrosion Control Treatment. A medium supplier without corrosion control treatment or a small supplier or mid-sized supplier not applying corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT if the supplier does not exceed the lead action level and copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods and then remains at or below the lead action trigger level and copper action level in all subsequent tap sampling monitoring period cycles conducted in compliance with under Section 611.356.	A medium water system without corrosion control treatment or a small water system is deemed to have OCCT if the water system does not exceed the lead action level and copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods and then remains at or below the lead action level and copper action level in all tap sampling periods conducted in accordance with § 141.86.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(b)(1)(i)
A small supplier with corrosion control treatment is not eligible to be deemed to have OCCT under this subsection (b)(1) where the Agency has set optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs) under subsection (d) or (e).	A small water system with corrosion control treatment is not eligible to be deemed to have OCCT pursuant to this paragraph (b)(1) where the State has set optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs) under paragraph (d) or (e) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(b)(1)(ii)
If a medium supplier without corrosion control treatment or a small water system deemed to have OCCT under this subsection (b)(1) exceeds the lead action level or copper action level, the supplier must follow the requirements in subsection (a).	If a medium water system without corrosion control treatment or a small water system deemed to have OCCT under this paragraph (b)(1) exceeds the lead action level or copper action level, the system must follow the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.81(b)(2)
This subsection (b)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.81(b)(2), which USEPA marked “Reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule. Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers Applying Corrosion Control Treatment and Not Exceeding Levels. A small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT if it does not exceed the lead or copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring cycles under Section 611.356 and remains at or below the lead trigger level and copper action level in all subsequent tap monitoring cycles under Section 611.356. If a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment exceeds the lead trigger level but does not exceed the lead or copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring cycles and remains at or below the lead and copper action levels in all subsequent tap monitoring cycles the supplier conducts under Section	[Reserved]

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611.356, that supplier is deemed to have re-optimized OCCT by complying with this Section. If the Agency issued a SEP setting optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs) under subsection (d) or (e), a supplier is not eligible to be deemed as having optimized or re-optimized OCCT under subsection (b).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)(3)	40 CFR 141.81(b)(3)
Results Less Than or Equal to the Practical Quantitation Level (PQL) for Lead. Monitoring results deem A supplier is deemed to have optimized or re-optimized corrosion control treatment OCCT if the supplier submits tap sampling results in compliance with of tap water monitoring under Section 611.356 demonstrating that the 90th percentile lead level concentration is less than or equal to the lead PQL of 0.005 mg/ L for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, and it does not exceed the copper action level for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periodstap monitoring eyeles, and it does not have the Agency did not issue a SEP setting OWQPs designated by the Agency under subsection (d) or (e). Any water system this subsection (b)(3) deems to have optimized corrosion control must continue tap water monitoring for lead and copper no less frequently than once every three calendar years using the reduced number of sites Section 611.356(e) specifies and collecting the samples at times and locations Section 611.356(d)(4)(E) specifies. If 90th percentile tap sample results exceeds the lead practical quantitation level (0.005 mg/L) or copper action level during any tap sampling period, the supplier is no longer eligible to be deemed to have optimized OCCT under this subsection without first completing the treatment steps specified in subsection (d) and (e) of this section.	A water system is deemed to have optimized or re-optimized corrosion control treatment if it submits tap sampling results in accordance with § 141.86 demonstrating that the 90th percentile lead level is less than or equal to the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, it does not exceed the copper action level for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, and it does not have OWQPs designated by the State under paragraph (d) or (e) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(b)(3)(i)
A supplier with 90th percentile tap sampling results that later exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L or copper action level during any tap sampling period is not eligible to be deemed to have optimized OCCT in compliance with this subsection (b)(3) until the supplier completes the treatment steps specified in subsection (d) or (e).	A system with 90th percentile tap sampling results that later exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L or copper action level during any tap sampling period is not eligible to be deemed to have optimized OCCT in accordance with this paragraph (b)(3) until the system has completed the treatment steps specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(b)(3)(ii)
A supplier deemed to have OCCT in compliance with this subsection (b)(3) must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three calendar years using the reduced number of sites specified in 611.356(d)(1) and collecting samples at times and locations specified in 611.356(d)(2)(C).	A system deemed to have OCCT in accordance with this paragraph (b)(3) must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three calendar years using the reduced number of sites specified in § 141.86(d)(1) and collecting samples at times and locations specified in § 141.86(d)(2)(iii).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(b)(4)	40 CFR 141.81(b)(4)
A supplier with corrosion control treatment deemed to have OCCT under this subsection (b) must continue to	A system with corrosion control treatment deemed to have OCCT under this paragraph (b) must continue to operate

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<u>operate and maintain the corrosion control treatment and also meet any additional requirements that the Agency determines are appropriate to ensure OCCT is maintained.</u>	and maintain the corrosion control treatment and also meet any additional requirements that the State determines are appropriate to ensure OCCT is maintained.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(c) and (c)(1) thru (4)	40 CFR 141.81(c)
<u>This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.81(c), which USEPA marked “Reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule, Completing Corrosion Control Steps for Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers Not Applying Corrosion Control Treatment</u> 1) Any small or mid-sized supplier not applying corrosion control treatment, otherwise required to complete the corrosion control steps in subsection (e) because it exceeded the lead or copper action level, may cease completing the steps after not exceeding either the lead or copper action levels during each of two consecutive six-month tap monitoring eyeletap monitoring periods under Section 611.363 before beginning Step 3 under subsection (e)(3) or Step 5 under subsection (e)(5). The supplier needs not begin the applicable of Step 3 or Step 5, except that a mid-sized supplier with lead service lines or a small supplier with lead service lines choosing the corrosion control option under Section 611.363 must complete a corrosion control treatment study under subsection (e)(3)(A). A supplier initiating Step 5 may not cease the steps and must complete all remaining steps in subsections (e)(6) through (e)(8). 2) A supplier ceasing the steps prior to either Step 3 or Step 5 and later exceeding the lead or copper action level may not cease the steps a second time and must complete the applicable treatment steps beginning with the first treatment step that the supplier previously did not complete in its entirety. 3) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier to repeat treatment steps the supplier previously completed if the Agency determines that this is necessary to properly implement the treatment requirements of this Section. The Agency must explain the basis for its decision in any SEP. 4) A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level must implement corrosion control treatment steps under subsection (e) (including a supplier deemed	[Reserved]

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to have optimized corrosion control under subsection (b)(1))	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)	40 CFR 141.81(d)
Treatment sSteps and dDeadlines for sSuppliers rRe- oOptimizing OCCT. Except as subsection (b)(2) or Section 611.363 provides otherwise, a Ssuppliers with corrosion control treatment <u>required to re-</u> <u>optimize OCCT under subsection (a)</u> must complete <u>the following certain corrosion control treatment steps</u> <u>(described in the referenced portions of Sections</u> <u>611.352, 611.356, and 611.357 the steps describe) by</u> <u>before the indicated times periods. Suppliers must</u> <u>conduct tap sampling for lead and copper in</u> <u>compliance with the requirements of Section 611.356</u> <u>while they complete the corrosion control steps in this</u> <u>section.</u>	<i>Treatment steps and deadlines for water systems re-</i> <i>optimizing optimal corrosion control treatment. Water</i> systems with corrosion control treatment that are required to re-optimize optimal corrosion control treatment under paragraph (a) of this section must complete the following steps (described in the referenced portions of §§ 141.82, 141.86, and 141.87) by the indicated time periods. Water systems must conduct tap sampling for lead and copper in accordance with the requirements of § 141.86 while they complete the corrosion control steps in this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(1)
Step 1: <u>Initiate mandatory pipe rig/loop or CCT study</u> <u>or treatment recommendation.</u>	Step 1: Initiate mandatory pipe rig/loop or CCT study or treatment recommendation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(1)(i)
<u>Large or medium suppliers with lead service lines that</u> <u>exceed the lead action level must harvest lead service</u> <u>lines from its distribution system and construct</u> <u>flowthrough pipe rigs/loops and operate the rigs/loops</u> <u>with finished water within one year after the tap</u> <u>sampling period in which they exceed the lead action</u> <u>level. These suppliers must proceed to Step 3 under</u> <u>subsection (d)(3) and conduct the corrosion control</u> <u>studies for re-optimization under subsection (d)(3)(A)</u> <u>using the pipe rigs/loops. A supplier other than one to</u> <u>which subsection (d)(1)(B) applies must recommend</u> <u>re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.352(e)) within six</u> <u>months after the end of the tap sampling period during</u> <u>which the supplier exceeds either the lead trigger level</u> <u>or copper action level. The Agency may issue a SEP</u> <u>allowing a supplier to modify its existing corrosion</u> <u>control treatment without a study for a supplier</u> <u>exceeding the lead trigger level but not the lead or</u> <u>copper action level. The Agency must specify re-</u> <u>optimized OCCT within six months after receiving the</u> <u>supplier's treatment recommendation. The supplier</u> <u>must modify its corrosion control treatment to install</u> <u>re-optimized OCCT within six months after the</u> <u>Agency specifies re-optimized OCCT.</u>	Large or medium water systems with lead service lines that exceed the lead action level must harvest lead service lines from the distribution system and construct flowthrough pipe rigs/loops and operate the rigs/loops with finished water within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which they exceeds the lead action level. These water systems must proceed to step 3 in paragraph (d)(3) of this section and conduct the corrosion control studies for re-optimization under paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section using the pipe rigs/loops.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d) (1)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(1)(ii)
<u>Large suppliers without lead service lines that exceed</u> <u>the lead action level or copper action level must</u> <u>conduct the corrosion control studies for re-</u> <u>optimization under subsection (d)(3)(B) (step 3). A</u> <u>supplier having lead service lines that exceeds the</u> <u>lead action level must harvest lead pipes from its</u> <u>distribution system, construct flow-through pipe</u> <u>loops, and operate the loops with finished water</u>	Large water systems without lead service lines that exceed the lead action level or copper action level must conduct the corrosion control studies for re-optimization under paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section (step 3).

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within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds the lead action level. The supplier must proceed to Step 3 under subsection (d)(3) and conduct the corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT under subsection (d)(3)(A) using the pipe loops.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d) (1)(C)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(1)(iii)
A supplier other than those covered in subsection (d)(1)(A) or (B) must recommend re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(a)) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier exceeded the lead action level or copper action level.	A water system other than those covered in paragraph (d)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section must recommend re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment (§ 141.82(a)) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded either the lead action level or copper action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d) (1)(D)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(1)(iv)
Suppliers may make an existing corrosion control treatment modification recommendation to the Agency within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier exceeded the lead action level. The Agency must evaluate a supplier's past corrosion control treatment study results prior to approving an existing treatment modification. When the Agency approves existing treatment modifications, the Agency must specify re-optimized OCCT within 12 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier exceeded the lead action level. The supplier must complete modifications to corrosion control treatment to have re-optimized OCCT installed within six months of the Agency specifying re-optimized OCCT. These suppliers must proceed to step 6 in subsection (d)(6) and conduct follow-up monitoring	Systems may make an existing corrosion control treatment modification recommendation to the State within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead action level. The State must evaluate a system's past corrosion control treatment study results prior to approving an existing treatment modification. When a State approves existing treatment modifications, the State must specify re-optimized OCCT within 12 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead action level. The system must complete modifications to corrosion control treatment to have re-optimized OCCT installed within six months of the State specifying re-optimized OCCT. These systems must proceed to step 6 in paragraph (d)(6) of this section and conduct follow-up monitoring.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(2)
Step 2: Agency requires CCT study or Agency designates re-optimized OCCT. Within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which a medium supplier without lead service lines or a small supplier exceeded the lead action level or copper action level, the Agency may require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies for re-optimization (Section 611.352 (c)(2)). If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform such studies, the Agency must specify re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(d) within the timeframes in subsections (d)(2)(A) and (d)(2)(B). The Agency must provide its determination to the supplier in writing:	<i>Step 2: State requires CCT study or State designates re-optimized OCCT.</i> Within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which a medium water system without lead service lines or a small system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level, the State may require the water system to perform corrosion control studies for re-optimization (§ 141.82(c)(2)). If the State does not require the system to perform such studies, the State must specify re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment (§ 141.82(d)) within the timeframes specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. The State must provide its determination to the system in writing:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(2)(i)
For a medium supplier, within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead action level or copper action level. A large supplier must conduct the corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT under subsection (d)(3) (Step 3) unless the system is at or below the	For a medium water system, within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which such water system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level.

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lead action level and the Agency issues a SEP modifying the existing corrosion control treatment the Agency specified under subsection (d)(1)(A) (Step 1).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(2)(ii)
For a small supplier, within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier exceeded the lead action level or copper action level. Within 12 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment exceeds the lead trigger level or copper action level, the Agency may issue a SEP requiring the supplier to perform corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT (Section 611.352(c)(1) or (c)(2)). If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies, the Agency must issue a SEP specifying re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.352(d)(2)) within the timeframes in subsections (d)(2)(B)(i) and (d)(2)(B)(ii).	For a small water system, within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which such water system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(2)(B)(i) and (ii)	
i) — A mid-sized supplier must perform corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT within 12 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level or copper action level. ii) — A small supplier must perform corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level or copper action level.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(3)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(3)
Step 3: <u>Study duration.</u>	Step 3: Study duration.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(3)(A)
Any supplier <u>with</u>having lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level in subsection (d)(1)(A) must complete the <u>pipe rig/loop</u> corrosion control treatment studies <u>and recommend</u>for re-optimiz<u>ed</u>zing OCCT, within 30 months after the end of the tap sampling period <u>in</u>during which the supplier exceeded the lead action level.	Any water system with lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level, in accordance with paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, must complete the pipe rig/loop corrosion control treatment studies and recommend re-optimized OCCT within 30 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(3)(B)
If the supplier is required to perform corrosion control studies under subsection (d)(1)(B) or (d)(2)Hf subsection (d)(2) (Step 2) requires the supplier to perform corrosion control studies, the supplier must complete the studies (Section 611.352(c)(2)) and recommend re-optimized OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier exceeded the lead or copper action level or	If the water system is required to perform corrosion control studies under <u>paragraph</u> (d)(1)(ii) or (d)(2) of this section, the water system must complete the studies (§ 141.82(c)) and recommend re-optimized OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead or copper action level or after the State requires that such studies be conducted.

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<u>after</u> the Agency issues a SEP requiring the supplier to conduct the studies.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(4)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(4)
Step 4: <u>Agency designation of re-optimized OCCT based on CCT study results. The Agency must designate re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.352(d)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(3)(A) or (B) (step 3).</u>	<i>Step 4: State designation of re-optimized OCCT based on CCT study results.</i> The State must designate re-optimized OCCT (§ 141.82(d)) within six months after the water system completes <u>paragraph (d)(3)(i) or (ii)</u> of this section (step 3).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(4)(A) and (B)	
A) — The Agency must issue a SEP designating re-optimized OCCT (subsection (d)(3)(A)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(3)(A) (Step 3). B) — If the supplier performed corrosion control studies under subsection (d)(2) (Step 2), the Agency must issue a SEP designating re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.352(d)(2) or (d)(4)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(3)(B) (Step 3).	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(5)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(5)
Step 5: <u>Re-optimized OCCT installation deadlines. Suppliers must install re-optimized OCCT (611.352(e)) within one year after the Agency completes subsection (d)(4) (Step 4) or the Agency completes subsection (d)(2)(A) or (B) (Step 2)</u>	<i>Step 5: Re-optimized OCCT installation deadlines.</i> Water systems must install re-optimized OCCT (§ 141.82(e)) within one year after the State completes <u>paragraph (d)(4)</u> of this section (step 4) or the State completes <u>paragraph (d)(2)(i) or (ii)</u> of this section (step 2).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(5)(A) thru (B)	
A) — A large supplier must complete modifying its corrosion control treatment to have installed re-optimized OCCT within 12 months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(4)(A) (Step 4). B) — A small or mid-sized supplier must install re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.352(e)(1)) within 12 months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(4)(B) (Step 4).	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(6)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(6)
Step 6: <u>Follow-up monitoring. Suppliers must complete standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods under Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(iv) and water quality parameter monitoring under Section 611.357(b)(3) after completing subsection (d)(5) (step 5). The first tap monitoring period for standard monitoring must begin on January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, after completing subsection (d)(5) (step 5). A supplier must complete follow-up sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(2) and 611.357(e)) within 12 months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(5)(A) or (d)(5)(B) (Step 5).</u>	<i>Step 6: Follow-up monitoring.</i> Water systems must complete standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods under § 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(D) and water quality parameter monitoring under § 141.87(b)(3) after completing <u>paragraph (d)(5)</u> of this section (step 5). The first tap monitoring period for standard monitoring must begin on January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, after completing paragraph (d)(5) (step 5).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(7)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(7)

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Step 7: <u>Agency sets optimal water quality parameters.(OWQPs).</u> - The Agency must review the supplier's <u>re-optimized OCCT installed treatment</u> and designate <u>OWQPs (611.352(f)) optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(f)(1))</u> within six months after completing subsection (d)(6) (Step 6).	<i>Step 7: State sets optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs).</i> The State must review the water system's re-optimized OCCT and designate OWQPs (§ 141.82(f)) within six months after completing <u>paragraph (d)(6)</u> of this section (step 6).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(d)(8)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(8)
Step 8: <u>Suppliers meet OWQPs to demonstrate compliance.</u> The Suppliers must <u>comply operate</u> complying with the Agency-designated <u>OWQPs optimal water quality control parameters</u> (Section 611.352(g)) and <u>continue</u> conducting tap sampling <u>under (Section 611.356(c)(23)(C)(v) and water quality parameter</u> monitoring <u>water quality parameters</u> under Section 611.357(b)(4).	<i>Step 8: Systems meet OWQPs to demonstrate compliance.</i> Water systems must comply with the State-designated OWQPs (§ 141.82(g)) and conduct tap sampling under § 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(E) and water quality parameter monitoring under § 141.87(b)(4).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)	40 CFR 141.81(e)
Treatment s Steps and d Deadlines for s Suppliers <u>withoutNot Applying cCorrosion cControl</u> tTreatment . Except as <u>provided in</u> subsection (b) or <u>Section 611.363 provides otherwise,</u> a suppliers <u>withoutnot applying</u> corrosion control treatment must complete <u>the following certain</u> corrosion control treatment steps (described in the referenced portions of Sections 611.352, 611.356, and 611.357) <u>bybefore</u> the indicated time <u>periods</u> . <u>Suppliers must conduct tap sampling for lead and copper in compliance with the requirements of Section 611.356 while completing the corrosion control steps in this section.</u>	<i>Treatment steps and deadlines for systems without corrosion control treatment.</i> Except as provided in <u>paragraph (b)</u> of this section, water systems without corrosion control treatment must complete the following corrosion control treatment steps (described in the referenced portions of §§ 141.82, 141.86, and 141.87) by the indicated time periods. Water systems must conduct tap sampling for lead and copper in accordance with the requirements of § 141.86 while they complete the corrosion control steps in this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(1)	40 CFR 141.81(e)
Step 1: <u>Initiate mandatory pipe rig/loop or CCT study or treatment recommendation.</u>	Step 1: Initiate mandatory pipe rig/loop or CCT study or treatment recommendation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(1)(i)
<u>A medium or large supplier with lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level must harvest lead pipes from the distribution system and construct flowthrough pipe rigs/loops and operate the rigs/loops with finished water within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead action level. These suppliers must proceed to step 3 in subsection (e)(3) and conduct the corrosion control studies for optimization under subsection (e)(3)(A) using the pipe rigs/loops. A supplier other than one to which subsection (e)(1)(B) or (e)(1)(C) applies must recommend OCCT (Section 611.352(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4)) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds either the lead trigger level or copper action level.</u>	A medium or large water system with lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level must harvest lead pipes from the distribution system and construct flowthrough pipe rigs/loops and operate the rigs/loops with finished water within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which the system exceeded the lead action level. These water systems must proceed to step 3 in <u>paragraph (e)(3)</u> of this section and conduct the corrosion control studies for optimization under <u>paragraph (e)(3)(i)</u> of this section using the pipe rigs/loops.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(1)(ii)
<u>Large water suppliers under subsection (a)(1)(E) must conduct the corrosion control studies for optimization under subsection (e)(3) (step 3). A supplier having lead service lines and exceeding the lead action level must harvest lead pipes from its distribution system, construct flowthrough pipe loops, and operate the</u>	Large water systems under <u>paragraph (a)(1)(v)</u> of this section must conduct the corrosion control studies for optimization under <u>paragraph (e)(3)</u> of this section (step 3).

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loops with finished water within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds the lead action level. The supplier must proceed to Step 3 in subsection (e)(3) of this section and conduct the corrosion control studies under subsection (e)(3) using the pipe loops, for optimizing OCCT under subsection (e)(3)(A).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(1)(iii)
A supplier other than those covered in subsection (e)(1)(A) or (B) must recommend optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) (Section 611.352(a)) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded either the lead action level or copper action level. A large supplier subsection (a)(1)(B) directs to perform corrosion control treatment under this subsection (e) must conduct the corrosion control studies for optimizing OCCT under subsection (e)(3) (Step 3).	A water system other than those covered in <u>paragraph (e)(1)(i) or (ii)</u> of this section must recommend optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) (§ 141.82(a)) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the system exceeded either the lead action level or copper action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(2)
Step 2: Agency requires CCT study or designates OCCT. —Within one year12 months after the end of the tap sampling period during in which thea supplier exceededs the lead or copper action level, if not otherwise required by this rule, the Agency may require issue a SEP requiring the supplier to perform corrosion control studies (Section 611.352(b)(1)) if those studies are not otherwise required by this subpart. The Agency must notify the supplier in writing when a corrosion control study is required. If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies, the Agency must specify issue a SEP specifying OCCT (under Section 611.352(d)(1)) within the applicable timeframes established in—subsections (e)(2)(A) and (e)(2)(B). The Agency must provide its determination to the supplier in writing;	<i>Step 2: State requires CCT study or State designates OCCT.</i> Within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which the water system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level, the State may require the water system to perform corrosion control studies (§ 141.82(b)(1)) if those studies are not otherwise required by this subpart. The State must notify the system in writing of the requirement in the preceding sentence. If the State does not require the system to perform such studies, the State must specify OCCT (§ 141.82(d)) within the timeframes established in <u>paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii)</u> of this section. The State must provide its determination to the system in writing:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(2)(i)
For a mediummid-sized supplier, within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period monitoring eyele induring which suchthe supplier exceed sed the lead actiontrigger level or copper action level; or	For a medium water system, within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which such water system exceeds the lead action level or copper action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(2)(ii)
For a small supplier, within 24 months after the end of the tap sampling period monitoring eyele induring which the supplier exceed sed the lead actiontrigger level or copper action level.	For a small water system, within 24 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which such water system exceeds the lead action level or copper action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(3)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(3)
Step 3: <u>Study duration.</u>	Step 3: Study duration
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(3)(i)
A-Large and medium suppliers with having or not having lead service lines that exceed s the lead action	Large and medium water systems with lead service lines that exceed the lead action level must complete the

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level or a small or mid-sized supplier having lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level must complete the corrosion control treatment studies <u>and recommend for optimizing</u> OCCT within 30 months after the end of the tap sampling period <u>in during</u> which they supplier <u>exceeds</u> the lead action level.	corrosion control treatment studies and recommend OCCT within 30 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which they exceeded the lead action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(3)(B) If a supplier is required the Agency requires a supplier to perform corrosion control studies under subsection (e)(1)(B) or (e)(2) (Step 2) , the supplier must complete the studies (Section 611.352(c)(4)) <u>and recommend OCCT</u> within 18 months after the <u>end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier exceeded the lead or copper action level or the Agency notifies the supplier in writing, issues a SEP, that such studies must be conducted, requiring the supplier to conduct the studies.</u>	40 CFR 141.81(e)(3)(ii) If a water system is required to perform corrosion control studies under <u>paragraph (e)(1)(ii) or (e)(2)</u> of this section, the water system must complete the studies (§ 141.82(c)) and recommend OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead or copper action level or the State notifies the system in writing that such studies must be conducted.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(4) Step 4: <u>Agency designation of OCCT based on CCT study results. The Agency must designate OCCT (Section 611.352(d)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (e)(3)(A) or (B) (Step 3).</u>	40 CFR 141.81(e)(4) <i>Step 4: State designation of OCCT based on CCT study results.</i> The State must designate OCCT (§ 141.82(d)) within six months after water systems complete <u>paragraph (e)(3)(i) or (ii)</u> of this section (step 3).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(4)(A) thru (B) A) — The Agency must issue a SEP designating re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.352(d)(3)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(3)(A) (Step 3). B) — If the supplier has performed corrosion control studies under subsection (e)(2) (Step 2), the Agency must issue a SEP designating OCCT (Section 611.352(d)(1)) within six months after subsection (e)(3) (Step 3) is complete.	Removed subsections
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(5) Step 5: <u>OCCT Installation deadlines. The S</u> suppliers must install OCCT (Section 611.352(e)) within 24 months after the Agency designates OCCT under subsection (e)(2) or (e)(4) (Step 2 or Step 4).	40 CFR 141.81(e)(5) <i>Step 5: OCCT installation deadlines.</i> Water systems must install OCCT (§ 141.82(e)) within 24 months after the State designates OCCT under <u>paragraph (e)(2) or (4)</u> of this section (step 2 or step 4).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(6) Step 6: <u>Follow-up monitoring. The S</u> suppliers must complete <u>standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods under Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(iv) and water quality parameter monitoring under Section 611.357(b)(3) after completing subsection (e)(5) (step 5). The first tap monitoring period for standard monitoring must begin on January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, after completing subsection (e)(5) (step 5). follow-up sampling under Sections 611.356(d)(2)(A) and</u>	40 CFR 141.81(e)(6) <i>Step 6: Follow-up monitoring.</i> Water systems must complete standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods under § 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(D) and water quality parameter monitoring under § 141.87(b)(3) after completing <u>paragraph (e)(5)</u> of this section (step 5). The first tap monitoring period for standard monitoring must begin on January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, after completing paragraph (e)(5) (step 5).

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611.357(e) within 12 months after completing subsection (e)(5) (Step 5).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(7)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(7)
Step 7: The Agency sets optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs). –The Agency must review the supplier’s installation of treatment and issue a SEP designate OWQPs, approving optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(f)(4)) within six months after the supplier completes ing sub section (e)(6 5) (Step 6 5).	<i>Step 7: State sets optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs).</i> The State must review the water system's installation of treatment and designate OWQPs (§ <u>141.82(f)</u>) within six months after completing <u>paragraph (e)(6)</u> of this section (step 6).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(e)(8)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(8)
Step 8: Suppliers meet OWQPs to demonstrate compliance. – The S suppliers must comply with the Agency designated approved OWQP s optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(g)(4)) and conduct continue tap sampling under (Section 611.356(cd)(2 3)(C)(v)) and monitoring water quality parameter monitoring unders (Section 611.357(bd)(4)).	<i>Step 8: Systems meet OWQPs to demonstrate compliance.</i> Water systems must comply with the State-designated OWQPs (§ <u>141.82(g)</u>) and conduct tap sampling under § <u>141.86(c)(2)(iii)(E)</u> and water quality parameter monitoring under § <u>141.87(b)(4)</u> .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)	40 CFR 141.81(f)
Suppliers with lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines that can complete full service line replacement in five years or less. Treatment Steps and Deadlines for Small CWS and NTNCWS Suppliers Electing Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT) As a Compliance Option under Section 611.363 or As the Agency Requires. A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier selecting the corrosion control treatment option as small supplier compliance flexibility under Section 611.363(a)(2) must complete two steps by the indicated times:	Systems with lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines that can complete full service line replacement in five years or less.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(1)	40 CFR 141.81(f)(1)
A supplier with one or more lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines is not required to complete the steps under subsection (d) or (e) if the supplier meets all the following requirements: Step 4: A supplier must recommend the corrosion control treatment option as small supplier compliance flexibility under Section 611.363(a)(2) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds either the lead trigger level or the lead action level. When recommending to the Agency, the supplier must comply with Section 611.352(a)(1).	A water system with one or more lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines is not required to complete the steps under <u>paragraph (d) or (e)</u> of this section if the system meets all the following requirements:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(f)(1)(i)
Deadline to complete mandatory service line replacement.	Deadline to complete mandatory service line replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(1)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.81(f)(1)(i)(A)
A supplier must complete the service line replacement requirements under Section 611.354(d) in five years	A water system must complete the service line replacement requirements under § <u>141.84(d)</u> in five years

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<u>or less from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier first exceeds the lead action level; or</u>	or less from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the system first exceeds the lead action level; or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(1)(A)(ii) <u>A large supplier without corrosion control treatment must complete the service line replacement requirements under Section 611.354.(d) in five years or less from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier's 90th percentile results first exceed the lead practical quantitation limit; and</u>	40 CFR 141.81(f)(1)(i)(B) A large water system without corrosion control treatment must complete the service line replacement requirements under § 141.84(d) in five years or less from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the system's 90th percentile results first exceed the lead practical quantitation limit; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(1)(A)(iii) <u>For a supplier with less than five years remaining to complete mandatory service line replacement in compliance with Section 611.354(d), the supplier must complete the service line replacement requirements under subsection (f)(1)(A) by that deadline</u>	40 CFR 141.81(f)(1)(i)(C) For a water system with less than five years remaining to complete mandatory service line replacement in accordance with § 141.84(d), the system must complete the service line replacement requirements under this paragraph (f)(1)(i) by that deadline.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(1)(B) <u>At a minimum, a supplier must replace the total number of lead and/or galvanized requiring replacement service lines each year, as identified in that supplier's inventory on the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier first exceeds the lead action level or in which the supplier's 90th percentile first exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever applies, at an annual rate equally divided by the total number of years for service line replacement provided in subsection (f)(1)(A). For purposes of calculating the annual rate, the supplier must replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines within the least number of years feasible not to exceed five years from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier first exceeds the lead action level or in which the supplier's 90th percentile first exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever applies. If the Agency determines a replacement deadline less than five years is feasible for a supplier, the supplier must replace service lines by that deadline and establish an annual replacement rate based on that number of years until that deadline.</u>	40 CFR 141.81(f)(1)(ii) At a minimum, a system must replace the total number of lead and/or galvanized requiring replacement service lines each year, as identified in that system's inventory on the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the system first exceeds the lead action level or in which the system's 90th percentile first exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever applies, at an annual rate equally divided by the total number of years for service line replacement provided in paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section. For purposes of calculating the annual rate, the system must replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines within the least number of years feasible not to exceed five years from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the system first exceeds the lead action level or in which the system's 90th percentile first exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever applies. If the State determines a replacement deadline less than five years is feasible for a water system, the system must replace service lines by that deadline and establish an annual replacement rate based on that number of years until that deadline.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(1)(C) <u>By the end of the five-year-or-less period in subsection (f)(1)(A), the supplier must have replaced all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines calculated in compliance with Section 611.354(d)(6) (i.e., no lead, galvanized requiring replacement or lead status unknown service lines remain in the inventory), and identified the material of</u>	40 CFR 141.81(f)(1)(iii) By the end of the five-year-or-less period in paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section, the system must have replaced all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines calculated in accordance with § 141.84(d)(6) (i.e., no lead, galvanized requiring replacement or lead status unknown service lines remain in the inventory), and identified the material of all lead status unknown service

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<u>all lead status unknown service lines, completed the inventory validation requirements in compliance with Section 611.354(b)(5), and replaced all unknowns found to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.</u>	lines, completed the inventory validation requirements in accordance with § 141.84(b)(5), and replaced all unknowns found to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.81(f)(1)(iv)
<u>Except as provided in this section, all other requirements in Section 611.354(d) apply.</u>	Except as provided in this section, all other requirements in § 141.84(d) apply.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(2)	40 CFR 141.81(f)(2)
<u>Throughout the five-year-or-less period in subsection(f)(1)(A), suppliers with corrosion control treatment must continue to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment in addition to completing the mandatory service line replacement requirements under this section. Step 2. The Agency must issue a SEP approving the recommendation of corrosion control treatment option as small supplier compliance flexibility or designating an alternative option under Section 611.363(a) within six months after the supplier recommends the option under subsection (f)(1) (Step 1). A supplier the Agency requires to optimize or re-optimize OCCT must follow the schedules in subsection (d) or (e), beginning with Step 3 in subsection (d)(3) or (e)(3), unless the Agency specifies OCCT under the applicable of subsection (d)(2)(B) or (e)(2)(B).</u>	Throughout the five-year-or-less period in <u>paragraph (f)(1)(i)</u> of this section, systems with corrosion control treatment must continue to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment in addition to completing the mandatory service line replacement requirements under this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(3)	40 CFR 141.81(f)(3)
<u>A supplier that does not replace lead and/or galvanized requiring replacement service lines calculated in compliance with Section 611.354(d)(6) at the minimum annual rate provided in subsection (f)(1)(B) in any one year of the five-year-or-less period in subsection (f)(1)(A) or complete the service line replacement requirements under Section 611.354(d) in compliance with subsection (f)(1)(C), must meet the requirements in subsection (d) or (e), as applicable, starting immediately after the supplier fails to meet the annual removal requirement in subsection (f)(1)(B).</u>	A water system that does not replace lead and/or galvanized requiring replacement service lines calculated in accordance with § 141.84(d)(6) at the minimum annual rate provided in <u>paragraph (f)(1)(ii)</u> of this section in any one year of the five-year-or-less period in <u>paragraph (f)(1)(i)</u> of this section or complete the service line replacement requirements under § 141.84(d) in accordance with <u>paragraph (f)(1)(iii)</u> of this section, must meet the requirements under <u>paragraph (d)</u> or <u>(e)</u> of this section, as applicable, starting immediately after the system fails to meet the annual removal requirements under paragraph (f)(1)(ii).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(4)	40 CFR 141.81(f)(4)
<u>At the end of each year of the five-year-or-less period, the supplier must submit written documentation to the Agency about the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines removed that year and whether the minimum annual replacement rate in subsection (f)(1)(B) was met. If a supplier reports or the Agency determines that the supplier did not meet its minimum annual replacement rate that year, the supplier is no longer eligible to defer the requirements under subsection (d) or (e) and must meet those requirements, as applicable.</u>	At the end of each year of the five-year-or-less period, the system must submit written documentation to the State about the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines removed that year and whether the minimum annual replacement rate in <u>paragraph (f)(1)(ii)</u> of this section was met. If a system reports or a State determines that the system did not meet its minimum annual replacement rate that year, the system is no longer eligible to defer the requirements under

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	paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, and must meet those requirements, as applicable.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(f)(5)	40 CFR 141.81(f)(5)
<u>After completing service line replacement in compliance with the requirements in subsection (f), a supplier must meet the requirements under subsection (d) or (e), as applicable, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the supplier either exceeds the lead action level or the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever is applicable.</u>	After completing service line replacement in accordance with the requirements in this <u>paragraph (f)</u> , a water system must meet the requirements under <u>paragraph (d) or (e)</u> of this section, as applicable, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the system either exceeds the lead action level or the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever is applicable.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(g)	40 CFR 141.81(g)
<u>Completing corrosion control steps for small and medium suppliers without corrosion control treatment.</u>	Completing corrosion control steps for small and medium water systems without corrosion control treatment.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(g)(1)	40 CFR 141.81(g)(1)
<u>Any small or medium supplier without corrosion control treatment required to complete the steps in subsection (e) that does not exceed the lead action level and copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods under Section 611.356 prior to the start of step 3 in subsection (e)(3) or before or concurrent with the end of step 4 in subsection (e)(4) may stop completing the steps and is not required to complete subsection (e)(3) or (5) (step 3 or step 5), respectively, except that medium suppliers without corrosion control treatment and with lead service lines must complete a corrosion control treatment study under subsection (e)(3)(A). A 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level or copper action level based on less than the required minimum number of samples under Section 611.356 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this subsection (g)(1). Eligible suppliers can only use the exception in subsection (g)(1) once.</u>	Any small or medium water system without corrosion control treatment required to complete the steps in <u>paragraph (e)</u> of this section that does not exceed the lead action level and copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods pursuant to § 141.86 prior to the start of step 3 in <u>paragraph (e)(3)</u> of this section or prior to or concurrent with the end of step 4 in <u>paragraph (e)(4)</u> of this section may stop completing the steps and is not required to complete <u>paragraph (e)(3) or (5) (step 3 or step 5), respectively, except that medium water systems without corrosion control treatment and with lead service lines must complete a corrosion control treatment study under paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section. A 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level or copper action level based on less than the required minimum number of samples under § 141.86 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g)(1). Eligible systems can only use the exception in this paragraph (g)(1) once.</u>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.81(g)(2)
<u>Any supplier that starts step 5 in compliance with subsection (e)(5) must complete the remaining steps (i.e., steps 6 through 8) in subsection (e)(6) through (8) and is not permitted to stop the steps.</u>	Any system that starts step 5 in accordance with <u>paragraph (e)(5)</u> of this section must complete all remaining steps (i.e., steps 6 through 8) in <u>paragraphs (e)(6) through (8)</u> of this section and is not permitted to stop the steps.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(g)(3)	40 CFR 141.81(g)(3)
<u>Any small or medium supplier without corrosion control treatment under subsection (g)(1) that stopped the steps in subsection (e) and subsequently exceeds either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps in subsection (e) beginning with the first treatment step that was not completed.</u>	Any small or medium water system without corrosion control treatment under <u>paragraph (g)(1)</u> of this section that stopped the steps in <u>paragraph (e)</u> of this section and subsequently exceeds either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps in <u>paragraph (e)</u> beginning with the first treatment step that was not completed.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(g)(4)	40 CFR 141.81(g)(4)
<u>The Agency may require a supplier to repeat treatment steps previously completed by the supplier when the Agency determines it is necessary to implement the treatment requirements of this subsection. The Agency must notify the supplier in writing of such a determination and explain the basis for its decision.</u>	The State may require a water system to repeat treatment steps previously completed by the water system when the State determines that this is necessary to implement the treatment requirements of this section. The State must notify the system in writing of such a determination and explain the basis for its decision.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.351(h)	40 CFR 141.81(h)
<u>Notification requirements for upcoming long-term change in treatment or source. At a time specified by the Agency, or if no specific time is designated, as early as possible but no later than six months prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a supplier must submit written documentation describing the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment to the Agency. Suppliers may not implement the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change without Agency approval. The Agency must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in water treatment before it can be implemented by the supplier. The Agency may require any such supplier to take action before or after the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change to ensure that the supplier operates and maintains optimal corrosion control treatment, such as additional water quality parameter monitoring, additional lead or copper tap sampling, and re-evaluating corrosion control treatment. Examples of long-term treatment changes include but are not limited to the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing treatment process. Examples of modifications include switching secondary disinfectants, switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). Long-term treatment changes can also include dose changes to existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. Long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes where a new source has not been added.</u>	<i>Notification requirements for upcoming long-term change in treatment or source.</i> At a time specified by the State, or if no specific time is designated, as early as possible but no later than six months prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a water system must submit written documentation describing the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment to the State. Systems may not implement the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change without State approval. The State must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in water treatment before it can be implemented by the water system. The State may require any such water system to take actions before or after the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change to ensure that the water system will operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment, such as additional water quality parameter monitoring, additional lead or copper tap sampling, and re-evaluating corrosion control treatment. Examples of long-term treatment changes include but are not limited to the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing treatment process. Examples of modifications include switching secondary disinfectants, switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). Long-term treatment changes can also include dose changes to existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. Long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes where a new source has not been added.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.81.

Section 611.352 Corrosion Control Treatment

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352	40 CFR 141.82
<u>Description of corrosion control treatment requirements. This section provides the requirements</u>	Description of corrosion control treatment requirements. This section provides the requirements for

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for suppliers and the Agency designating optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) for a supplier that is optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT. Designating Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment for Systems Optimizing or Re-Optimizing Corrosion Control Treatment. All suppliers must complete the corrosion control treatment requirements in this Section <u>as applicable under as they apply to the supplier under</u> Section 611.351.	systems and States designating optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) for a system that is optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT. All systems must complete the corrosion control treatment requirements in this section as applicable under <u>§ 141.81</u> .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(a)	40 CFR 141.82(a)
Supplier System r Recommendation r Regarding c Corrosion c Control t Treatment, for Suppliers Not Having Lead Service Lines and Suppliers Having Lead Service Lines but Not Exceeding the Lead Action Level	System recommendation regarding corrosion control treatment.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.82(a)(1)
Any supplier without corrosion control treatment that is required to that must recommend <u>a treatment option in compliance with under</u> Section 611.351(e)(1)(C) <u>must, based on the results of lead and copper tap sampling and water quality parameter monitoring, recommend designating</u> one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(1)(A) to for the Agency <u>as the optimal corrosion control treatment for that supplier. The Agency may require the supplier to conduct additional water quality parameter monitoring to assist the Agency in reviewing the supplier's recommendation. to designate must base its recommendation on the results of lead and copper tap monitoring and water quality parameter monitoring. </u>	Any system without corrosion control treatment that is required to recommend a treatment option in accordance with <u>§ 141.81(e)(1)(iii)</u> must, based on the results of lead and copper tap sampling and water quality parameter monitoring, recommend designating one or more of the corrosion control treatments listed in <u>paragraph (c)(1)</u> of this section to the State as the optimal corrosion control treatment for that system. The State may require the system to conduct additional water quality parameter monitoring to assist the State in reviewing the system's recommendation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(a)(1)(A) and (B)	
A) — A small CWS supplier or NTNCWS supplier exceeding the copper action level and recommending corrosion control treatment to the Agency under Section 611.363(a) must comply with this subsection (a)(1). B) — The Agency may issue a SEP requiring the supplier to conduct additional water quality parameter monitoring to assist the Agency in reviewing the supplier's recommendation.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.82(a)(2)
Any supplier with corrosion control treatment that <u>exceeds the lead action level that is required to recommend a treatment option to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.351(d)(1)(C) must recommend designating one or more of the corrosion control treatments listed in subsection (c)(2) as the optimal corrosion control treatment for that supplier.</u> A small CWS supplier or NTNCWS supplier subject to this subsection (a) not applying corrosion control treatment that chooses to pursue a small water system	Any system with corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level that is required to recommend a treatment option to the State in accordance with <u>§ 141.81(d)(1)(iii)</u> must recommend designating one or more of the corrosion control treatments listed in <u>paragraph (c)(2)</u> of this section as the optimal corrosion control treatment for that system.

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compliance flexibility option and is required to recommend an option in compliance with Section 611.351(f) must, based on the results of lead tap sampling and water quality parameter monitoring, recommend designation of one of the options listed in Section 611.363. A supplier not having lead service lines, exceeding the lead action level, and selecting corrosion control under Section 611.363(a)(2) must recommend that the Agency designate one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(1) as OCCT for that system.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(a)(3)	40 CFR 141.82(a)(3)
The Agency may waive the requirement for a supplier to recommend OCCT if the Agency requires the supplier, in writing, to complete a corrosion control study within three months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the lead or copper action level exceedance occurred. These suppliers must proceed directly to subsection (c) and complete a corrosion control study. A supplier exceeding the lead action level and selecting corrosion control treatment under Section 611.363(a)(2) must recommend that the Agency designate one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(1)(A) as the OCCT for its system. A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but not exceeding the lead or copper action level does not need to perform a corrosion control study under subsection (c) unless the Agency issues a SEP requiring the supplier to do so.	States may waive the requirement for a system to recommend OCCT if the State requires the system, in writing, to complete a corrosion control study within three months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the lead or copper action level exceedance occurred. These systems must proceed directly to paragraph (c) of this section and complete a corrosion control study.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(a)(4) and (5)	
4) — A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier applying corrosion control treatment exceeding the lead action level and selecting corrosion control under Section 611.363(a)(2) must recommend designation of one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(2) as OCCT for its system. 5) — The Agency may issue a SEP waiving subsection (a)(4)'s OCCT recommendation requirement for a supplier if the SEP requires the supplier to complete a corrosion control study within three months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead action level. In that case, the supplier must proceed directly to subsection (c) and complete a corrosion control study.	Removed subsections.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(b)	40 CFR 141.82(b)
Agency- decision Required Studies to <u>require studies to identify initial OCCT under Section 611.351.(e)(2) Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment and rRe-optimized OCCT under Section 611.351(d)(2). Except for Large Suppliers and Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers Having Lead Service Lines and Exceeding the Lead Action Level. Certain suppliers must conduct corrosion control treatment studies: large suppliers exceeding the lead action level, large suppliers not applying corrosion control treatment whose 90th percentile concentration results exceed either the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L or the copper action level, mid-sized water system suppliers having lead service lines and exceeding the lead action level, and small suppliers having lead service lines and exceeding the lead action level and selecting the corrosion control treatment option under Section 611.363(a).</u>	State decision to require studies to identify initial OCCT under § 141.81(e)(2) and re-optimized OCCT under § 141.81(d)(2).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.82(b)(1)
The Agency may <u>require issue a SEP requiring any small or medium mid-sized supplier without not applying</u> corrosion control treatment <u>that exceedsing either</u> the lead <u>action level</u> or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under subsection (c)(1) to identify OCCT for the supplier's system	The State may require any small or medium water system without corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead action level or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under <u>paragraph (c)(1)</u> of this section to identify OCCT for the system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.82(b)(2)
<u>The Agency may require any small or medium supplier with corrosion control treatment exceeding either the lead or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under subsection (c)(2) to identify re-optimized OCCT for its system (i.e., OCCT after a re-optimization evaluation). The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a small or mid-sized supplier not applying corrosion control treatment and exceeding the lead trigger level but not the lead or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under subsection (c)(1) to identify OCCT for its system. The supplier must install this corrosion control treatment if the supplier subsequently exceeds the lead or copper action level.</u>	The State may require any small or medium water system with corrosion control treatment exceeding either the lead action level or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under <u>paragraph (c)(2)</u> of this section to identify re-optimized OCCT for the system (<i>i.e.</i> , OCCT after a re-optimization evaluation).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(b)(3)	
3) — The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment exceeding either the lead trigger level or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under subsection (c)(2) to identify re-optimized OCCT for its system (i.e., after evaluating re-optimized OCCT).	Removed subsection
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)	40 CFR 141.82(c)

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Performing c Corrosion c Control s Studies	Performance of corrosion control studies.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(1)
A S suppliers without not applying corrosion control treatment that is required to conduct corrosion control studies <u>under subsection 611.351(e) must evaluate the effectiveness of each of the following treatments, and if appropriate, combinations of the following treatments to identify OCCT for the system; complete certain actions:</u>	Systems without corrosion control treatment required to conduct corrosion control studies under § 141.81(e) must evaluate the effectiveness of each of the following treatments, and if appropriate, combinations of the following treatments, to identify OCCT for the system:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(1)(i)
Alkalinity and pH adjustment; A supplier not applying corrosion control treatment must evaluate the effectiveness of each of certain treatments and combinations of those treatments if appropriate to identify the OCCT for its system;	Alkalinity and pH adjustment;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(1)(A)(i) thru (iv)	
i) — Adjusting alkalinity and pH; ii) — Adding an orthophosphate or silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples; iii) — Adding an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/ L (as PO₄) in all test samples; and iv) — Adding an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/ L (as PO₄) in all test samples.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(1)(ii)
The addition of an orthophosphate- or silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples; The supplier must evaluate each of the corrosion control treatments using pipe rig/loop tests; metal coupon tests; partial-system tests; or analyses based on documented analogous treatments in other systems of similar size, water chemistry, and distribution system configuration. A large or mid-sized supplier or a small CWS or NTNCWS supplier selecting the corrosion control treatment option under Section 611.363 having lead service lines and exceeding the lead action level must conduct pipe rig/loop studies using harvested lead service lines from its distribution system to assess the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment options on the existing pipe scale. The supplier may use metal coupon tests as a screen to	The addition of an orthophosphate- or a silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples;

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reduce the number of options the supplier evaluates using pipe rig/loop tests to the current conditions and two options.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(1)(iii)
The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/ L (as PO₄) in all test samples; and The supplier must measure specific water quality parameters in any tests the supplier conducts under this subsection (c)(1)(C) before and after evaluating the corrosion control treatments in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B):	The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/L (as PO ₄) in all test samples; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(1)(C)(i) thru (vi)	
i) — Lead; ii) — Copper; iii) — pH; iv) — Alkalinity; v) — Orthophosphate as PO₄ (when the supplier uses an orthophosphate-based inhibitor); and vi) — Silicate (when the supplier uses an inhibitor containing a silicate compound).	Removed subsections,
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(1)(iv)
The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/ L (as PO₄) in all test samples. The supplier must identify all chemical or physical constraints that limit or prohibit using any particular corrosion control treatment and document those constraints:	The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/L (as PO ₄) in all test samples.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(1)(D)(i) thru (F)	
i) — With data and documents showing that a particular corrosion control treatment adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when that treatment was used by another supplier with water having comparable water quality characteristics. Systems using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this section. ii) — With data and documents demonstrating that the supplier previously evaluated a particular corrosion control treatment, finding either that the treatment is ineffective or adversely affects other drinking water quality treatment processes. Systems using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment	Removed subsections.

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strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this section unless the treatment was found to be ineffective in a previous pipe loop/rig study. E) — The supplier must evaluate the effect of the evaluated corrosion control treatment chemicals on other water quality treatment processes. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the effects the supplier identifies under this Section. F) — Based on an analysis of the data the supplier generated during each evaluation, the supplier must recommend in writing to the Agency the treatment option the corrosion control studies indicate constitutes OCCT for the supplier's system. The supplier must give a rationale for its recommendation together with all supporting documentation subsections (c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(E) specify.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(2)
<u>Suppliers with corrosion control treatment required to conduct corrosion control studies under Section 611.351(d) must evaluate the effectiveness of the following treatments, and if appropriate, combinations of the following treatments, to identify re-optimized OCCT for the system:</u>A supplier applying corrosion control treatment that must conduct corrosion control studies to determine re-optimized OCCT must complete specific tasks:	Systems with corrosion control treatment required to conduct corrosion control studies under § 141.81(d) must evaluate the effectiveness of the following treatments, and if appropriate, combinations of the following treatments, to identify re-optimized OCCT for the system:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(2)(i)
<u>Alkalinity and/or pH adjustment or re-adjustment;</u>The supplier must evaluate the efficacy of certain treatments and appropriate combinations of those treatments to identify the re-optimized OCCT for its system:	Alkalinity and/or pH adjustment or re-adjustment;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(2)(A)(i) thru (iv)	
i) — Alkalinity or pH adjustment or re-adjustment; ii) — Adding an orthophosphate or silicate based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test	Removed subsections

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samples if the supplier does not already use the inhibitor; iii) — Adding an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/ L (PO₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual; and iv) — Adding an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/ L (PO₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(2)(ii)
The addition of an orthophosphate- or a silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples if no such inhibitor is currently utilized; The supplier must evaluate each of the corrosion control treatments using pipe rig/loop tests, metal coupon tests, partial system tests, or analyses based on documented analogous treatments with other systems of similar size, water chemistry, and distribution system configurations. If the supplier's system has lead service lines and exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must conduct pipe rig/loop studies using harvested lead service lines from its distribution system to assess the efficacy of corrosion control treatment options on the existing pipe scale. The supplier can use metal coupon tests as a screen to reduce the number of options it evaluates using pipe rig/loops to the current conditions and two options.	The addition of an orthophosphate- or a silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples if no such inhibitor is currently utilized;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(2)(iii)
The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/ L (PO₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual; and The supplier must measure specific water quality parameters in any tests conducted under this subsection (c)(2)(C) before and after evaluating the corrosion control treatments in subsections (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B)	The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/L (as PO₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(2)(C)(i) thru (vi)	
i) — Lead; ii) — Copper; iii) — pH; iv) — Alkalinity; v) — Orthophosphate as PO₄ (if the supplier uses an orthophosphate based inhibitor); and	Removed subsections

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vi) — Silicate (if the supplier uses a silicate-based inhibitor).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(2)(D)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(2)(iv)
The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/L (as PO₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual. The supplier must identify all chemical or physical constraints limiting or prohibiting using a particular corrosion control treatment and document those constraints with certain information:	The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/L (as PO ₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(2)(D)(i) thru (F)	
i) — Data and documents showing that a particular corrosion control treatment adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when another supplier with comparable water quality characteristics used the treatment. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints the supplier identifies under this Section; or ii) — Data and documents demonstrating that the supplier previously evaluated a particular corrosion control treatment and found that the treatment is ineffective or adversely affects other drinking water quality treatment processes. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints the supplier identifies under this Section, unless the supplier found the treatment ineffective in a previous pipe loop/rig study. E) — The supplier must evaluate the effect of the chemicals it uses for corrosion control treatment on other drinking water quality treatment processes. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the effects the supplier identifies under this Section. F) — Based on its analysis of the data the supplier generated during each evaluation, the supplier must recommend to the Agency in writing the treatment option that the corrosion control studies indicate constitutes	Removed subsections.

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QCCT for its system. The supplier must provide a rationale for its recommendation together with all supporting documentation subsections (c)(1)(A) through (c)(1)(E) specify.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(3)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(3)
<u>Suppliers must evaluate each of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(1) or (2) individually or, if appropriate, in combinations, using pipe rig/loop tests, metal coupon tests, partial-system tests, and/or analyses based on documented analogous treatments with similar size systems that have a similar water chemistry, and similar distribution system configurations. Large and medium suppliers with lead service lines and other systems as required by the Agency, that exceed the lead action level must conduct pipe rig/loop studies using harvested lead service lines from their distribution systems to assess the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment options on the existing pipe scale. Metal coupon tests can be used as a screen to reduce the number of options evaluated in the pipe rig/loop studies to the current water quality and at least two additional treatment options.</u>	Systems must evaluate each of the corrosion control treatments specified in <u>paragraph (c)(1) or (2)</u> of this section individually or, if appropriate, in combinations, using pipe rig/loop tests, metal coupon tests, partial-system tests, and/or analyses based on documented analogous treatments with similar size systems that have a similar water chemistry and similar distribution system configurations. Large and medium water systems with lead service lines, and other systems as required by the State, that exceed the lead action level must conduct pipe rig/loop studies using harvested lead service lines from their distribution systems to assess the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment options on the existing pipe scale. Metal coupon tests can be used as a screen to reduce the number of options evaluated in the pipe rig/loop studies to the current water quality and at least two additional treatment options.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(4)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(4)
<u>Suppliers must measure the following water quality parameters in any tests conducted under subsection (c)(3) both before and after evaluating the corrosion control treatments listed in subsections (c)(1) or (c)(2):</u>	Systems must measure the following water quality parameters in any tests conducted under <u>paragraph (c)(3)</u> of this section both before and after evaluating the corrosion control treatments listed in <u>paragraph (c)(1) or (2)</u> of this section:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(4)(A)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(4)(i)
<u>Lead;</u>	Lead;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(4)(ii)
<u>Copper;</u>	Copper;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(4)(iii)
<u>pH;</u>	pH;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(4)(D)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(4)(iv)
<u>Alkalinity;</u>	Alkalinity;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(4)(E)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(4)(v)
<u>Orthophosphate as PO₄ (when an orthophosphate-based inhibitor is used);</u>	Orthophosphate as PO ₄ (when an orthophosphate-based inhibitor is used);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(4)(F)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(4)(vi)
<u>Silicate (when a silicate-based inhibitor is used); and</u>	Silicate (when a silicate-based inhibitor is used); and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(4)(G)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(4)(vii)
<u>Any additional parameters necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of a corrosion control treatment as determined by the Agency.</u>	Any additional parameters necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of a corrosion control treatment as determined by the State.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(5)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(5)
<u>Suppliers must identify all chemical or physical constraints that limit or prohibit the use of a particular corrosion control treatment and document those constraints by providing either of the following:</u>	Systems must identify all chemical or physical constraints that limit or prohibit the use of a particular corrosion control treatment and document those constraints by providing either of the following:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(5)(A)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(5)(i)
<u>Data and documentation showing a particular corrosion control treatment has adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when used by another supplier with comparable water quality characteristics. Suppliers using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in subsection (c)(5)(A).</u>	Data and documentation showing a particular corrosion control treatment has adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when used by another water system with comparable water quality characteristics. Systems using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this <u>paragraph (c)(5)(i)</u> .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(5)(B)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(5)(ii)
<u>Data and documentation demonstrating the supplier previously attempted to evaluate a particular corrosion control treatment and found the treatment was ineffective or adversely affects other drinking water quality treatment processes. Suppliers using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in subsection (c)(5)(B), unless the treatment was found to be ineffective in a previous pipe rig/loop study.</u>	Data and documentation demonstrating the water system previously attempted to evaluate a particular corrosion control treatment and found the treatment was ineffective or adversely affects other drinking water quality treatment processes. Systems using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this <u>paragraph (c)(5)(ii)</u> , unless the treatment was found to be ineffective in a previous pipe rig/loop study.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(6)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(6)
<u>Suppliers must evaluate the effect of the chemicals used for corrosion control treatment on other drinking water quality treatment processes. Suppliers using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude any of the required treatment strategies specified in subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) from the studies based on the effects identified in this Section.</u>	Systems must evaluate the effect of the chemicals used for corrosion control treatment on other drinking water quality treatment processes. Systems using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude any of the required treatment strategies specified in <u>paragraph (c)(1) or (2)</u> of this section from the studies based on the effects identified in this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(c)(7)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(7)
<u>Based on the data and analysis for each treatment option evaluated under this subsection (c), suppliers must recommend to the Agency, in writing, the treatment option that the corrosion control studies indicate constitutes OCCT for its system as defined in Section 611.350(b). Suppliers must provide the Agency with a rationale for the OCCT recommendation, and all supporting documentation specified in subsections (c)(1) or (c)(2) and subsections (c)(3) through (c)(7).</u>	Based on the data and analysis for each treatment option evaluated under this <u>paragraph (c)</u> , systems must recommend to the State, in writing, the treatment option that the corrosion control studies indicate constitutes OCCT for that system as defined in § 141.2. Systems must provide the State with a rationale for the OCCT recommendation and all supporting documentation specified in <u>paragraph (c)(1) or (2)</u> and <u>paragraphs (c)(3) through (7)</u> of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(d)	40 CFR 141.82(d)

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Agency designation of OCCT Approval of Optimized and Re-Optimized OCCT Corrosion Control Treatment. When designating OCCT, the Agency must consider the effects of additional corrosion control treatment on water quality parameters and other water quality treatment processes. The Agency must notify the supplier of the basis for designating OCCT in any SEP it issues under this subsection (d).	<i>State designation of OCCT and re-optimized OCCT —</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.82(d)(1)
Designation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT. Based on available information, including, where applicable, studies conducted under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) and/or a supplier's recommended corrosion control treatment option, the Agency must either approve the supplier-recommended corrosion control treatment option or designate alternative corrosion control treatment(s) from among those listed in subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2), as applicable. The Agency must notify the supplier, in writing, of its designation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT and explain the basis for this determination. for a Supplier Without Corrosion Control Treatment. Considering available information, including applicable studies conducted under subsection (c)(1) or the supplier's recommended corrosion control treatment option, the Agency must issue a SEP designating from among the supplier-recommended corrosion control treatment option, alternative corrosion control treatments from among those in subsection (c)(1)(A), or an applicable alternative small supplier compliance flexibility option under Section 611.363(a).	<i>Designation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT. Based on available information including, where applicable, studies conducted under paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section and/or a system's recommended corrosion control treatment option, the State must either approve the corrosion control treatment option recommended by the system or designate alternative corrosion control treatment(s) from among those listed in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable. The State must notify the water system, in writing, of its designation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT and explain the basis for this determination.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(d)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.82(d)(1)(i)
When designating OCCT, the Agency must consider the effects that additional corrosion control treatment has on water quality parameters and other drinking water quality treatment processes.	When designating OCCT, the State must consider the effects that additional corrosion control treatment will have on water quality parameters and other drinking water quality treatment processes.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(d)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.82(d)(1)(ii)
If the Agency requests additional information to aid its review, the supplier must provide that information.	If the State requests additional information to aid its review, the water system must provide that information.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.82(d)(2)
This subsection (d)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.82(d)(2), which USEPA marked "Reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA's rule. Designation of Re-Optimized OCCT for Suppliers Applying Corrosion Control Treatment.	Reserved section for structural consistency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(e)	40 CFR 141.82(e)
Installing OCCT and re-optimizing OCCT. Each supplier must install and operate the OCCT or re-optimized OCCT designated by the Agency under subsection (d) throughout its distribution system.	<i>Installation of OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. Each system must install and operate the OCCT or re-optimized OCCT designated by the State under paragraph (d) of this section throughout its distribution system.</i>

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(f) Agency rReview of tTreatment and designationsSpecification of oOptimal wWater qQuality Control pParameters for OCCT and rRe-Optimized OCCT. The Agency must evaluate the results of all lead and copper tap sampling and water quality parameter sampling <u>submitted by the supplierthe supplier submits</u> and determine whether the supplier has properly installeds and operateds the OCCT designated by the Agency approves in under subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2). <u>Upon reviewing the supplier's tap and water quality parameter sampling results, both before and after the supplier installs OCCT, or re-optimized OCCT, the Agency must designate each of the following:</u>	40 CFR 141.82(f) <i>State review of treatment and designation of optimal water quality parameters for OCCT and re-optimized OCCT.</i> The State must evaluate the results of all lead and copper tap and water quality parameter sampling submitted by the water system and determine whether the water system has installed and operated the OCCT designated by the State in paragraph (d) of this section. Upon reviewing the system's tap and water quality parameter sampling results, both before and after the water system installs OCCT, or re-optimizes OCCT, the State must designate each of the following:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(f)(1) <u>A minimum value or a range of values for pH measured at each entry point to the distribution system.</u>Upon reviewing the results of the supplier's tap water and water quality parameter monitoring, both before and after installing OCCT, the Agency must issue a SEP specifying operating parameters:	40 CFR 141.82(f)(1) A minimum value or a range of values for pH measured at each entry point to the distribution system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(f)(1)(A) thru (E) A) — A minimum value or range of values for pH at each entry point to the distribution system. B) — A minimum pH value for all tap samples. This value must be equal to or greater than 7.0, unless the Agency determines that a pH 7.0 is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for the supplier to optimize corrosion control. C) — If the supplier uses a corrosion inhibitor, a minimum inhibitor concentration or range of concentrations for orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silicate measured at each entry point to the distribution system. D) — If the supplier uses a corrosion inhibitor, the supplier must maintain a minimum orthophosphate or silicate concentration measured in all tap samples that is necessary to form a passivating film on the interior walls of the pipes of the distribution system, as determined by the Agency in a SEP. If the supplier uses orthophosphate, the supplier must maintain an orthophosphate concentration equal to or greater than 0.5 mg/ L (as PO₄) for OCCT the Agency designates under subsection (d)(1) or 1.0 mg/ L for OCCT the Agency designates under subsection (d)(2), unless the Agency	Removed subsections.

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determines that meeting the applicable minimum orthophosphate residual is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for OCCT. E) — If the supplier adjusts alkalinity as part of OCCT, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for alkalinity for each entry point to the distribution system and in all tap samples.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(f)(2)	40 CFR 141.82(f)(2)
A minimum pH value measured in all distribution system samples. This value must be equal to or greater than 7.0, unless the Agency determines that meeting a pH level of 7.0 is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for OCCT. The values for the applicable water quality control parameters in subsection (f)(1) must be those the Agency determines reflect OCCT for the supplier	A minimum pH value measured in all distribution system samples. This value must be equal to or greater than 7.0, unless the State determines that meeting a pH level of 7.0 is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for OCCT.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(f)(3)	40 CFR 141.82(f)(3)
If a corrosion inhibitor is used, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silicate measured at each entry point to the distribution system. The Agency must explain these determinations and give the basis for its decisions when issuing a SEP.	If a corrosion inhibitor is used, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silicate measured at each entry point to the distribution system
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(f)(4)	40 CFR 141.82(f)(4)
If a corrosion inhibitor is used, a minimum orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silicate concentration measured in all tap samples that the Agency determines is necessary to form a passivating film on the interior walls of the pipes of the distribution system. When orthophosphate is used, for OCCT designations for suppliers previously without corrosion control treatment, the orthophosphate concentration must be equal to or greater than 0.5 mg/L (as PO₄) and for OCCT designations for suppliers previously with corrosion control treatment, the orthophosphate concentration must be equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/L, unless the Agency determines that meeting the applicable minimum orthophosphate residual is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for OCCT.	If a corrosion inhibitor is used, a minimum orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silicate concentration measured in all tap samples that the State determines is necessary to form a passivating film on the interior walls of the pipes of the distribution system. When orthophosphate is used, for OCCT designations for systems previously without corrosion control treatment, the orthophosphate concentration must be equal to or greater than 0.5 mg/L (as PO₄) and for OCCT designations for systems previously with corrosion control treatment, the orthophosphate concentration must be equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/L, unless the State determines that meeting the applicable minimum orthophosphate residual is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for OCCT.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(f)(5)	40 CFR 141.82(f)(5)
If alkalinity is adjusted as part of OCCT, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for alkalinity, measured at each entry point to the distribution system and in all tap samples.	If alkalinity is adjusted as part of OCCT, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for alkalinity, measured at each entry point to the distribution system and in all tap samples.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(f)(6)	40 CFR 141.82(f)(6)

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<u>The values for the applicable water quality parameters in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(5) must be the values the Agency determines reflect OCCT or re-optimized OCCT for the supplier's water system. The Agency may designate values for additional water quality parameters the Agency determines reflect OCCT or re-optimized OCCT for the supplier's water system. The Agency must notify the supplier, in writing, of these determinations and explain the basis for its decisions.</u>	The values for the applicable water quality parameters in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section must be the values the State determines reflect OCCT or re-optimized OCCT for the water system. The State may designate values for additional water quality parameters the State determines reflect OCCT or re-optimized OCCT for the water system. The State must notify the system, in writing, of these determinations and explain the basis for its decisions.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(g)	40 CFR 141.82(g)
Continued oOperation and mMonitoring for OCCT and rRe-oOptimized OCCT. All suppliers, <u>including those</u> optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT, corrosion control must continue to operate and maintain OCCT, including maintaining water quality parameters values at or above <u>the</u> minimum values or within <u>the</u> ranges <u>designated by</u> the Agency approved under subsection (f), <u>in compliance with</u> under this subsection (g) for all <u>water quality parameter</u> samples the supplier collected eds under Section 611.357(be)(4) through (df). <u>The requirements of this is</u> subsection (g) applyes to all suppliers that Section 611.357 does not require to monitor water quality parameters, including <u>suppliers with</u> consecutive systems suppliers that distributing water that another supplier has <u>been</u> treated <u>to control corrosion by another supplier, -and any supplier system with</u> applying corrosion control treatment, OCCT, and any suppliers applying corrosion control treatment, OCCT, or re-optimized OCCT <u>that is not required to monitor water quality parameters under Section 611.357.</u>	<i>Continued operation and monitoring for OCCT and re-optimized OCCT.</i> All systems, including those optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT, must continue to operate and maintain OCCT, including maintaining water quality parameters at or above the minimum values or within the ranges designated by the State under paragraph (f) of this section, in accordance with this paragraph (g) for all water quality parameter samples collected under § 141.87(b)(4) through (d). The requirements of this paragraph (g) apply to all systems, including consecutive systems that distribute water that has been treated to control corrosion by another system, and any water system with corrosion control treatment, OCCT, or re-optimized OCCT that is not required to monitor water quality parameters under § 141.87.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(g)(1)	40 CFR 141.82(g)(1)
<u>The supplier must determine whether it complies with this subsection (g) every six months, as specified in Section 611.357(b)(4). A supplier is out of compliance with this subsection (g) for a six-month period if it has excursions for any Agency-specified parameter on more than nine days, cumulatively, during the period. An excursion occurs whenever the daily value for one or more of the water quality parameters measured at a sampling location is below the minimum value or outside the range designated by the Agency. Daily values are calculated as set out in subsection (g)(2). The Agency has discretion to not include results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation. The supplier must record sampling errors even when not included in calculations. On days when the supplier collects more than one measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value is the average of all results the supplier collected during the day, regardless of whether the supplier collected the</u>	Compliance with the requirements of this paragraph (g) must be determined every six months, as specified under § 141.87(b)(4). A water system is out of compliance with the requirements of this paragraph (g) for a six-month period if it has excursions for any State-specified parameter on more than nine days, cumulatively, during the period. An excursion occurs whenever the daily value for one or more of the water quality parameters measured at a sampling location is below the minimum value or outside the range designated by the State. Daily values are calculated as set out in paragraph (g)(2) of this section. States have discretion to not include results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation. Sampling errors must still be recorded even when not included in calculations.

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samples through continuous monitoring, grab sampling, or a combination of both.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.82(g)(2)
Water quality parameter daily value. On days when the supplier collects only one measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value is that measurement.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(g)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.82(g)(2)(i)
On days when the supplier collects more than one measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value must be the average of all results collected at that sampling location during the same day, regardless of whether they are collected through continuous monitoring, grab sampling, or a combination of both. BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.82(g)(2 +)(i) further provides as follows: If USEPA approves an alternative formula under 40 CFR 142.16(d)(1)(ii) in the State's application for a program revision submitted under 40 CFR 142.12, the approved formula must be is used to aggregate multiple measurements at a sampling point for the water quality parameters in lieu of the formula in this subsection (g)(2 +).	On days when more than one measurement for the water quality parameter is collected at the sampling location, the daily value must be the average of all results collected at that sampling location during the same day regardless of whether they are collected through continuous monitoring, grab sampling, or a combination of both. If EPA has approved an alternative formula under § 142.16(d)(1)(ii) of this chapter in the State's application for a program revision submitted pursuant to § 142.12 of this chapter, the State's formula must be used to aggregate multiple measurements taken at a sampling point for the water quality parameters in lieu of the formula in this paragraph (g)(2).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(g)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.82(g)(2)(ii)
On days when the supplier collects only one measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value must be the result of that measurement.	On days when only one measurement for the water quality parameter is collected at the sampling location, the daily value must be the result of that measurement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(g)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.82(g)(2)(iii)
On days when the supplier collects no measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value must be the daily value calculated on the most recent day on which the supplier measured the water quality parameter at the sampling location.	On days when no measurement is collected for the water quality parameter at the sampling location, the daily value must be the daily value calculated on the most recent day on which the water quality parameter was measured at the sampling location.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(g)(3)	
3) — On days when the supplier collects no measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value is the daily value calculated on the most recent day on which the supplier measured the water quality parameter at the sampling location	Removed subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(h)	40 CFR 141.82(h)
Modification of Agency treatment determination Decisions for OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. <u>Upon its own initiative or in response to a request by a supplier or other interested party, the Agency may modify its determination of OCCT under</u>	<i>Modification of State treatment determination for OCCT and re-optimized OCCT.</i> Upon its own initiative or in response to a request by a water system or other interested party, a State may modify its determination of OCCT under paragraph (d) of this section, or optimal water

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<u>subsection (d), or the optimal water quality parameters under subsection (f). A request for modification by a supplier or other interested party must be in writing, explaining why the modification is appropriate, and providing supporting documentation. The Agency may require a supplier to conduct a CCT study to support modification of the determination of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT. The Agency may modify its determination where it concludes that such a change is necessary to ensure that the supplier continues to optimize corrosion control treatment. A revised designation must be made in writing, set forth the new treatment requirements and/or optimal water quality parameters, explain the basis for the Agency's determination, and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications for re-optimized corrosion control treatment.</u>	quality parameters under paragraph (f) of this section. A request for modification by a system or other interested party must be in writing, explaining why the modification is appropriate, and providing supporting documentation. The State may require a system to conduct a CCT study to support modification of the determination of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT. The State may modify its determination where it concludes that such change is necessary to ensure that the water system continues to optimize corrosion control treatment. A revised designation must be made in writing, set forth the new treatment requirements and/or optimal water quality parameters, explain the basis for the State's determination, and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications for re-optimized corrosion control treatment.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(h)(1) thru (4)	
1) — On its own initiative or in response to a request by the supplier, the Agency may issue a SEP modifying its determination of the OCCT under subsection (d) or of the optimal water quality control parameters under subsection (f). 2) — A supplier must request modification in writing, explaining the propriety of the modification and providing supporting documentation. 3) — The Agency may modify its determination if it determines that a change will ensure that the supplier continues optimizing corrosion control treatment. A revised determination must give the new treatment requirements or water quality parameters, explain the basis for the Agency's decision, and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications for re-optimized OCCT. 4) — Any interested person may submit information to the Agency bearing on whether the Agency should exercise its discretion and issue a SEP modifying its determination under subsection (h)(1). An Agency determination not to act on information an interested person submits is not an Agency determination for the purposes of Sections 39 and 40 of the Act.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(i)	40 CFR 141.82(i)

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USEPA Treatment d Decisions by USEPA in lieu of the Agency on OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. Under the procedures in 40 CFR 142.19, USEPA may reserves the prerogative to review Agency OCCT treatment determinations made by the Agency under subsections (d) (1) or (d)(2) , (f), or (h) and issue federal <u>corrosion control</u> treatment determinations consistent with <u>the requirements of</u> 40 CFR 141.82(d) (1) or (d)(2) , (f), or (h) <u>where if</u> USEPA finds that certain conditions exist :	<i>Treatment decisions by EPA in lieu of the State on OCCT and re-optimized OCCT.</i> Pursuant to the procedures in § 142.19 of this chapter, the EPA Regional Administrator may review OCCT determinations made by a State under paragraph (d), (f), or (h) of this section and issue Federal corrosion control treatment determinations consistent with the requirements of paragraph (d), (f), or (h) where the EPA Regional Administrator finds that:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(i)(1)	40 CFR 141.82(i)(1)
The Agency failed ds to issue a treatment determination by the applicable deadlines in Section 611.351 (corresponding with 40 CFR 141.81);	A State failed to issue a treatment determination by the applicable deadlines contained in § 141.81;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(i)(2)	40 CFR 141.82(i)(2)
The Agency abused ds its discretion in a substantial number of instances or in instances affecting a substantial population ; or	A State abused its discretion; or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(i)(3)	40 CFR 141.82(i)(3)
The technical aspects of the Agency's determination would be indefensible in a federal enforcement action taken against the supplier.	The technical aspects of a State's determination would be indefensible in a Federal enforcement action taken against a water system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)	40 CFR 141.82(j)
Distribution system and site Find and fix a Assessment for t Tap s Sample s Sites <u>with lead results that exceed 0.010 mg/L the Lead Action Level</u> . The supplier must conduct <u>the following specific</u> steps when <u>the lead results from an individual tap sample site sampled under Section 611.356 exceed 0.010 mg/L and the site is included in the site sample plan under Section 611.356(a)(1): a tap sampling site exceeds the lead action level in monitoring under Section 611.356.</u>	<i>Distribution System and Site Assessment for tap sample sites with lead results that exceed 0.010 mg/L.</i> The water system must conduct the following steps when the lead results from an individual tap sample site sampled under § 141.86 exceed 0.010 mg/L and the site is included in the site sample plan under § 141.86(a)(1):
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)
Step 1: Corrosion c Control t Treatment a Assessment. <u>Within five days of receiving the tap sampling results,</u> t The supplier must sample at a new water quality parameter <u>sampling site in compliance with subsection (j)(1)(B)</u> that is on the same-sized water main, in the same pressure zone, and located within a half mile <u>radius of the sampling site with the lead result that exceeded 0.010 mg/L, the action lead level within five days after receiving the sample results.</u> A small <u>Suppliers without not applying</u> corrosion control treatment <u>are not required to collect these samples.</u> may take up to 14 days to collect the samples. The supplier must measure certain parameters:	<i>Step 1: Corrosion control treatment assessment.</i> Within five days of receiving the tap sampling results, the water system must sample at a water quality parameter site in accordance with paragraph (j)(1)(ii) of this section that is on the same size water main in the same pressure zone and located within a half mile radius of the site with the lead result exceeding 0.010 mg/L. Water systems without corrosion control treatment are not required to collect these samples.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)(i)
<u>The supplier must measure the following water quality parameters: pH;</u>	The water system must measure the following water quality parameters:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)(i)(A)

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<u>pH;</u>	pH;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)(i)(B)
<u>Alkalinity;</u>	Alkalinity;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)(i)(C)
<u>Orthophosphate (as PO₄), when an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound is used; and</u>	Orthophosphate (as PO ₄), when an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound is used; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(A)(iv)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)(i)(D)
<u>Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used.</u>	Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)(ii)
<u>The supplier must measure at the following locations: Alkalinity;</u>	The water system must measure at the following locations:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(B)(i)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)(ii)(A)
<u>Suppliers with an existing water quality parameter site that meets the requirements in this subsection (j)(1) can conduct this sampling at that site.</u>	Water systems with an existing water quality parameter site that meets the requirements in this paragraph (j)(1) can conduct this sampling at that site.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(B)(ii)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)(ii)(B)
<u>All suppliers required to meet optimal water quality parameters but do not have an existing water quality parameter site that meets the requirements in this subsection (j)(1) must add new sites to the minimum number of sites described in Section 611.357(b)(1)(A). Sites must be added until a supplier has twice the minimum number of sites listed in Section 611.357(b)(1)(A). When a supplier exceeds twice the number of sites, the Agency has discretion to determine if these additional newer sites can better assess the effectiveness of the corrosion control treatment and whether to remove existing sites during sanitary survey evaluation of OCCT.</u>	All water systems required to meet optimal water quality parameters but do not have an existing water quality parameter site that meets the requirements in this paragraph (j)(1) must add new sites to the minimum number of sites as described in § 141.87(b)(1)(i). Sites must be added until a system has twice the minimum number of sites listed in table 1 to § 141.87(b)(1)(i). When a system exceeds twice the number of sites, the State has discretion to determine if these additional newer sites can better assess the effectiveness of the corrosion control treatment and whether to remove existing sites during sanitary survey evaluation of OCCT.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(1)(C) thru (D)	
<u>C) — Orthophosphate (as PO₄), if the supplier uses an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound;</u> <u>D) — Silica, if the supplier uses an inhibitor containing a silicate compound; and</u>	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(2)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(2)
Step 2: Site a Assessment. <u>Within 30 days of receiving the tap sampling results, A suppliers must collect and analyze a follow-up sample for lead at any tap sampling site that exceeding the lead action level within 30 days after receiving the sample results 0.010 mg/L. The supplier may use different sample volumes or different sample collection ing procedures collecting these follow-up samples to assess the source of elevated lead levels. The supplier must submit Samples <u>the supplier</u> collecteds under this Section <u>must be submitted</u> to the Agency but cannot<u>must not be</u> included them in calculating the 90th percentile <u>calculation</u>concentration for <u>compliance monitoring</u> under Section 611.356. If the</u>	<i>Step 2: Site assessment.</i> Within 30 days of receiving the tap sampling results, water systems must collect and analyze a follow-up sample for lead at any tap sample site that exceeds 0.010 mg/L. These follow-up samples may use different sample volumes or different sample collection procedures to assess the source of elevated lead levels. Samples collected under this section must be submitted to the State but cannot be included in the 90th percentile calculation for compliance monitoring under § 141.86. If the water system is unable to collect a follow-up sample at a site, the water system must provide documentation to the State, as specified in § 141.90(g)(2), explaining why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample.

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supplier is unable to cannot collect a follow-up sample at a site, the supplier must <u>provide</u> <u>documentation</u> to the Agency, <u>as specified in Section 611.360(g)(2), explaining</u> why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(3)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(3)
Step 3: Evaluate ing <u>Results and system treatment recommendation.</u> Recommending OCCT or Other Actions. Suppliers Within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which a supplier exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must evaluate the results of the <u>sampling monitoring</u> conducted under subsections (j)(1) and (j)(2) to determine if <u>either localized or centralized the</u> supplier must either locally or centrally adjust <u>ment</u> of the OCCT or other distribution system actions are necessary and submit the recommendation to the Agency <u>within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the site(s) exceeded 0.010 mg/L. Modifying</u> Corrosion control treatment <u>modification may</u> might not be necessary to address every exceedance <u>of 0.010 mg/L.</u> Other distribution system actions may include flushing to reduce water <u>age.</u> residence time in the system. If known from the site assessment, the Ssuppliers <u>must note the cause of the elevated lead level, if known from the site assessment, in their</u> its recommendation to the Agency <u>as</u> because site-specific issues can be an important factor in why the supplier does not recommend any adjustment of corrosion control treatment or other distribution system actions. ASuppliers <u>in the process of optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT under subsections (a) through (f) do not need to not submit a treatment recommendation for distribution system and site assessment a find and fix treatment to the Agency.</u>	<i>Step 3: Evaluate results and system treatment recommendation.</i> Water systems must evaluate the results of the sampling conducted under paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section to determine if either localized or centralized adjustment of the OCCT or other distribution system actions are necessary and submit the recommendation to the State within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the site(s) exceeded 0.010 mg/L. Corrosion control treatment modification may not be necessary to address every exceedance of 0.010 mg/L. Other distribution system actions may include flushing to reduce water age. Water systems must note the cause of the elevated lead level, if known from the site assessment, in their recommendation to the State as site-specific issues can be an important factor in why the system is not recommending any adjustment of corrosion control treatment or other distribution system actions. Systems in the process of optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT under paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section do not need to submit a treatment recommendation for distribution system and site assessment.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(4)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(4)
Step 4: Agency <u>approval of treatment recommendation.</u> Action. The Agency must <u>approve</u> issue a SEP approving the supplier's treatment recommendation or specify a different approach within six months <u>of after the supplier complete</u> ings Step 3, as <u>described in</u> subsection (j)(3) <u>and notify the supplier in writing.</u> describes.	<i>Step 4: State approval of treatment recommendation.</i> The State must approve the treatment recommendation or specify a different approach within six months of completing step 3 as described in paragraph (j)(3) of this section and notify the water system in writing.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(5)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(5)
Step 5: <u>Modifications to OCCT</u> Implementing the Agency's SEP. If the Agency <u>approved treatment recommendation</u> issued SEP requires the <u>supplier</u> water system to adjust the OCCT <u>process,</u> the supplier must <u>complete modifications to</u> modify its corrosion control treatment within 12 months <u>of receiving notification from the Agency after completing Step 4, as described</u>	<i>Step 5: Modifications to OCCT.</i> If the State-approved treatment recommendation requires the water system to adjust the OCCT process, the water system must complete modifications to its corrosion control treatment within 12 months of receiving notification from the State as described in <u>paragraph (j)(4)</u> of this section. Systems

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in subsection (j)(4). describes . A-S suppliers without not applying corrosion control treatment required and needing to install OCCT must follow the schedule in Section 611.351(e).	without corrosion control treatment required to install OCCT must follow the schedule in § 141.81(e).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(6)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(6)
Step 6: Follow-up s Sampling. A-S suppliers adjusting its OCCT must complete follow-up sampling (in compliance with Sections 611.356(cd)(2)(C)(iv) and 611.357(be)(3)) within 12 months after completing Step 5, as described in subsection (j)(5) and submit sampling results to the Agency in compliance with Sections 611.356 and 611.357 describes.	<i>Step 6: Follow-up sampling.</i> Water systems adjusting OCCT must complete follow-up sampling in accordance with §§ 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(D) and 141.87(b)(3) within 12 months after completing step 5 as described in paragraph (j)(5) of this section and submit sampling results to the State in accordance with §§ 141.86 and 141.87.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(7)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(7)
Step 7: Agency OWQP designation Review. For a suppliers adjusting its OCCT, the Agency must review the supplier's modification ed of corrosion control treatment; and the Agency must designate optimal water quality control parameters in compliance with subsection (f) (Section 611.352(f)(1)) within six months of receiving the sampling result in after the supplier completes Step 6; as-subsection (j)(6)-describes.	<i>Step 7: State OWQP designation.</i> For water systems adjusting OCCT, the State must review the water system's modification of corrosion control treatment and designate optimal water quality parameters in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section within six months of receiving sampling result in paragraph (j)(6) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.352(j)(8)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(8)
Step 8: Operate in compliance, ing and Complying . For aA supplier adjusting its OCCT, the supplier must comply with the Agency-designated optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(g))in compliance with subsection (g) and continue to conduct tap sampling (in compliance with Sections 611.356(cd)(23)(C)(v) and 611.357(bd)(4)).	<i>Step 8: Operate in compliance.</i> For a water system adjusting OCCT, the water system must operate in compliance with the State-designated optimal water quality parameters in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section and continue to conduct tap sampling in accordance with §§ 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(E) and 141.87(b)(4).

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.82.

Section 611.353 Source Water Treatment

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.353(a)(4)	40 CFR 141.83(a)(4)
Step 4: The supplier must complete follow-up tap water monitoring (under Section 611.356(cd)(2)(C)(vi)) and source water monitoring (under Section 611.358(c)) within 36 months after completion of step 2 as described in subsection (a)(2) .	<i>Step 4.</i> The system shall complete follow-up tap water monitoring (§ 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(F)) and source water monitoring (§ 141.88(c)) within 36 months after completion of step 2 as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.353(b)(2)(C)	
The Agency may require the supplier to submit, by on or before a certain date, any additional information as the Agency determines is necessary to aid its review.	Non substantive change

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.83.

Section 611.354 ~~Lead~~ Service Line Inventory and Replacing ~~Lead~~ Service Lines

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354	40 CFR 141.84
Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacing Lead Service Lines	Service line inventory and replacement requirements.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)	40 CFR 141.84(a)
Lead Service Line and connector Inventory development. All supplier d must develop <u>a service line inventory that identifies the material and location of each service line connected to the public water distribution system. The supplier's inventory must include all service lines connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where service line ownership is shared, the inventory includes both the portion of the service line owned by the supplier and the portion of the service line owned by the customer).</u> an inventory identifying the materials composition for all service lines connected to its distribution system. The inventory must meet <u>the following specific</u> requirements:	<i>Service line and connector inventory development.</i> All water systems must develop a service line inventory that identifies the material and location of each service line connected to the public water distribution system. The inventory must include all service lines connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where service line ownership is shared, the inventory includes both the portion of the service line owned by the water system and the portion of the service line owned by the customer). The inventory must meet the following requirements:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(1)
All The suppliers were required to must develop an initial inventory <u>and submit it to the Agency before October 16, 2024 and submit the inventory to the Agency as required in Subpart AH Section 611.2350(a)(4)(A) 360(e) requires.</u>	All water systems are required to develop an initial inventory and submit it to the State by October 16, 2024, as specified in § 141.80(a)(4)(i).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)
<u>All suppliers must develop an updated initial inventory, known as the "baseline inventory". Suppliers must submit the baseline inventory to the Agency by the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3). Newly regulated public water systems, as defined in Section 611.101, must develop a baseline inventory on a schedule established by the Agency that does not exceed three years from the date the system becomes subject to Part 611 Primary Drinking Water Standards. The baseline inventory must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where service line ownership is shared, the inventory includes both the portion of the service line owned by the supplier and the portion of the service line owned by the customer).</u> The inventory must include all service lines connected to the supplier's distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where the supplier shares service line ownership, the inventory would include both the supplier-owned and customer-owned portions of the service line).	All water systems must develop an updated initial inventory, known as the "baseline inventory". Systems must submit the baseline inventory to the State by the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3). Newly regulated public water systems, as defined in § 141.2, must develop a baseline inventory on a schedule established by the State that does not exceed three years from the date the system becomes subject to National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in this part. The baseline inventory must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where service line ownership is shared, the inventory includes both the portion of the service line owned by the water system and the portion of the service line owned by the customer).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)(i)
<u>For the baseline inventory, suppliers must conduct a review of any information listed in subsections</u>	For the baseline inventory, water systems must conduct a review of any information listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(i)

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<u>(b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) that describes connector materials and locations. Suppliers must also conduct a review of any information on lead and galvanized iron or steel materials that they have identified in compliance with § 40 C.F.R. 141.42(d) to identify connector materials and locations. The supplier may use other sources of information not listed in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) if approved or required by the Agency.</u>	through (iii) of this section that describes connector materials and locations. Water systems must also conduct a review of any information on lead and galvanized iron or steel materials that they have identified pursuant to § 141.42(d) to identify connector materials and locations. The water system may use other sources of information not listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) if approved or required by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)(ii)
<u>Suppliers must include each connector identified in subsection (a)(2)(A) in their baseline inventory. Connector materials must be categorized in the following manner:</u>	Water systems must include each connector identified in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section in their baseline inventory. Connector materials must be categorized in the following manner:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(2)(B)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)(ii)(A)
<u>“Lead” where the connector is made of lead.</u>	“Lead” where the connector is made of lead.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(2)(B)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)(ii)(B)
<u>“Non-Lead” where the connector is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be made of lead. Suppliers are not required to identify the specific material of a non-lead connector; however, they may use the material (e.g., copper or galvanized) as an alternative to categorizing it as “Non-Lead”.</u>	“Non-Lead” where the connector is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be made of lead. Water systems are not required to identify the specific material of a non-lead connector; however, they may use the material (e.g., copper or galvanized) as an alternative to categorizing it as “Non-Lead”.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(2)(B)(iii)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)(ii)(C)
<u>“Unknown” where the material of the connector is not known.</u>	“Unknown” where the material of the connector is not known.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(2)(B)(iv)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)(ii)(D)
<u>“No connector present” where there is no connector at the location (e.g., where a service line directly connects a water main to a building inlet).</u>	“No connector present” where there is no connector at the location (e.g., where a service line directly connects a water main to a building inlet).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)(iii)
<u>All suppliers must include any new information on service line materials from all applicable sources described in subsection (b)(2) in the baseline inventory.</u>	All water systems must include any new information on service line materials from all applicable sources described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section in the baseline inventory.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(3)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(3)
<u>Each service line, or portion of the service line where ownership is shared, must be categorized in the following manner: When conducting the inventory of service lines in its distribution system for the initial inventory under subsection (a)(1), the supplier must use any information on lead and galvanized iron or steel system components the supplier identified complying with 40 CFR 141.42(d). The supplier must also review the sources of information in subsections (a)(3)(A) through (a)(3)(D) to identify service line materials for the initial inventory. The supplier may use other sources of information the Agency approves in a SEP.</u>	Each service line, or portion of the service line where ownership is shared, must be categorized in the following manner:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(3)(i)

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“Lead” where the service line is a lead service line as defined in Section 611.350(b). All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and existing records or other documents indicating the service line materials connecting structures to its distribution system.	“Lead” where the service line is a lead service line as defined in § 141.2.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(3)(ii)
“Galvanized Requiring Replacement” where the service line is a galvanized requiring replacement service line as defined in Section 611.350(b). All supplier records, including distribution system maps and drawings, historical records on each service connection, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures	“Galvanized Requiring Replacement” where the service line is a galvanized requiring replacement service line as defined in § 141.2.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(3)(iii)
“Non-Lead” where the service line is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. Suppliers are not required to identify the specific material of a non-lead service line; however, they may use the material (e.g., plastic or copper) as an alternative to categorizing it as “Non-Lead”. All inspections and distribution system records indicating the materials composing the service connections connecting structures to its distribution system.	“Non-Lead” where the service line is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. Water systems are not required to identify the specific material of a non-lead service line; however, they may use the material (e.g., plastic or copper) as an alternative to categorizing it as “Non-Lead”.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(3)(D)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(3)(iv)
“Lead Status Unknown” or “Unknown” where the service line material is not known to be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or non-lead, such as where there is no documented evidence or evidence reliably supporting material categorization. Suppliers may elect to provide more information regarding their unknown service lines as long as the inventory clearly distinguishes unknown service lines from those where the categorization of the material is based on the categorization methods approved under subsection (b)(2). Any resource, information, or method for identifying and assessing service line materials the Agency provides or requires in a SEP.	“Lead Status Unknown” or “Unknown” where the service line material is not known to be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or non-lead, such as where there is no documented evidence or evidence reliably supporting material categorization. Water systems may elect to provide more information regarding their unknown service lines as long as the inventory clearly distinguishes unknown service lines from those where the categorization of the material is based on the categorization methods approved under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(4)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(4)
The inventory must include a street address associated with each service line and connector. Where a street address is not available for an individual service line or connector, a unique locational identifier (e.g., block, Global Positioning System or GPS coordinates, intersection, or landmark) may be used. The supplier must categorize every service line and supplier-owned portion of a service line under split ownership.	The inventory must include a street address associated with each service line and connector. Where a street address is not available for an individual service line or connector, a unique locational identifier (e.g., block, Global Positioning System or GPS coordinates, intersection, or landmark) may be used.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(4)(A) thru (D)	
A) — “Lead” for a lead service line. B) — “Galvanized Requiring Replacement” for a galvanized service line at any time downstream of a lead service line or currently downstream of a lead status	Removed subsections.

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unknown service line. If the supplier cannot demonstrate that a galvanized service line was never downstream of a lead service line, the supplier must presume a lead service line was upstream. C) “Non-Lead” for a service line the supplier determines through an evidence-based record, method, or technique is not lead or galvanized requiring replacement under subsection (a)(4)(A) or (a)(4)(B). The supplier may classify the service line using its actual material of construction (e.g., “plastic” or “copper”) as an alternative to non-lead. D) “Lead Status Unknown” for a service line of material the supplier does not know is lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or non-lead service line under subsection (a)(4)(A), (a)(4)(B), or (a)(4)(C), e.g., if the supplier has no documented evidence supporting material classification. The supplier may classify the line as “unknown”, as an alternative to classifying it as lead status unknown, however, all requirements applying to lead status unknown service lines will apply to those the supplier classifies as Unknown. A supplier may provide more information regarding its lead status unknown lines, as long as the inventory clearly distinguishes unknown service lines from those for which the supplier verified the material of construction through records or inspection. BOARD NOTE: See the definition of “lead status unknown service line” in Section 611.350(b).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(5)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(5)
The inventory must be publicly accessible. The supplier must identify and track service line materials in its inventory as the supplier encounters them in the course of its normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities).	The inventory must be publicly accessible.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(5)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(5)(i)
The publicly accessible inventory must include the information described in subsections (a)(2) through (4) and be updated in compliance with subsection (b).	The publicly accessible inventory must include the information described in paragraphs (a)(2) through (4) of this section and be updated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(5)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(5)(ii)
Suppliers serving greater than 50,000 persons must make the publicly accessible inventory available online.	Water systems serving greater than 50,000 persons must make the publicly accessible inventory available online.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(6)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(6)
When a supplier’s system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service	When a water system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, no

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lines, no known lead connectors, and no connectors of unknown material, it may comply with the requirements in subsection (a)(5) using a written statement in lieu of the publicly accessible inventory, declaring that the supplier's distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, no known lead connectors, and no connectors of unknown material. The statement must include a general description of all applicable sources used in the inventory as described in subsection (a)(1) and (2) and (b)(2) to make this determination. The supplier must update its inventory based on all applicable sources in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(5) and any lead service line replacements or service line material inspections the supplier conducted. The supplier may use other sources of information the Agency approves in a SEP and must use other sources of information the Agency requires in a SEP. The supplier must submit the updated inventory to the Agency as Section 611.360(e) requires. The publicly accessible inventory must reflect inventory updates no less frequently than when the supplier must submit them to the Agency.	known lead connectors, and no connectors of unknown material, it may comply with the requirements in <u>paragraph (a)(5)</u> of this section using a written statement in lieu of the publicly accessible inventory, declaring that the distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, no known lead connectors, and no connectors of unknown material. The statement must include a general description of all applicable sources used in the inventory as described in <u>paragraphs (a)(1) and (2)</u> and <u>(b)(2)</u> of this section to make this determination.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(6)(A) thru (B)	
A) — A supplier whose inventory contains only non-lead service lines needs not provide inventory updates to the Agency or public. If the supplier subsequently finds a lead service line within its system, the supplier must prepare an updated inventory under subsection (a) on a schedule the Agency establishes in a SEP. B) — This subsection (a)(6)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.84(a)(6)(ii), which USEPA marked "Reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA's rule.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(7)	40 CFR 141.84(a)(7)
7) — Instructions to access the publicly accessible inventory (including inventories consisting only of a statement in compliance with subsection (a)(6)) must be included in the Consumer Confidence Report in compliance with Section 611.883(h)(8)(B). To calculate the number of service line replacements under subsections (f) or (g), the supplier must apply the replacement rate to the sum of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines when the supplier first exceeds the lead trigger level or lead action level plus the number of lead status unknown service lines in the beginning of each year of the supplier's annual goal based or mandatory full lead service line replacement program.	Instructions to access the publicly accessible inventory (including inventories consisting only of a statement in accordance with paragraph (a)(6) of this section) must be included in the Consumer Confidence Report in accordance with § 141.153(h)(8)(ii).

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(a)(7)(A) thru (10)	
A) — A supplier must count each service line only once when calculating the required number of service lines it must replace, even if the supplier shares service line ownership, and the supplier must replace both the customer-owned and system-owned portions. B) — The supplier must annually update the number of service lines it needs to replace by subtracting the number of lead status unknown service lines the supplier discovered are non-lead and adding the number of non-lead service lines the supplier discovered are lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. C) — Verifying a lead status unknown service line as non-lead in its inventory does not count as replacing a service line. BOARD NOTE: Using the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines at the time of first exceeding the lead trigger level applies for subsection (f). The number at the time of first exceeding the lead action level applies for subsection (g). The number of lead status unknown service lines remaining at the beginning of each year applies to both. 8) — The supplier must keep its service line materials inventory publicly accessible. A) — The inventory must include a locational identifier, such as a street address, block, intersection, or landmark, for each lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. A supplier may include a locational identifier for lead status unknown service lines or list the exact address of each service line. B) — A supplier serving more than 50,000 persons must make the publicly accessible inventory available online. 9) — If a supplier has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines (regardless of ownership) in its inventory, the supplier may comply with subsection (a)(8) using a written statement, in lieu of the inventory, declaring that its distribution system has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The statement must include a general description of all applicable sources the supplier used under subsections (a)(3), (a)(5), and (a)(6) to determine these service lines are absent. 10) — The supplier must include instructions for accessing the service line inventory (including inventories consisting only of a	Removed subsections.

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statement under subsection (a)(9)) in its Consumer Confidence Report under Section 141.153(d)(4)(K).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)	40 CFR 141.84(b)
Additional requirements for service line and connector inventory maintenance. Lead Service Line Replacement Plan. A supplier with one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its distribution system must submit a lead service line replacement plan to the Agency under Section 611.360(e) before October 16, 2024. The lead service line replacement plan must have sufficient detail to ensure the supplier can comply with lead service line replacement requirements under this Section. The plan must include specific descriptions:	Additional requirements for service line and connector inventory maintenance.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(1)
All suppliers must update the baseline inventory of service lines and connectors developed in subsection (a)(2) and submit the updates to the Agency on an annual basis in compliance with Section 611.360(e)(4). These updates begin one year after the compliance date in Section 611.350 (a)(3). The publicly accessible inventory must reflect any updates no later than the deadline to submit the updated inventory to the Agency. A strategy for determining the composition of lead status unknown service lines in its inventory;	All water systems must update the baseline inventory of service lines and connectors developed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section and submit the updates to the State on an annual basis in accordance with § 141.90(e)(4). These updates begin one year after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3). The publicly accessible inventory must reflect any updates no later than the deadline to submit the updated inventory to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(1)(i)
All suppliers must identify the material of all lead status unknown service lines by the applicable mandatory service line replacement deadline in subsection (d)(4).	All water systems must identify the material of all lead status unknown service lines by the applicable mandatory service line replacement deadline in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(1)(ii)
Suppliers whose inventories contain only non-lead service lines and non-lead connectors or no connectors present are not required to provide updated inventories to the Agency or updates to the publicly accessible inventory. If, in the future, such a supplier discovers a lead service line, galvanized requiring replacement service line, or lead connector within its system, the supplier must notify the Agency no later than 60 days after the discovery, prepare an updated inventory in compliance with this section on a schedule established by the Agency, replace the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line in compliance with subsection (d)(4)(B), and replace any lead connector along the service line in compliance with subsection (e).	Water systems whose inventories contain only non-lead service lines and non-lead connectors or no connectors present are not required to provide updated inventories to the State or updates to the publicly accessible inventory. If, in the future, such a water system discovers a lead service line, galvanized requiring replacement service line, or lead connector within its system, the system must notify the State no later than 60 days after the discovery, prepare an updated inventory in accordance with this section on a schedule established by the State, replace the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line in accordance with paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section, and replace any lead connector along the service line in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)
Suppliers must update the inventory annually with any new information acquired from all applicable sources described in subsection (b)(2) through (4) and follow all applicable requirements for the inventory in	Water systems must update the inventory annually with any new information acquired from all applicable sources described in paragraphs (b)(2) through (4) of this section and follow all applicable requirements for the inventory in

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<u>subsection (a) and (b). The supplier may update the inventory using other sources of information not listed in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (C) if the use of those sources is approved or required by the Agency. A procedure for conducting full lead service line replacement;</u>	paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. The water system may update the inventory using other sources of information not listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section if the use of those sources is approved or required by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(i)
<u>All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and records or other documentation that indicate the service line and connector materials used to connect structures to the distribution system.</u>	All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and records or other documentation that indicate the service line and connector materials used to connect structures to the distribution system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(ii)
<u>All supplier records on service lines and connectors, including distribution system maps and drawings, recent or historical records on each service connection and connector, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures.</u>	All water system records on service lines and connectors, including distribution system maps and drawings, recent or historical records on each service connection and connector, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iii)
<u>All records of inspections in the distribution system that indicate the material composition of the service connections and connectors that connect a structure to the distribution system.</u>	All records of inspections in the distribution system that indicate the material composition of the service connections and connectors that connect a structure to the distribution system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)
<u>Suppliers must update their inventory annually based on any lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements, service line material inspections, or lead connector replacements that have been conducted. Each updated inventory and subsequent update to the publicly accessible inventory must include the following information regarding service line material identification and replacement:</u>	Water systems must update their inventory annually based on any lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements, service line material inspections, or lead connector replacements that have been conducted. Each updated inventory and subsequent update to the publicly accessible inventory must include the following information regarding service line material identification and replacement:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)(A)
<u>The total number of lead service lines in the inventory;</u>	The total number of lead service lines in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)(B)
<u>The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the inventory;</u>	The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)(iii)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)(C)
<u>The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the inventory;</u>	The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)(iv)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)(D)
<u>The total number of non-lead service lines in the inventory;</u>	The total number of non-lead service lines in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)(v)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)(E)
<u>The total number of lead connectors in the inventory;</u>	The total number of lead connectors in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)(vi)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)(F)

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<u>The total number of connectors of unknown material in the inventory;</u>	The total number of connectors of unknown material in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)(vii)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)(G)
<u>The total number of full lead service line replacements and full galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in each preceding program year as defined in subsection (d)(5)(C); and</u>	The total number of full lead service line replacements and full galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in each preceding program year as defined in paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(D)(viii)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(iv)(H)
<u>The total number of partial lead service line replacements and partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in each preceding program year as defined in subsection (d)(5)(C).</u>	The total number of partial lead service line replacements and partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in each preceding program year as defined in paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(2)(E)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(2)(v)
<u>Suppliers must identify service line material in compliance with subsection (a)(3), connector material in compliance with subsection (a)(2), and addresses in compliance with subsection (a)(4) as they are encountered in the course of normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities). Suppliers must update the inventory annually based on the identified service line materials, connector materials and addresses.</u>	Water systems must identify service line material in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section, connector material in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section, and addresses in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section as they are encountered in the course of normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities). Water systems must update the inventory annually based on the identified service line materials, connector materials and addresses.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(3)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(3)
<u>Suppliers that discover a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line previously inventoried as non-lead must update their inventory in compliance with subsection (b)(2) and, if applicable, subsection (b)(1)(B). Suppliers must notify the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360(e) and comply with any additional actions required by the Agency to address the inventory inaccuracy. A strategy for informing customers before a full or partial lead service line replacement;</u>	Water systems that discover a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line that was previously inventoried as non-lead must update their inventory in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section and, if applicable, paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section. Water systems must notify the State in accordance with § 141.90(e) and comply with any additional actions required by the State to address the inventory inaccuracy.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(4)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(4)
<u>If a consumer or customer (if different from the person served at that service connection) notifies the supplier of a suspected incorrect categorization of their service line material in the inventory, the supplier must respond to the consumer or customer within 30 days of receiving the notification to make an offer to inspect the service line. For a supplier serving more than 10,000 persons, a lead service line replacement goal rate the supplier recommends if the supplier exceeds the lead trigger level;</u>	If a consumer or customer (if different from the person served at that service connection) notifies the water system of a suspected incorrect categorization of their service line material in the inventory, the system must respond to the consumer or customer within 30 days of receiving the notification to make an offer to inspect the service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)
<u>All suppliers must validate the accuracy of the non-lead service line category in the inventory as follows: A procedure for customers to flush particulate lead from service lines and premises plumbing;</u>	All water systems must validate the accuracy of the non-lead service line category in the inventory as follows:

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(A) <u>The supplier must identify a validation pool consisting of all service lines categorized as “non-lead,” but excluding non-lead service lines identified by the following: records showing the service line was installed after June 19, 1988, or after the compliance date of the Agency or local law prohibiting the use of service lines that do not meet the 1986 definition of lead free in compliance with section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1986 (Pub. L. 99-339, title I, sec. 109(a), 100 Stat. 651) and 40 CFR 141.43(d)(1) and (2), as codified on July 1, 1991, whichever is earlier; visual inspection of the pipe exterior at a minimum of two points (e.g., excavation, visual inspection in the meter pit or stop box, or visual inspection inside the home); or previously replaced lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.</u>	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(i) The water system must identify a validation pool consisting of all service lines categorized as “non-lead,” but excluding non-lead service lines identified by the following: records showing the service line was installed after June 19, 1988, or after the compliance date of a State or local law prohibiting the use of service lines that do not meet the 1986 definition of lead free in accordance with section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1986 (Pub. L. 99-339, title I, sec. 109(a), 100 Stat. 651) and 40 CFR 141.43(d)(1) and (2), as codified on July 1, 1991, whichever is earlier; visual inspection of the pipe exterior at a minimum of two points (e.g., excavation, visual inspection in the meter pit or stop box, or visual inspection inside the home); or previously replaced lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.																																								
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(B) <u>The supplier must confirm the service line material of a random sample (e.g., a sample selected by use of a random number generator or lottery method) of non-lead service lines from the validation pool. Confirmation of service line material must be done by visual inspection of the pipe exterior at a minimum of two points. Where ownership is shared, the supplier must conduct at least one visual inspection on each portion of the service line. Where ownership is shared and only one portion of the service line is included in the validation pool, suppliers must conduct at least one point of visual inspection on the unconfirmed portion of the service line. Suppliers must validate at least as many service lines as are required in table 1 to this subsection (b)(5)(B).</u> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Table 1 to Subsection (b)(5)(B)</th></tr> <tr> <th>Size of validation pool</th><th>Number of validations required</th></tr> <tr> <td><1,500</td><td>20 percent of validation pool.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,500 to 2,000</td><td>322.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2,001 to 3,000</td><td>341.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3,001 to 4,000</td><td>351.</td></tr> <tr> <td>4,001 to 6,000</td><td>361.</td></tr> <tr> <td>6,001 to 10,000</td><td>371.</td></tr> <tr> <td>10,001 to 50,000</td><td>381.</td></tr> <tr> <td>>50,000</td><td>384.</td></tr> </table>	Table 1 to Subsection (b)(5)(B)		Size of validation pool	Number of validations required	<1,500	20 percent of validation pool.	1,500 to 2,000	322.	2,001 to 3,000	341.	3,001 to 4,000	351.	4,001 to 6,000	361.	6,001 to 10,000	371.	10,001 to 50,000	381.	>50,000	384.	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(ii) The water system must confirm the service line material of a random sample (e.g., a sample selected by use of a random number generator or lottery method) of non-lead service lines from the validation pool. Confirmation of service line material must be done by visual inspection of the pipe exterior at a minimum of two points. Where ownership is shared, the water system must conduct at least one visual inspection on each portion of the service line. Where ownership is shared and only one portion of the service line is included in the validation pool, systems must conduct at least one point of visual inspection on the unconfirmed portion of the service line. Water systems must validate at least as many service lines as are required in table 1 to this paragraph (b)(5)(ii). <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Table 1 to Subsection (b)(5)(ii)</th></tr> <tr> <th>Size of validation pool</th><th>Number of validations required</th></tr> <tr> <td><1,500</td><td>20 percent of validation pool</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,500 to 2,000</td><td>322</td></tr> <tr> <td>2,001 to 3,000</td><td>341</td></tr> <tr> <td>3,001 to 4,000</td><td>351</td></tr> <tr> <td>4,001 to 6,000</td><td>361</td></tr> <tr> <td>6,001 to 10,000</td><td>371</td></tr> <tr> <td>10,001 to 50,000</td><td>381</td></tr> <tr> <td>>50,000</td><td>384</td></tr> </table>	Table 1 to Subsection (b)(5)(ii)		Size of validation pool	Number of validations required	<1,500	20 percent of validation pool	1,500 to 2,000	322	2,001 to 3,000	341	3,001 to 4,000	351	4,001 to 6,000	361	6,001 to 10,000	371	10,001 to 50,000	381	>50,000	384
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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(C) <u>If physical access to private property is necessary to complete the validation and the supplier is unable to gain access, the supplier is not required to conduct a validation at that site. The supplier must replace the site by randomly selecting a new service line that meets the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(A) to conduct the validation.</u>	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(iii) If physical access to private property is necessary to complete the validation and the water system is unable to gain access, the system is not required to conduct a validation at that site. The system must replace the site by randomly selecting a new service line that meets the requirements of paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section to conduct the validation.																																								

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(D)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(iv)
<u>D) The deadlines for inventory validation are:</u>	The deadlines for inventory validation are:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(D)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(iv)(A)
<u>No later than December 31 following seven years after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) for suppliers subject to the mandatory service line replacement deadline in subsection (d)(4) or suppliers who have reported only non-lead service lines in their baseline inventory, submitted to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360 (e)(9);</u>	No later than December 31 following seven years after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) for water systems subject to the mandatory service line replacement deadline in paragraph (d)(4) of this section or water systems who have reported only non-lead service lines in their baseline inventory, submitted to the State in accordance with § 141.90(e)(9);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(D)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(iv)(B)
<u>A deadline established by the Agency for suppliers conducting mandatory service line replacement on a shortened deadline for service line replacement as established by the Agency in compliance with subsection (d)(5)(E); or</u>	A deadline established by the State for water systems conducting mandatory service line replacement on a shortened deadline for service line replacement as established by the State in accordance with <u>paragraph (d)(5)(v)</u> of this section; or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(D)(iii)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(iv)(C)
<u>A deadline established by the Agency to be no later than three years prior to the deadline for completing mandatory service line replacement if the supplier is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline under subsection (d)(5)(F) or an extended schedule for mandatory service line replacement pursuant to an exemption or a variance.</u>	A deadline established by the State to be no later than three years prior to the deadline for completing mandatory service line replacement if the water system is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline under paragraph (d)(5)(vi) of this section or an extended schedule for mandatory service line replacement pursuant to an exemption or a variance.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(E)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(v)
<u>Suppliers conducting inventory validation in compliance with this subsection (b)(5) must complete the validation by the applicable deadline described in subsection (b)(5)(D), submit the results of the validation in compliance with Section 611.360(e)(9), and comply with any additional actions required by the Agency to address inventory inaccuracies. The supplier must submit to the Agency the specific version (including the date) of the service line inventory used to determine the number of non-lead service lines included in the validation pool in compliance with Section 611.360(e)(9).</u>	Water systems that conduct inventory validation pursuant to this paragraph (b)(5) must complete the validation by the applicable deadline described in paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section, submit the results of the validation in accordance with § 141.90(e)(9), and comply with any additional actions required by the State to address inventory inaccuracies. The system must submit to the State the specific version (including the date) of the service line inventory that was used to determine the number of non-lead service lines included in the validation pool in accordance with § 141.90(e)(9).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(5)(F)	40 CFR 141.84(b)(5)(vi)
<u>Suppliers may make a written request to the Agency to approve a waiver of the inventory validation requirements in this subsection (b). To obtain a waiver, the supplier must submit documentation to the Agency to demonstrate the supplier conducted an inventory validation that is at least as stringent as the inventory validation requirements specified in subsections (b)(5)(A) through (C) by the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) and obtain written approval of the waiver from the Agency.</u>	Water systems may make a written request to the State to approve a waiver of the inventory validation requirements in this paragraph (b). To obtain a waiver, the water system must submit documentation to the State to demonstrate the system has conducted an inventory validation that is at least as stringent as the inventory validation requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section by the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) and obtain written approval of the waiver from the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(b)(6) and (7)	
6) A prioritization strategy for lead service line replacement based on factors, including targeting known lead service lines, replacing lead service lines for disadvantaged	Removed subsections.

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consumers and populations most sensitive to the effects of lead; and 7) A strategy for funding lead service line replacements considering ways to replace the customer-owned portion for those unable to pay.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)	40 CFR 141.84(c)
<u>Service line replacement plan. Operating Procedures for Replacing Lead Goosenecks, Pigtails, or Connectors. All suppliers with one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their distribution system must create a service line replacement plan by the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) and submit a service line replacement plan to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360(e). The service line replacement plan must be sufficiently detailed to ensure a supplier is able to comply with the service line inventory and replacement requirements in this section.</u>	<i>Service line replacement plan.</i> All water systems with one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their distribution system must create a service line replacement plan by the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) and submit a service line replacement plan to the State in accordance with § 141.90(e). The service line replacement plan must be sufficiently detailed to ensure a system is able to comply with the service line inventory and replacement requirements in this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)
<u>The service line replacement plan must include a description of:</u>The supplier must replace any lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector it owns when the supplier encounters it during planned or unplanned water system infrastructure work.	The service line replacement plan must include a description of:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(i)
<u>A strategy for determining the material composition of lead status unknown service lines in the service line inventory under subsection (a);</u>	A strategy for determining the material composition of lead status unknown service lines in the service line inventory under paragraph (a) of this section;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(ii)
<u>A standard operating procedure for conducting full service line replacement (e.g., techniques to replace service lines);</u>	A standard operating procedure for conducting full service line replacement (e.g., techniques to replace service lines);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(iii)
<u>A communication strategy to inform consumers (i.e., persons served at the service connection) and customers before a full or partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement consistent with the requirements for notification and mitigation in subsection (h);</u>	A communication strategy to inform consumers (i.e., persons served at the service connection) and customers before a full or partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement consistent with the requirements for notification and mitigation in paragraph (h) of this section;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(iv)
<u>A procedure for consumers and customers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following disturbance of a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in compliance with Section 611.355(f) and following full or partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line consistent with the requirements for notification and mitigation in subsection (h);</u>	A procedure for consumers and customers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following disturbance of a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in accordance with § 141.85(f) and following full or partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line consistent with the requirements for notification and mitigation in paragraph (h) of this section;

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(E) <u>A strategy to prioritize service line replacement based on factors including, but not limited to, known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines and community-specific factors, such as populations disproportionately impacted by lead and populations most sensitive to the effects of lead;</u>	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(v) A strategy to prioritize service line replacement based on factors including, but not limited to, known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines and community-specific factors, such as populations disproportionately impacted by lead and populations most sensitive to the effects of lead;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(F) <u>A funding strategy for conducting service line replacement. Where the supplier intends to charge customers for the cost to replace all or a portion of the service line because it is authorized or required to do so under state or local law or water tariff agreement, the funding strategy must include a description of whether and how the supplier intends to assist customers who are unable to pay to replace the portion of the service line they own;</u>	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(vi) A funding strategy for conducting service line replacement. Where the water system intends to charge customers for the cost to replace all or a portion of the service line because it is authorized or required to do so under State or local law or water tariff agreement, the funding strategy must include a description of whether and how the water system intends to assist customers who are unable to pay to replace the portion of the service line they own;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(G) <u>A communication strategy to inform residential and non-residential customers and consumers (e.g., property owners, renters, and tenants) served by the supplier about the service line replacement plan and program; and</u>	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(vii) A communication strategy to inform residential and non-residential customers and consumers (e.g., property owners, renters, and tenants) served by the water system about the service line replacement plan and program; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(H) <u>Identification of any laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that affect the supplier's ability to gain access to conduct full lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement, including the citation to the specific laws, regulations, or water tariff agreement provisions. This includes identification of any laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that require customer consent and/or require or authorize customer cost-sharing.</u>	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(viii) Identification of any laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that affect the water system's ability to gain access to conduct full lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement, including the citation to the specific laws, regulations, or water tariff agreement provisions. This includes identification of any laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that require customer consent and/or require or authorize customer cost-sharing.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(I) <u>For any supplier that identifies any lead-lined galvanized service lines in the service line inventory as described in subsections (a) and (b), a strategy to determine the extent of the use of lead-lined galvanized service lines in the distribution system and categorize any lead-lined galvanized service lines as lead pursuant to table 1 to subsection (d)(6)(C)(i).</u>	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(ix) For any water system that identifies any lead-lined galvanized service lines in the service line inventory as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, a strategy to determine the extent of the use of lead-lined galvanized service lines in the distribution system and categorize any lead-lined galvanized service lines as lead pursuant to table 2 to paragraph (d)(6)(iii)(A) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(J) <u>For any supplier that is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline under subsection (d)(5)(F):</u>	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(x) For any water system that is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline pursuant to paragraph (d)(5)(vi) of this section:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(J)(i) <u>Documentation to support the supplier's determination that it is eligible for a deferred deadline, showing that 10 percent of the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool exceeds 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections as calculated in subsection (d)(5)(F)(i);</u>	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(x)(A) Documentation to support the system's determination that it is eligible for a deferred deadline, showing that 10 percent of the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool exceeds 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections as calculated in paragraph (d)(5)(vi)(A) of this section;

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(J)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(x)(B)
<u>Identification of the deferred deadline and the associated cumulative average replacement rate the supplier considers to be the fastest feasible but no slower than a deadline and replacement rate corresponding to 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections as calculated in subsection (d)(5)(F)(i), as well as the annual number of replacements required, the length of time (in years and months), and the date of completion for this deadline and rate; and</u>	Identification of the deferred deadline and the associated cumulative average replacement rate that the system considers to be the fastest feasible but no slower than a deadline and replacement rate corresponding to 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections as calculated in paragraph (d)(5)(vi)(A) of this section, as well as the annual number of replacements required, the length of time (in years and months), and the date of completion for this deadline and rate; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(1)(J)(iii)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(x)(C)
<u>Information supporting the supplier's determination that replacing lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines by an earlier date and faster rate than provided under the deferred deadline provision in subsection (d)(5)(F) is not feasible.</u>	Information supporting the system's determination that replacing lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines by an earlier date and faster rate than provided under the deferred deadline provision in paragraph (d)(5)(vi) of this section is not feasible.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(2)
<u>The service line replacement plan must be made accessible to the public. Suppliers serving greater than 50,000 persons must make the plan available to the public online. The supplier must offer to replace a customer-owned lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector; however, the supplier needs not bear the cost of replacing the customer-owned parts.</u>	The service line replacement plan must be made accessible to the public. Water systems serving greater than 50,000 persons must make the plan available to the public online.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(3)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(3)
<u>Suppliers must update the service line replacement plan annually to include any new or updated information and submit the updates to the Agency on an annual basis in compliance with Section 611.360(e). The supplier must make the updated plan publicly accessible no later than the deadline to submit the updated plan to the Agency. The supplier needs not replace a customer-owned lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector if the customer objects to replacing it.</u>	Water systems must annually update the service line replacement plan to include any new or updated information and submit the updates to the State on an annual basis in accordance with § 141.90(e). The water system must make the updated plan publicly accessible no later than the deadline to submit the updated plan to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(3)(i)
<u>If there is no new or updated information to include in the service line replacement plan since the previous iteration, the supplier may certify to the Agency that the plan has no updates in lieu of resubmitting the plan unless the supplier is replacing service lines in compliance with a deferred deadline and subsection (c)(3)(B) applies.</u>	If there is no new or updated information to include in the service line replacement plan since the previous iteration, the water system may certify to the State that the plan has no updates in lieu of resubmitting the plan unless the system is replacing service lines in accordance with a deferred deadline and paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section applies.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(3)(ii)
<u>If there is no new or updated information to include in the service line replacement plan and the supplier is replacing service lines in compliance with a deferred deadline under subsection (d)(5)(F), every three years after the initial submission of the plan, the supplier must update the information specified in subsection (c)(1)(J) to support why the supplier continues to need the deferred deadline and resubmit the plan to the Agency.</u>	If there is no new or updated information to include in the service line replacement plan and the water system is replacing service lines in accordance with a deferred deadline pursuant to paragraph (d)(5)(vi) of this section, every three years after the initial submission of the plan, the system must update the information specified in paragraph (c)(1)(x) of this section to support why the system continues to need the deferred deadline and resubmit the plan to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(c)(3)(iii)

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<u>If there are no longer lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines in the inventory as described in subsections (a) and (b), suppliers are not required to resubmit the service line replacement plan or certify to the Agency that the plan has no updates.</u>	If there are no longer lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines in the inventory as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, water systems are not required to resubmit the service line replacement plan or certify to the State that the plan has no updates.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(c)(4) and (5)	
4) — Replacing a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector does not count towards goal-based or mandatory lead service line replacements under subsections (f) or (g). 5) — When replacing any gooseneck, pigtail, or connector attached to a lead service line, the supplier must follow the risk mitigation procedures 40 CFR Section 141.85(f)(2) specifies.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)	40 CFR 141.84(d)
<u>Mandatory full-service line replacement. Conducting Lead Service Line Replacement That May Result in Partial Replacements</u>	Mandatory full service line replacement
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(1)
<u>All suppliers must replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under the control of the supplier unless the replacement would leave in place a partial lead service line. A supplier planning to partially replace a lead service line (e.g., replace only the supplier-owned portion) in the course of planned infrastructure work must notify the service line's owner, or the owner's authorized agent, and any non-owner residents the service line serves at least 45 days before the replacement. The notice must explain that the supplier will replace the supplier-owned portion of the service line and offer to replace the customer-owned portion (not supplier-owned). The supplier needs not bear the cost of replacing the customer-owned portion of the lead service line.</u>	All water systems must replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under the control of the water system unless the replacement would leave in place a partial lead service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(1)(A) thru (D)	
A) — Before returning a service line to service, the supplier must provide notice complying with Section 611.355(a) and explaining that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement, providing information about the health effects of lead, and describing actions consumers can take to minimize their exposure to lead in drinking water. If the lead service line undergoing partial replacement serves multi-family dwellings, the supplier may post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual notice to each resident. B) — The supplier must inform consumers about service line flushing using the procedure in	Removed subsections.

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subsection (b)(5) requires before returning the affected service line to service. C) — The supplier must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point of use treatment device to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and use instructions before returning the affected service line to service. If the affected service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi unit building), the supplier must provide a filter, six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every unit in the building. D) — The supplier must offer to collect a follow up tap sample between three and six months after partially replacing a lead service line. The supplier must provide the results from the follow up sample under Section 611.355(d).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(2)
Where a supplier has access (e.g., legal access, physical access) to conduct full-service line replacement, the service line is under its control, and the supplier must replace the service line. Where a supplier does not have access to conduct full service line replacement, the supplier is not required by this subpart to replace the line, but the supplier must document the reasons that the supplier does not have access and include any specific laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that affect the supplier's ability to gain access to conduct full replacement of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The supplier must provide this documentation to the Agency as required in Section 611.360(e)(10). Any supplier replacing the supplier-owned portion of a lead service line in the course of an emergency repair must notify and provide risk mitigation measures to the persons the affected service line serves as subsections (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) require before returning the line to service.	Where a water system has access (e.g., legal access, physical access) to conduct full service line replacement, the service line is under its control, and the water system must replace the service line. Where a water system does not have access to conduct full service line replacement, the water system is not required by this subpart to replace the line, but the water system must document the reasons that the water system does not have access and include any specific laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that affect the water system's ability to gain access to conduct full replacement of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The water system must provide this documentation to the State pursuant to § 141.90(e)(10).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(2)(i)
This subpart does not establish the criteria for determining whether a supplier has access to conduct full-service line replacement. Any applicable State or local laws or water tariff agreement requirements to gain access to conduct full-service line replacement must be identified in the service line replacement plan as described in subsection (c).	This subpart does not establish the criteria for determining whether a system has access to conduct full service line replacement. Any applicable State or local laws or water tariff agreement requirements to gain access to conduct full service line replacement must be identified in the service line replacement plan as described in paragraph (c) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(2)(ii)
This subsection (d)(2)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.84(d)(2)(ii), which USEPA marked “[reserved]”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule.	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(3)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(3)

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Where a supplier has legal access to conduct full-service line replacement only if property owner consent is obtained, the supplier must make a “reasonable effort” to obtain property owner consent. If such a supplier does not obtain consent after making a “reasonable effort” to obtain it from any property owner, then the supplier is not required by this subpart to replace any portion of the service line at that address unless there is a change in ownership of the property as described in subsection (d)(3)(B). The supplier must provide documentation of the reasonable effort to the Agency under Section 611.360(e)(10). If a customer notifies a supplier that the customer plans to replace the customer’s portion of the lead service line, the supplier must make a good faith effort to coordinate simultaneously replacing the supplier’s portion. If simultaneously replacing the supplier and customer owned portions cannot be conducted, the supplier must replace the supplier-owned portion as soon as practicable but no later than 45 days after the customer replaces the customer-owned portion of the lead service line. The supplier must notify and provide risk mitigation measures as subsections (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) require. If the supplier fails to replace its portion of the lead service line within 45 days after the customer replaces the customer’s portion of the lead service line, the supplier must notify the Agency under Section 611.360(e) within 30 days after failing to meet the deadline. The supplier must complete replacing the supplier-owned portion of the service line no later than 180 days after the customer replaces the customer-owned portion.	Where a water system has legal access to conduct full service line replacement only if property owner consent is obtained, the water system must make a “reasonable effort” to obtain property owner consent. If such a water system does not obtain consent after making a “reasonable effort” to obtain it from any property owner, then the water system is not required by this subpart to replace any portion of the service line at that address unless there is a change in ownership of the property as described in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section. The water system must provide documentation of the reasonable effort to the State pursuant to § 141.90(e)(10).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(3)(A) A “reasonable effort” must include at least four attempts to engage the property owner using at least two different methods of communication (e.g., in-person conversation, phone call, text message, email, written letter, postcard, or information left at the door such as a door hanger) before the applicable deadline of mandatory service line replacement as described in subsection (d)(4). The Agency may require suppliers to conduct additional attempts and may require specific outreach methods to be used.	40 CFR 141.84(d)(3)(i) A “reasonable effort” must include at least four attempts to engage the property owner using at least two different methods of communication (e.g., in-person conversation, phone call, text message, email, written letter, postcard, or information left at the door such as a door hanger) before the applicable deadline of mandatory service line replacement as described in paragraph (d)(4) of this section. The State may require systems to conduct additional attempts and may require specific outreach methods to be used.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(3)(B) Within six months of any change in ownership of the property, the supplier must offer full-service line replacement to any new property owner. Suppliers may use new service initiation or service transfer to a new customer to identify when there is a change in ownership. Within one year of any change in ownership of the property, the supplier must make a “reasonable effort” to obtain the property owner's consent as described in subsection (d)(3)(A). If the	40 CFR 141.84(d)(3)(ii) Within six months of any change in ownership of the property, the water system must offer full service line replacement to any new property owner. Systems may use new service initiation or service transfer to a new customer to identify when there is a change in ownership. Within one year of any change in ownership of the property, the system must make a “reasonable effort” to obtain the property owner's consent as described in paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section. If the water system is unable to

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<u>supplier is unable to obtain consent from the current property owner after making a “reasonable effort” to obtain it, the supplier is not required under this subpart to replace the line. This subsection (d)(3)(B) continues to apply until all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines are replaced.</u>	obtain consent from the current property owner after making a “reasonable effort” to obtain it, the water system is not required under this subpart to replace the line. This paragraph (d)(3)(ii) continues to apply until all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines are replaced.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(4)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(4)
<u>The deadline for suppliers to replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under the control of the supplier is no later than 10 program years after the compliance date specified in Section 611.350(a)(3) unless the supplier is subject to a different deadline under subsections (d)(5)(E) and (F). If a supplier receives notice or otherwise learns that a customer replaced the customer-owned portion of a lead service line within the previous six months leaving the system-owned portion in place, the supplier must replace its portion within 45 days after the supplier becomes aware the customer replaced the customer-owned portion. The supplier must notify and provide risk mitigation measures as subsections (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) require within 24 hours after the supplier becomes aware of the customer replacing the customer-owned portion. If the supplier fails to replace the supplier-owned portion of the service line within 45 days after becoming aware of the customer replacing the customer-owned portion, the supplier must notify the Agency under Section 611.360(e) within 30 days after failing to meet the deadline. The supplier must complete replacing the supplier-owned portion of the service line no later than 180 days after the customer replaces the customer-owned portion.</u>	The deadline for water systems to replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under the control of the water system is no later than 10 program years after the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3) unless the system is subject to a different deadline under paragraphs (d)(5)(v) and (vi) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(4)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(4)(i)
<u>Suppliers must start mandatory service line replacement programs no later than the compliance date specified in Section 611.350(a)(3).</u>	Water systems must start mandatory service line replacement programs no later than the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(4)(ii)
<u>If a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is discovered when the supplier's inventory is comprised of only non-lead service lines, the supplier must complete the following requirements:</u>	If a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is discovered when the system's inventory is comprised of only non-lead service lines, the system must complete the following requirements:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(4)(B)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(4)(ii)(A)
<u>Update the replacement pool calculated under subsection (d)(6)(A).</u>	Update the replacement pool calculated under paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(4)(B)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(4)(ii)(B)
<u>Conduct a full-service line replacement of the affected service line as soon as practicable but no later than 180 days after the date the service line is discovered. Where a supplier determines that it is not practical to conduct full-service line replacement within 180 days after the date of discovery (e.g., due to freezing ground conditions), the supplier may request Agency</u>	Conduct a full service line replacement of the affected service line as soon as practicable but no later than 180 days after the date the service line is discovered. Where a system determines that it is not practical to conduct full service line replacement within 180 days after the date of discovery (e.g., due to freezing ground conditions), the system may request State approval for an extension of no

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<u>approval for an extension of no later than one year after the date the service line was discovered to replace the affected service line. The request for an extension must be made no later than 90 days after the date of discovery of the affected service line.</u>	later than one year after the date the service line was discovered to replace the affected service line. The request for an extension must be made no later than 90 days after the date of discovery of the affected service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)
<u>Suppliers must meet a minimum cumulative average annual replacement rate for completing mandatory service line replacement in compliance with this subsection (d)(5): If a supplier receives notice or otherwise learns that a customer replaced the customer-owned portion of a lead service line more than six months in the past, the supplier needs not replace the supplier-owned portion of the lead service line under this subsection (d)(5). However, the supplier must still include the system-owned portion when calculating a lead service line replacement rate under subsection (a)(7).</u>	Water systems must meet a minimum cumulative average annual replacement rate for completing mandatory service line replacement in accordance with this paragraph (d)(5):
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(i)
<u>Annual replacement rate. A supplier must replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines as described in subsection (d)(6) at an average annual replacement rate of at least 10 percent calculated across a cumulative period unless the supplier is subject to a shortened replacement rate or eligible for a deferred replacement rate in compliance with subsections (d)(5)(E) and (F).</u>	<i>Annual replacement rate.</i> A water system must replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines as described in paragraph (d)(6) of this section at an average annual replacement rate of at least 10 percent calculated across a cumulative period unless the system is subject to a shortened replacement rate or eligible for a deferred replacement rate in accordance with paragraphs (d)(5)(v) and (vi) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(ii)
<u>Cumulative percent of service lines replaced. To calculate the cumulative percent of service lines replaced, at the end of each mandatory service line replacement “program year” as described in subsection (d)(5)(C), suppliers must divide the total number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines replaced thus far in the program in compliance with subsection (d)(6)(C) by the number of service lines within the replacement pool in compliance with subsection (d)(6)(A).</u>	<i>Cumulative percent of service lines replaced.</i> To calculate the cumulative percent of service lines replaced, at the end of each mandatory service line replacement “program year” as specified in paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section, water systems must divide the total number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines replaced thus far in the program in accordance with paragraph (d)(6)(iii) of this section by the number of service lines within the replacement pool in accordance with paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(iii)
<u>Program year. The first mandatory service line replacement “program year” is from the compliance date specified in Section 611.350(a)(3) to the end of the next calendar year. Every program year thereafter is on a calendar year basis. This subsection (d)(5)(C) applies for the purposes of this section.</u>	<i>Program year.</i> The first mandatory service line replacement “program year” is from the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3) to the end of the next calendar year. Every program year thereafter is on a calendar year basis. This paragraph (d)(5)(iii) applies for the purposes of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(D)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(iv)
<u>Cumulative average replacement rate. The annual replacement rate in subsection (d)(5)(A) is assessed annually as a cumulative average. The first cumulative average replacement rate must be assessed at the end of the third program year and is calculated by dividing the cumulative percent of service lines replaced in compliance with subsection (d)(5)(B) by</u>	<i>Cumulative average replacement rate.</i> The annual replacement rate in paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section is assessed annually as a cumulative average. The first cumulative average replacement rate must be assessed at the end of the third program year and is calculated by dividing the cumulative percent of service lines replaced in accordance with paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section by

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<u>the number of completed program years (or three in this case). Annually thereafter, at the end of each program year, suppliers must assess the cumulative average replacement rate by dividing the most recent cumulative percent of service lines replaced in compliance with subsection (d)(5)(B) by the number of completed program years. Except as provided in subsection (d)(5)(D)(i), the cumulative average replacement rate must be 10 percent or greater each program year, and the supplier must replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under its control by the applicable deadline for completing mandatory service line replacement in compliance with subsection (d)(4).</u>	the number of completed program years (or three in this case). Annually thereafter, at the end of each program year, systems must assess the cumulative average replacement rate by dividing the most recent cumulative percent of service lines replaced in accordance with paragraph (d)(5)(ii) by the number of completed program years. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(5)(iv)(A) of this section, the cumulative average replacement rate must be 10 percent or greater each program year, and the water system must replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under its control by the applicable deadline for completing mandatory service line replacement in accordance with paragraph (d)(4) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(D)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(iv)(A)
<u>A supplier is not required by this section to meet the cumulative average replacement rate described in subsection (d)(5) where, after the compliance date specified in Section 611.350(a)(3), the supplier has replaced all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool as described in subsection (d)(6)(A) that are under the control of the supplier, identified all unknown service lines in the inventory, and documented and submitted to the Agency the reasons the system currently does not have access to conduct full replacement of the remaining lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool in compliance with subsections (d)(2) and (3). When lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines come under the control of the supplier, the supplier is required to replace the service lines as described in subsection (d). This subsection (d)(5)(D)(i) continues to apply until all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines are replaced.</u>	A water system is not required by this section to meet the cumulative average replacement rate described in this paragraph (d)(5) where, after the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3), the system has replaced all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool as described in paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section that are under the control of the system, identified all unknown service lines in the inventory, and documented and submitted to the State the reasons the system currently does not have access to conduct full replacement of the remaining lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool in accordance with paragraphs (d)(2) and (3) of this section. When lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines come under the control of the system, the water system is required to replace the service lines as described in this paragraph (d). This paragraph (d)(5)(iv)(A) continues to apply until all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines are replaced.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(D)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(iv)(B)
<u>This subsection (d)(5)(D)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(iv)(B), which USEPA marked “[reserved]”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule.</u>	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(E)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(v)
<u>Shortened deadline and associated replacement rate. Where the Agency determines that a shortened replacement deadline is feasible for a supplier’s system (e.g., by considering the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in a supplier’s inventory), the supplier must replace service lines by the Agency-determined deadline and by a faster minimum replacement rate in compliance with subsection (d)(5)(E)(i). The Agency must make this determination in writing and notify the supplier of its finding. The Agency must set a shortened deadline at any time throughout a supplier’s replacement program if the Agency determines a shorter deadline is feasible. This subsection (d)(5)(E) also applies to</u>	<i>Shortened deadline and associated replacement rate.</i> Where the State determines that a shortened replacement deadline is feasible for a water system (e.g., by considering the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in a system’s inventory), the system must replace service lines by the State-determined deadline and by a faster minimum replacement rate in accordance with paragraph (d)(5)(v)(A) of this section. The State must make this determination in writing and notify the system of its finding. The State must set a shortened deadline at any time throughout a system’s replacement program if a State determines a shorter deadline is feasible. This paragraph (d)(5)(v) also applies to systems eligible for a

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<u>suppliers eligible for a deferred deadline as specified in subsection (d)(5)(F).</u>	deferred deadline as specified in paragraph (d)(5)(vi) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(E)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(v)(A)
<u>Suppliers must replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines at an average annual replacement rate calculated by dividing 100 by the number of years needed to meet the shortened deadline determined by the Agency, expressed as a percentage. Suppliers must comply with the cumulative average replacement rate in compliance with subsection (d)(5)(D), where the first cumulative average replacement rate is assessed at the end of the program year that is at least one year after the shortened deadline determination, as determined by the Agency, unless the shortened replacement deadline is less than three years. If the supplier's shortened replacement deadline is less than three years, the cumulative average replacement rate must be assessed on a schedule determined by the Agency.</u>	Systems must replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines at an average annual replacement rate calculated by dividing 100 by the number of years needed to meet the shortened deadline determined by the State, expressed as a percentage. Systems must comply with the cumulative average replacement rate in accordance with paragraph (d)(5)(iv) of this section, where the first cumulative average replacement rate is assessed at the end of the program year that is at least one year after the shortened deadline determination, as determined by the State, unless the shortened replacement deadline is less than three years. If the system's shortened replacement deadline is less than three years, the cumulative average replacement rate must be assessed on a schedule determined by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(E)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(v)(B)
<u>This subsection (d)(5)(E)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(v)(B), which USEPA marked "[reserved]". This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA's rule.</u>	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(F)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(vi)
<u>Deferred deadlines and associated replacement rates. A supplier may defer service line replacement past the deadline in subsection (d)(4) if the supplier's system meets the following criteria:</u>	<i>Deferred deadlines and associated replacement rates. A water system may defer service line replacement past the deadline in paragraph (d)(4) of this section if the system meets the following criteria:</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(F)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(vi)(A)
<u>If a supplier replacing 10 percent of the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in a supplier's replacement pool results in an annual number of service line replacements by the supplier that exceeds 39 per 1,000 service connections, the supplier may complete replacement of all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines by a deadline that corresponds to the supplier conducting 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections at a cumulative average replacement rate assessed in compliance with subsection (d)(5)(D). This subsection (d)(5)(F)(i) is also applicable if a supplier with service lines newly under their control, after previously not having control as described in subsection (d)(5)(D)(i), is required to conduct more than 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections. The number of annual replacements corresponding to 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections can be calculated by multiplying the number of service connections in a system by 0.039. The number of years needed to complete replacement is the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring</u>	If a water system replacing 10 percent of the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in a system's replacement pool results in an annual number of service line replacements by the water system that exceeds 39 per 1,000 service connections, the system may complete replacement of all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines by a deadline that corresponds to the system conducting 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections at a cumulative average replacement rate assessed in accordance with paragraph (d)(5)(iv) of this section. This paragraph (d)(5)(vi)(A) is also applicable if a water system with service lines newly under their control, after previously not having control as described in paragraph (d)(5)(iv)(A) of this section, is required to conduct more than 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections. The number of annual replacements corresponding to 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections can be calculated by multiplying the number of service connections in a system by 0.039. The number of years needed to complete replacement is the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in a system's replacement pool

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<u>replacement service lines in a supplier's replacement pool divided by the calculated number of annual replacements. To calculate the minimum cumulative average replacement rate, the supplier must divide 100 by the number of years needed to achieve replacing 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections, expressed as a percentage.</u>	divided by the calculated number of annual replacements. To calculate the minimum cumulative average replacement rate, the system must divide 100 by the number of years needed to achieve replacing 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections, expressed as a percentage.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(F)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(vi)(B)
<u>Any supplier that is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline must include information, in compliance with subsection (c)(1)(J), to support the use of a deferred deadline including identifying the deadline and associated cumulative average rate of replacement to meet this deferred deadline in the supplier's initial service line replacement plan and subsequent updates to the plan in compliance with subsection (c). The supplier must identify an annual replacement rate that is no less than 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections.</u>	Any water system that is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline must include information, in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(x) of this section, to support the use of a deferred deadline including identifying the deadline and associated cumulative average rate of replacement to meet this deferred deadline in the system's initial service line replacement plan and subsequent updates to the plan in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. The system must identify an annual replacement rate that is no less than 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(F)(iii)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(vi)(C)
<u>As soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the second program year as defined in subsection (d)(5)(C), and every three years thereafter, the Agency must determine in writing whether the deferred deadline and associated cumulative average replacement rate the supplier documented in subsection (c)(1)(J)(ii) are the fastest feasible to conduct mandatory service line replacement and either approve the continued use of this deferred deadline and replacement rate as the fastest feasible for the supplier, or set a shorter deferred deadline and identify an associated replacement rate to ensure the supplier is replacing service lines at the fastest feasible rate for the supplier. The Agency must consider information that includes, but is not limited to, the supplier's submissions of the service line inventory and replacement plan in compliance with subsections (a) through (c) and information collected from other suppliers conducting mandatory service line replacement. The Agency may require the supplier to provide additional information for the Agency to consider in its assessment of the continued use of a deferred deadline and the fastest feasible replacement rate.</u>	As soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the second program year as defined in paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section, and every three years thereafter, the State must determine in writing whether the deferred deadline and associated cumulative average replacement rate the system documented in paragraph (c)(1)(x)(B) of this section are the fastest feasible to conduct mandatory service line replacement and either approve the continued use of this deferred deadline and replacement rate as the fastest feasible for the system, or set a shorter deferred deadline and identify an associated replacement rate to ensure the system is replacing service lines at the fastest feasible rate for the system. The State must consider information that includes, but is not limited to, the system's submissions of the service line inventory and replacement plan in accordance with paragraph (a) through (c) of this section and information collected from other water systems conducting mandatory service line replacement. The State may require the system to provide additional information for the State to consider in its assessment of the continued use of a deferred deadline and the fastest feasible replacement rate.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(5)(F)(iv)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(5)(vi)(D)
<u>In the first two program years, the supplier must comply with the annual replacement rate identified in its initial replacement plan (unless the Agency determines a faster rate is feasible sooner). In subsequent program years, the supplier must comply with the applicable deferred deadline and associated replacement rate identified in the Agency's written</u>	In the first two program years, the system must comply with the annual replacement rate identified in its initial replacement plan (unless the State determines a faster rate is feasible sooner). In subsequent program years, the system must comply with the applicable deferred deadline and associated replacement rate identified in the State's written determination of the deadline and replacement rate in paragraph (d)(5)(vi)(C) of this section.

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<u>determination of the deadline and replacement rate in subsection (d)(5)(F)(iii).</u>	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)
<u>Calculation of the replacement pool, the annual number of replacements required, and the number of service lines replaced each year to calculate a supplier's cumulative average replacement rate described in subsection (d)(5) are as follows:</u>	Calculation of the replacement pool, the annual number of replacements required, and the number of service lines replaced each year to calculate a system's cumulative average replacement rate described in paragraph (d)(5) of this section are as follows:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(i)
<u>Replacement pool. To calculate the replacement pool, suppliers must add the total number of lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines in the baseline inventory submitted by the compliance date specified in Section 611.350(a)(3). The supplier must not subtract lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines from the replacement pool when they are replaced. The supplier must not subtract service lines that are not under the control of the supplier from the replacement pool. At the beginning of each program year, suppliers must update the replacement pool according to the counts of specific types of recategorized service lines in the inventory annually thereafter as described in this subsection (d)(6)(A):</u>	Replacement pool. To calculate the replacement pool, systems must add the total number of lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines in the baseline inventory submitted by the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3). The water system must not subtract lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines from the replacement pool when they are replaced. The water system must not subtract service lines that are not under the control of the system from the replacement pool. At the beginning of each program year, water systems must update the replacement pool according to the counts of specific types of recategorized service lines in the inventory annually thereafter as described in this paragraph (d)(6)(i):
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(i)(A)
<u>Unknown service lines that are identified as non-lead service lines must be subtracted from the replacement pool. Unknown service lines that are identified as lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines must be recategorized appropriately in the inventory and replacement pool, but they do not change the number of service lines in the replacement pool because recategorization does not remove these service lines from the replacement pool.</u>	Unknown service lines that are identified as non-lead service lines must be subtracted from the replacement pool. Unknown service lines that are identified as lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines must be recategorized appropriately in the inventory and replacement pool, but they do not change the number of service lines in the replacement pool because recategorization does not remove these service lines from the replacement pool.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(i)(B)
<u>Non-lead service lines discovered to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines must be added to the replacement pool.</u>	Non-lead service lines discovered to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines must be added to the replacement pool.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(i)(C)
<u>Lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines discovered to be non-lead service lines must be subtracted from the replacement pool.</u>	Lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines discovered to be non-lead service lines must be subtracted from the replacement pool.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(A)(iv)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(i)(D)
<u>Each entire service line must count only once for purposes of calculating the replacement pool.</u>	Each entire service line must count only once for purposes of calculating the replacement pool.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(ii)
<u>Annual number of replacements required. To calculate the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines a supplier is required to replace in a given program year, divide the number of service lines in the most up-to-date replacement pool, calculated at the beginning of each program year, by</u>	<i>Annual number of replacements required.</i> To calculate the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines a system is required to replace in a given program year, divide the number of service lines in the most up-to-date replacement pool, calculated at the beginning of each program year, by the total number of

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<u>the total number of years remaining under subsection (d)(4) to complete mandatory service line replacement (e.g., 10 years).</u>	years remaining under paragraph (d)(4) of this section to complete mandatory service line replacement (e.g., 10 years).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(iii)
<u>Number of service lines replaced. When calculating the cumulative average replacement rate, the supplier may only include full-service line replacements of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines when counting the number of service lines replaced. Wherever the supplier conducts a replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line (either a portion of a service line or the entire service line), the replacement counts as a full service line replacement only if, after the replacement, the entire service line can be categorized in the inventory as non-lead under subsection (a)(3)(C)</u>	Number of service lines replaced. When calculating the cumulative average replacement rate, the supplier may only include full-service line replacements of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines when counting the number of service lines replaced. Wherever the supplier conducts a replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line (either a portion of a service line or the entire service line), the replacement counts as a full service line replacement only if, after the replacement, the entire service line can be categorized in the inventory as non-lead under subsection (a)(3)(C)
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(C)(i)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(iii)(A)
<u>For purposes of mandatory service line replacement, suppliers must count each entire service line once, including where ownership of the service line is shared, with a single material categorization in compliance with table 1 to this subsection (d)(6)(C)(i).</u>	For purposes of mandatory service line replacement, systems must count each entire service line once, including where ownership of the service line is shared, with a single material categorization in accordance with table 2 to this paragraph (d)(6)(iii)(A) .

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Table 1 to Subsection (d)(6)(C)(i)			Table 1 to Subsection (d)(6)(C)(i)		
<u>System-owned portion</u>	<u>Customer-owned portion</u>	<u>Categorization for entire service line</u>	System-owned portion	Customer-owned portion	Categorization for entire service line
<u>Lead</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Lead.</u>	Lead	Lead	Lead.
<u>Lead</u>	<u>Galvanized Requiring Replacement</u>	<u>Lead.</u>	Lead	Galvanized Requiring Replacement	Lead.
<u>Lead</u>	<u>Non-lead</u>	<u>Lead.</u>	Lead	Non-lead	Lead.
<u>Lead</u>	<u>Lead Status Unknown</u>	<u>Lead.</u>	Lead	Lead Status Unknown	Lead.
<u>Non-lead</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Lead.</u>	Non-lead	Lead	Lead.
<u>Non-lead and never previously lead</u>	<u>Non-lead, specifically galvanized pipe material</u>	<u>Non-lead.</u>	Non-lead and never previously lead	Non-lead, specifically galvanized pipe material	Non-lead.
<u>Non-lead</u>	<u>Non-lead, material other than galvanized pipe material</u>	<u>Non-lead.</u>	Non-lead	Non-lead, material other than galvanized pipe material	Non-lead.
<u>Non-lead</u>	<u>Lead Status Unknown</u>	<u>Lead Status Unknown.</u>	Non-lead	Lead Status Unknown	Lead Status Unknown.
<u>Non-lead, but system is unable to demonstrate it was not previously Lead</u>	<u>Galvanized Requiring Replacement</u>	<u>Galvanized Requiring Replacement.</u>	Non-lead, but system is unable to demonstrate it was not previously Lead	Galvanized Requiring Replacement	Galvanized Requiring Replacement.
<u>Lead Status Unknown</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Lead.</u>	Lead Status Unknown	Lead	Lead.
<u>Lead Status Unknown</u>	<u>Galvanized Requiring Replacement</u>	<u>Galvanized Requiring Replacement.</u>	Lead Status Unknown	Galvanized Requiring Replacement	Galvanized Requiring Replacement.
<u>Lead Status Unknown</u>	<u>Non-lead</u>	<u>Lead Status Unknown.</u>	Lead Status Unknown	Non-lead	Lead Status Unknown.
<u>Lead Status Unknown</u>	<u>Lead Status Unknown</u>	<u>Lead Status Unknown.</u>	Lead Status Unknown	Lead Status Unknown	Lead Status Unknown.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(C)(ii)			40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(iii)(B)		
<u>A full-service line replacement is counted where a non-lead service line is installed for use and the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is disconnected from the water main or other service line. If the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is disconnected from the water main or supplier-owned portion of the service line but not removed, the supplier must be subject to State or local law or have a written policy to preclude the supplier from reconnecting the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to the water main or other service line.</u>			A full service line replacement is counted where a non-lead service line is installed for use and the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is disconnected from the water main or other service line. If the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is disconnected from the water main or system-owned portion of the service line but not removed, the water system must be subject to a State or local law or have a written policy to preclude the water system from reconnecting the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to the water main or other service line.		
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(C)(iii)			40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(iii)(C)		

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<u>A full-service line replacement may be counted where a supplier physically disconnects a service line that is not in use and the supplier does not install a new non-lead service line because there is no service line in use (e.g., at an abandoned property). If the disconnected lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is not removed, the supplier must be subject to State or local law or have a written policy to preclude the supplier from reconnecting the disconnected service line (i.e., a new non-lead service line must be installed if active use is to resume).</u>	A full service line replacement may be counted where a system physically disconnects a service line that is not in use and the water system does not install a new non-lead service line because there is no service line in use (e.g., at an abandoned property). If the disconnected lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is not removed, the water system must be subject to a State or local law or have a written policy to preclude the water system from reconnecting the disconnected service line (i.e., a new non-lead service line must be installed if active use is to resume).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(d)(6)(C)(iv)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(iii)(D)
<u>Suppliers must not count the following as full service line replacement for purposes of this subpart: partially replaced service lines as defined in Section 611.350(b), lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines determined to be non-lead service lines, replacement of only a lead connector, pipe lining or coating technologies used while the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line remains in use, or unreplaced lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines not under the control of the supplier as described in subsection (d)(2).</u>	Water systems must not count the following as a full service line replacement for purposes of this subpart: (1) Where the service line is partially replaced as defined in § 141.2. (2) Where a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service line is determined to be a non-lead service line. (3) Where only a lead connector is replaced. (4) Where pipe lining or coating technologies are used while the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line remains in use. (5) Where a water system does not replace a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line because it is not be under the control of the system as described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(e)	40 CFR 141.84(e)
<u>Replacement of lead connectors when encountered by a supplier. Conducting Full Lead Service Line Replacements. A supplier conducting a full lead service line replacement must notify the service line's owner, or the owner's authorized agent, and any non-owner residents the service line serves within 24 hours after completing the replacement. The supplier needs not bear the cost of replacing the customer-owned portion of the lead service line.</u>	Replacement of lead connectors when encountered by a water system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(e)(1)	40 CFR 141.84(e)(1)
<u>The supplier must replace any lead connector when encountered during planned or unplanned water system infrastructure work unless the connector is not under the control of the supplier (e.g., where the supplier does not have and cannot obtain access to conduct the connector replacement). The notice must comply with Section 611.355(a), explain that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement, inform about the health effects of lead, and explain actions a consumer can take to minimize exposure to lead in drinking water. If the lead service line the supplier will replace serves a multi-family dwelling, the supplier may post the information at a</u>	The water system must replace any lead connector when encountered during planned or unplanned water system infrastructure work unless the connector is not under the control of the system (e.g., where the system does not have and cannot obtain access to conduct the connector replacement).

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conspicuous location instead of providing individual notice to all residents.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(e)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(e)(1)(i)
Upon replacement of any connector that is attached to a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the supplier must follow risk mitigation measures for disturbances as specified in Section 611.355(f)(2).	Upon replacement of any connector that is attached to a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the water system must follow risk mitigation measures for disturbances as specified in § 141.85(f)(2) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(e)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(e)(1)(ii)
Following replacement of a lead connector, the supplier must update the information on the connector material and location in its inventory in compliance with subsections (a)(2)(B) and (b)(2).	Following replacement of a lead connector, the water system must update the information on the connector material and location in its inventory in accordance with paragraphs (a)(2)(ii) and (b)(2) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.84(e)(2)
The supplier must comply with any State or local laws that require additional connectors to be replaced. The supplier must inform about flushing the service line using the procedure the supplier developed under subsection (b)(5) before returning the replaced service line to service	The water system must comply with any State or local laws that require additional connectors to be replaced.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(e)(3) thru (4)	
3) — The supplier must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point of use treatment device to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and use instructions before returning the replaced service line to service. If the lead service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the supplier must provide a filter and six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every unit in the building. 4) — The supplier must offer to the consumer to collect a follow up tap sample between three and six months after replacing a lead service line. The supplier must provide the results from the follow up sample to the consumer under Section 611.355(d).	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)	40 CFR 141.84(f)
Replacement of a service line prompted by the customer. If State or local laws or water tariff agreements do not prevent customers from conducting partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements (“customer-initiated replacements”), the supplier must meet the following requirements: Goal-Based Full Lead Service Line Replacement for Suppliers Having a 90th Percentile Lead Concentration Exceeding the Lead Trigger Level But Not the Lead Action Level. A supplier serving more than 10,000 persons having a 90th percentile lead concentration under Section 611.356 that exceeds the lead trigger level but not the lead action level must conduct goal-based full lead service line replacement at a rate approved in an Agency-issued SEP.	<i>Replacement of a service line prompted by the customer. If State or local laws or water tariff agreements do not prevent customers from conducting partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements (“customer-initiated replacements”), the water system must meet the following requirements:</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(1)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(1)

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<u>If the supplier is notified by the customer that the customer intends to conduct a partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement, the supplier must: The supplier must annually calculate the number of full lead service line replacements it must conduct under subsection (a)(7).</u>	If the water system is notified by the customer that the customer intends to conduct a partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement, the water system must:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(1)(i)
<u>Replace the remaining portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line at the same time as, or as soon as practicable after, the customer-initiated replacement, but no later than 45 days from the date the customer conducted the partial replacement;</u>	Replace the remaining portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line at the same time as, or as soon as practicable after, the customer-initiated replacement, but no later than 45 days from the date the customer conducted the partial replacement;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(1)(ii)
<u>Provide notification and risk mitigation measures in compliance with subsection (h), as applicable, before the affected service line is returned to service; and</u>	Provide notification and risk mitigation measures in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section, as applicable, before the affected service line is returned to service; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(1)(iii)
<u>Notify the Agency within 30 days if it cannot meet the deadline in subsection (f)(1)(A) and complete the replacement no later than 180 days from the date the customer conducted the partial replacement.</u>	Notify the State within 30 days if it cannot meet the deadline in paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section and complete the replacement no later than 180 days from the date the customer conducted the partial replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(2)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(2)
<u>If the supplier is notified or otherwise learns that a customer-initiated replacement occurred within the previous six months and left in place the supplier-owned portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the supplier must: The supplier must replace lead service lines complying with subsection (d) or (e).</u>	If the water system is notified or otherwise learns that a customer-initiated replacement occurred within the previous six months and left in place the system-owned portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the water system must:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(2)(i)
<u>Replace any remaining portion of the affected service line within 45 days from the day of becoming aware of the customer-initiated replacement; and</u>	Replace any remaining portion of the affected service line within 45 days from the day of becoming aware of the customer-initiated replacement; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(2)(ii)
<u>Provide notification and risk mitigation measures in compliance with subsection (h) within 24 hours of becoming aware of the customer replacement.</u>	Provide notification and risk mitigation measures in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section within 24 hours of becoming aware of the customer replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(2)(iii)
<u>Notify the Agency within 30 days if it cannot meet the deadline in subsection (f)(2)(A) and complete the replacement no later than 180 days of the date the supplier learns of the customer-initiated replacement.</u>	Notify the State within 30 days if it cannot meet the deadline in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section and complete the replacement no later than 180 days of the date the system learns of the customer-initiated replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(3)	40 CFR 141.84(f)(3)
<u>When a supplier is notified or otherwise learns of a customer-initiated replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line that occurred more than six months in the past, this section does not require the supplier to complete the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement of the supplier owned portion under this subsection (f). However, the remaining portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line must be</u>	When a water system is notified or otherwise learns of a customer-initiated replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line that occurred more than six months in the past, this section does not require the water system to complete the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement of the system-owned portion under this paragraph (f). However, the remaining portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line must be identified in the inventory in

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identified in the inventory in compliance with subsection (b) and replaced in compliance with subsection (d). Only a full lead service line replacement counts towards a supplier's annual replacement goal. A partial lead service line replacement does not count towards the goal.	accordance with paragraph (b) of this section and replaced in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(f)(4) thru (6)	
4) — The supplier must inform customers having a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as Section 611.355(g) requires. 5) — A supplier failing to meet its lead service line replacement goal must take certain actions: A) — Conduct public outreach activities under Section 611.355(h) until either the supplier meets its replacement goal, or tap sampling shows the 90th percentile concentration does not exceed the lead trigger level for two continuous years of monitoring. B) — Resume its goal-based lead service line replacement program under this subsection (f) if its 90th percentile lead concentration anytime later exceeds the lead trigger level but not the lead action level. 6) — The first year of a supplier's lead service line replacement program begins on the first day after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level. If the supplier samples annually or less frequently, the end of the tap monitoring cycle is September 30 of the calendar year during which the sampling occurs. If the Agency issues a SEP establishing an alternative tap monitoring cycle, the end of the supplier's tap monitoring cycle is the last day of that cycle.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(g)	40 CFR 141.84(g)
<u>Requirements for conducting partial service line replacements. This subsection (g) prohibits suppliers from conducting a partial lead service line replacement or a partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement as defined under Section 611.350(b) unless it is conducted as part of an emergency repair or in coordination with planned infrastructure work that impacts service lines, excluding planned infrastructure work solely for the purposes of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement. Where a supplier has access to conduct full service line replacement as specified in subsection (d)(2), the supplier must fully replace the service line. Where a supplier conducts partial service line replacement, the supplier must comply with the notification and mitigation requirements specified in subsections (h)(1) and (2). Mandatory Full Lead Service Line Replacement for Suppliers Whose 90th</u>	<i>Requirements for conducting partial service line replacements.</i> This paragraph (g) prohibits water systems from conducting a partial lead service line replacement or a partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement as defined under § 141.2 unless it is conducted as part of an emergency repair or in coordination with planned infrastructure work that impacts service lines, excluding planned infrastructure work solely for the purposes of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement. Where a water system has access to conduct full service line replacement as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the water system must fully replace the service line. Where a water system conducts partial service line replacement, the system must comply with the notification and mitigation requirements specified in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section.

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Percentile Lead Concentration Exceeds the Lead Action Level. A supplier serving more than 10,000 persons that exceeds the lead action level in tap sampling monitoring under Section 611.356 must replace full lead service lines on its distribution system at an annual rate of at least three percent on a two year rolling average basis.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(g)(1)	40 CFR 141.84(g)(1)
Whenever a supplier conducts a partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the supplier's system must include a dielectric coupling separating the remaining service line and the replaced service line (i.e., newly installed service line) to prevent galvanic corrosion unless the replaced service line is made of plastic. The supplier must calculate its average annual number of full lead service line replacements under subsection (a)(7).	Whenever a water system conducts a partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the system must include a dielectric coupling separating the remaining service line and the replaced service line (i.e., newly installed service line) to prevent galvanic corrosion unless the replaced service line is made of plastic.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.84(g)(2)
This subsection (g)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.84(g)(2), which USEPA marked "[reserved]". This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA's rule. The supplier must replace lead service lines under subsections (d) and (e).	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(g)(3) thru (9)	
3) — Only a full lead service line replacement counts towards a supplier's mandatory annual replacement rate of at least three percent. A partial lead service line replacement does not count towards the supplier's mandatory replacement rate. 4) — A supplier must inform its customers having a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as Section 611.355(g) requires. 5) — A CWS supplier serving 10,000 or fewer persons or a NTNCWS supplier for which the Agency issues a SEP approving or designating replacing lead service lines as a compliance option must replace lead service lines as Section 611.363(a)(1) describes. The supplier must replace lead service lines complying with subsections (d) and (e). 6) — A supplier may stop replacing lead service lines after cumulatively replacing the required number. Unless the Agency issues a SEP under subsection (g)(9) requiring another percentage, the required number is at least three percent of the service lines subsection (a)(7) determines times the number of years between when the supplier most recently began mandatorily replacing lead service lines and when the supplier calculates its lead 90th percentile concentration under Section 611.360(c)(4) to be at or below the lead action level during	Removed subsections.

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each of four consecutive six month tap monitoring cycles. If the supplier later exceeds the lead action level, it must restart mandatorily replacing lead service lines at the same rate on a two year rolling average basis, unless the Agency issues a SEP under subsection (g)(9) requiring an alternative replacement rate. 7) A supplier may also cease mandatorily replacing lead service lines if the supplier has no remaining lead status unknown service lines in its inventory, and the supplier obtains refusals or non responses to its offer to replace the customer owned portion of the lead service line from every customer on its distribution system still served by a lead service line or a galvanized requiring replacement service line. For this subsection (g)(7) and under Section 611.360(e), a supplier must document customer refusals to the Agency, including any written refusals signed by the customers, any documents memorializing customers verbally refusing, and any documents memorializing no response from customers after the supplier made at least two good faith attempts to reach the customer, each attempt offering to replace the full lead service line. If the supplier's lead 90th percentile concentration later exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must offer to replace the customer owned portion for every customer served through a full or partial lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The supplier need not bear the cost of replacing the customer owned portion of any lead service line. 8) The first year of lead service line replacement begins the first day after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead action level. 9) If the Agency determines a shorter schedule is feasible, the Agency must issue a SEP requiring a supplier to replace lead service lines on a shorter schedule than this Section otherwise requires, taking into account the number of lead service lines in the supplier's system. The Agency must issue this SEP within six months after the supplier must begin replacing lead service lines under subsection (g).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)	40 CFR 141.84(h)
<u>Protocols for notification and mitigation for partial and full-service line replacements. Reporting to Demonstrate Compliance to the Agency. To</u>	<i>Protocols for notification and mitigation for partial and full service line replacements —</i>

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demonstrate that it complies with subsections (a) through (g), a supplier must report the information Section 611.360(e) specifies to the Agency.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(1)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(1)
Notification and mitigation requirements for planned partial service line replacement. Whenever a supplier plans to partially replace a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line in coordination with planned infrastructure work that impacts service lines, the supplier must provide written notice to the property owner, or the owner's authorized agent, as well as non-owner occupant(s) served by the affected service line at least 45 days prior to the replacement. Where a supplier has access to conduct full service line replacement only if property owner consent is obtained, the supplier must make a reasonable effort to obtain property owner consent to replace the remaining portion of the service line in compliance with subsection (d)(3)(A). The reasonable effort must be completed before the partial lead service line replacement.	<i>Notification and mitigation requirements for planned partial service line replacement.</i> Whenever a water system plans to partially replace a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line in coordination with planned infrastructure work that impacts service lines, the water system must provide written notice to the property owner, or the owner's authorized agent, as well as non-owner occupant(s) served by the affected service line at least 45 days prior to the replacement. Where a water system has access to conduct full service line replacement only if property owner consent is obtained, the water system must make a reasonable effort to obtain property owner consent to replace the remaining portion of the service line in accordance with paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section. The reasonable effort must be completed before the partial lead service line replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(1)(i)
Before the affected service line is returned to service, the supplier must provide written notification that explains that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement and that meets the content requirements of Sections 611.355(a)(1)(B) through 611.355(a)(1)(D) and contact information for the supplier. In instances where multi-family dwellings or multiple non-residential occupants are served by the affected service line to be partially replaced, the supplier may elect to post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual written notification to all residents or non-residential occupants.	Before the affected service line is returned to service, the water system must provide written notification that explains that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement and that meets the content requirements of § 141.85(a)(1)(ii) through (iv) and contact information for the water system. In instances where multi-family dwellings or multiple non-residential occupants are served by the affected service line to be partially replaced, the water system may elect to post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual written notification to all residents or non-residential occupants.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(1)(ii)
Before the affected service line is returned to service, the supplier must provide written information about a procedure for consumers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.	Before the affected service line is returned to service, the water system must provide written information about a procedure for consumers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(1)(iii)
Before the affected service line is returned to service, the supplier must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use. If the affected service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the supplier must provide a pitcher filter or point-of-use device, six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every residential and non-residential unit in the building.	Before the affected service line is returned to service, the water system must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use. If the affected service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the water system must provide a pitcher filter or point-of-use device, six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every residential and non-residential unit in the building.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(1)(iv)
<u>The supplier must offer to the consumer to collect a follow up tap sample between three months and six months after the completion of any partial replacement of a lead service line. The tap sample must be a first-and fifth-liter paired sample after at least six hours of stagnation, following the tap sampling protocol under Section 611.356(b). The supplier must provide the results of the sample to the persons served by the service line in compliance with Section 611.355(d).</u>	The water system must offer to the consumer to collect a follow up tap sample between three months and six months after the completion of any partial replacement of a lead service line. The tap sample must be a first- and fifth-liter paired sample after at least six hours of stagnation, following the tap sampling protocol under § 141.86(b). The water system must provide the results of the sample to the persons served by the service line in accordance with § 141.85(d).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(2)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(2)
<u>Notification and mitigation requirements for emergency partial service line replacement. Any supplier that creates a partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line due to an emergency repair must provide notice and risk mitigation measures to the persons served by the affected service line in compliance with subsections (h)(1)(A) through (D) before the affected service line is returned to service. The supplier must offer to the property owner, or the owner's authorized agent, to replace the partial service line created by the emergency repair within 45 days.</u>	<i>Notification and mitigation requirements for emergency partial service line replacement.</i> Any water system that creates a partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line due to an emergency repair must provide notice and risk mitigation measures to the persons served by the affected service line in accordance with paragraphs (h)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section before the affected service line is returned to service. The water system must offer to the property owner, or the owner's authorized agent, to replace the partial service line created by the emergency repair within 45 days.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(3)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(3)
<u>Notification and mitigation requirements for full-service line replacement. Any supplier that conducts a full lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement must provide written notice to the persons served by the affected service line before the affected service line is returned to service; written notice must be provided to the owner or the owner's authorized agent, no later than 30 days following completion of the replacement.</u>	<i>Notification and mitigation requirements for full service line replacement.</i> Any water system that conducts a full lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement must provide written notice to the persons served by the affected service line before the affected service line is returned to service; written notice must be provided to the owner or the owner's authorized agent, no later than 30 days following completion of the replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(3)(i)
<u>The written notification must explain that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement and must meet the content requirements of Section 611.355(a)(1)(B) through (D) as well as contact information for the supplier. In instances where multi-family dwellings or multiple non-residential occupants are served by the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to be replaced, the supplier may elect to post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual written notification to all persons served in residential and non-residential units.</u>	The written notification must explain that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement and must meet the content requirements of § 141.85(a)(1)(ii) through (iv) as well as contact information for the water system. In instances where multi-family dwellings or multiple non-residential occupants are served by the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to be replaced, the water system may elect to post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual written notification to all persons served in residential and non-residential units.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.84(h)(3)(ii)
<u>Before the replaced service line is returned to service, the supplier must provide written information about a procedure for consumers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.</u>	Before the replaced service line is returned to service, the water system must provide written information about a procedure for consumers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(3)(C) <u>Before the replaced service line is returned to service, the supplier must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use. If the lead service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the supplier must provide a pitcher filter or point-of-use device, six months of replacement cartridges and instructions for use to every residential and non-residential unit in the building.</u>	40 CFR 141.84(h)(3)(iii) Before the replaced service line is returned to service, the water system must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use. If the lead service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the water system must provide a pitcher filter or point-of-use device, six months of replacement cartridges and instructions for use to every residential and non-residential unit in the building.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(h)(3)(D) <u>The supplier must offer to the consumer to collect a follow up tap sample between three months and six months after completion of any full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The tap sample must be a first-liter sample after at least six hours of stagnation, following the tap sampling protocol under Section 611.356(b). The supplier must provide the results of the sample to the consumer in compliance with Section 611.355(d).</u>	40 CFR 141.84(h)(3)(iv) The water system must offer to the consumer to collect a follow up tap sample between three months and six months after completion of any full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The tap sample must be a first-liter sample after at least six hours of stagnation, following the tap sampling protocol under § 141.86(b). The water system must provide the results of the sample to the consumer in accordance with § 141.85(d).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.354(i) <u>Reporting to demonstrate compliance to the Agency. To demonstrate compliance with subsections (a) through (h), a supplier must report to the Agency the information specified in Section 611.360(e).</u>	40 CFR 141.84(i) <i>Reporting to demonstrate compliance to the State. To demonstrate compliance with paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section, a water system must report to the State the information specified in § 141.90(e).</i>

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.84.

Section 611.355 Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring and Mitigation

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355 A supplier that exceed exceeding the lead action level based on tap water samples <u>collected in compliance with</u> under Section 611.356 must distributed deliver the public education materials <u>contained in</u> subsection (a) <u>in compliance with the delivery requirements in</u> requires under subsection (b). A Suppliers that exceed exceeding the lead action level must <u>offer to</u> sample the tap water of any person customer <u>served by the water system who requests</u> ing its <u>sampling in compliance with</u> under subsection (c). <u>Suppliers must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line who requests it in compliance with subsection (c). All suppliers must deliver a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results and copper tap water monitoring</u>	40 CFR 141.85 A water system that exceeds the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with § 141.86 must distribute the public education materials contained in paragraph (a) of this section in accordance with the delivery requirements in paragraph (b) of this section. Water systems that exceed the lead action level must offer to sample the tap water of any person served by the water system who requests it in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. Water systems must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line who requests it in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. All water systems must deliver a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results and copper tap water monitoring results to persons served by the water system at sites that are sampled, as specified in paragraph (d) of this

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results to persons served by the supplier at sites that are sampled, as specified in subsection (d). A supplier with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown, service lines must deliver public education materials to persons with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as specified in subsections (e) and (f). All CWSs that do not meet the minimum replacement rate for mandatory service line replacement as required under Section 611.354(d) must conduct outreach activities as specified in subsection (h). All CWSs must conduct annual outreach to local and State health agencies as outlined in subsection (i). Suppliers with multiple lead action level exceedances, as specified in subsection (j)(1), must conduct public outreach and make filters certified to reduce lead available as specified in subsection (j)(2) through (j)(6). For suppliers serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the Agency, all public education materials required under this section must comply with the language requirements in subsection (b)(1). A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier electing to implement POU devices as a small supplier compliance flexibility option under Section 611.363 must provide public education materials as subsection (j) requires to inform users how to properly use POU devices. A supplier must deliver a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results to persons the supplier serves at each site that the supplier samples, as subsection (d) specifies. A supplier with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, as defined in Section 611.354(a)(4), must deliver public education materials to persons served through these service lines as subsections (e) through (g) specify. A CWS supplier must conduct annual outreach to the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health agencies as subsection (i) provides. A CWS supplier serving more than 10,000 persons failing to meet its annual lead service line replacement goal under Section 611.354(f) must conduct outreach activities as subsection (h) specifies.	section. A water system with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines must deliver public education materials to persons with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as specified in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section. All community water systems that do not meet the minimum replacement rate for mandatory service line replacement as required under § 141.84(d) must conduct outreach activities as specified in paragraph (h) of this section. All community water systems must conduct annual outreach to local and State health agencies as outlined in paragraph (i) of this section. Water systems with multiple lead action level exceedances, as specified in paragraph (j)(1) of this section, must conduct public outreach and make filters certified to reduce lead available as specified in paragraphs (j)(2) through (6) of this section. For water systems serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the State, all public education materials required under this section must comply with the language requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)	40 CFR 141.85(a)
Content of w Written p Public e Education m Materials.	<i>Content of written public education materials</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)
Community wWater sSystems and nNon-tTransient nNon-cCommunity wWater sSystems. A CWS or NTNCWS Suppliers must include the following elements in writtenprinted materials (e.g., printed or digital brochures and pamphlets) in the same order as listed in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(G). In addition, the supplier must use the verbatim language in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), and (a)(1)(GF)	<i>Community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems.</i> Water systems must include the following elements in written materials (e.g., printed or digital brochures and pamphlets) in the same order as listed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section. In addition, language in paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (ii), and (vii) of this section must be included in the materials, exactly as written, except for the text in brackets for which the water

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must be included in the materials, exactly as written, except for replacing the text in brackets for which the supplier must include with the supplier system-specific information. The Agency may approve changes to the content requirements if the Agency determines the changes are more protective of human health. Any additional information <u>presented by</u> a supplier presents must be consistent with the information in subsections (a)(1)(A), through (a)(1)(G), and <u>be the supplier must present the additional information</u> in plain language that the general public can understand. The Suppliers must submit <u>a copy of</u> all written public education materials to the Agency prior to delivery. The Agency may require the A-supplier supplier to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery. may change the mandatory language in subsections (a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B) only as the Agency approves in a SEP.	system must include system-specific information. States may approve changes to the content requirements if the State determines the changes are more protective of human health. Any additional information presented by a water system must be consistent with the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section and be in plain language that can be understood by the general public. Water systems must submit a copy of all written public education materials to the State prior to delivery. The State may require the system to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(A) IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER. [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant people<u>women</u> and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(i) Important information about lead in your drinking water. [INSERT NAME OF WATER SYSTEM] found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant people and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(B) Health eEffects of lLead. <u>There is no safe level of lead in drinking water.</u> Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, <u>especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children.</u> <u>Some of the health effects to infants and children include.</u> Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can <u>lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing also result in new or worsened</u> learning and behavior problems. The children of persons<u>women</u> who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy <u>may be at</u> can have increased risk of these <u>harmful</u>adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. <u>Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(ii) Health effects of lead. There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(C) C) Sources of lLead.	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iii) Modified public education requirements.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(C)(ii) Explain possible sources of lead in drinking water and how lead enters drinking water. Include information on home/and-building plumbing materials, and	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iii)(B) Explain possible sources of lead in drinking water and how lead enters drinking water. Include information on home/building plumbing materials, service lines, and

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service lines, <u>and connectors</u> that may contain lead <u>and include information about the definition of lead free as provided in Safe Drinking Water Act section 1417 of 1986 and as subsequently revised in 2011.</u> <u>Explain that lead levels may vary and therefore lead exposure is possible even when tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.</u>	connectors that may contain lead and include information about the definition of lead free as provided in Safe Drinking Water Act section 1417 of 1986 and as subsequently revised in 2011. Explain that lead levels may vary and therefore lead exposure is possible even when tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)
<u>Consumer steps to reduce lead exposure.</u> Discuss the steps the consumer can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.	<i>Consumer steps to reduce lead exposure.</i> Discuss the steps the consumer can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)(i)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)(A)
<u>Explain that using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. If the supplier makes filters available in compliance with subsection (j)(2), also include information on how the consumer can obtain a filter. Encourage running the water to flush out the lead.</u>	Explain that using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. If the system makes filters available in accordance with paragraph (j)(2) of this section, also include information on how the consumer can obtain a filter.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)(ii)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)(B)
<u>Encourage running the water to flush out the lead.</u> Explain <u>that lead levels increase over time as water sits in lead-containing plumbing materials and regular water usage in the building can reduce lead levels in drinking water. Advise consumers served by lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines that they may need to flush the water for longer periods concerns with using hot water from the tap and specifically caution against the use of hot water for preparing baby formula.</u>	Encourage running the water to flush out the lead. Explain that lead levels increase over time as water sits in lead-containing plumbing materials and regular water usage in the building can reduce lead levels in drinking water. Advise consumers served by lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines that they may need to flush the water for longer periods.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)(iii)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)(C)
<u>Explain concerns with using hot water from the tap and specifically caution against the use of hot water for preparing baby formula.</u> Explain that boiling water does not reduce lead levels.	Explain concerns with using hot water from the tap and specifically caution against the use of hot water for preparing baby formula.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)(iv)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)(D)
<u>Explain that boiling water does not reduce lead levels. Discuss other options consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, such as alternative sources or water treatment.</u>	Explain that boiling water does not reduce lead levels.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)(v)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)(E)
<u>Encourage regular cleaning of faucet aerators. Suggest that parents have their child's blood tested for lead.</u>	Encourage regular cleaning of faucet aerators.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)(vi)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)(F)
<u>Discuss other steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, especially for pregnant persons, infants, and young children, such as using alternative sources of water.</u>	Discuss other steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, especially for pregnant persons, infants, and young children, such as using alternative sources of water.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)(vii) <u>Suggest that parents have their child's blood tested for lead. Provide contact information for the Agency and/or local health department.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)(G) Suggest that parents have their child's blood tested for lead. Provide contact information for the State and/or local health department.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(D)(viii) <u>Tell consumers how to get their water tested, including information in compliance with subsection (c).</u> BOARD NOTE: The supplier must use text providing the information this (a)(1)(D) describes.	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(iv)(H) Tell consumers how to get their water tested, including information in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(E) <u>Levels of lead in drinking water.</u> Explain why there are elevated levels of lead in the supplier's drinking water (if known) and what the supplier is doing to reduce the lead levels in homes/ and -buildings in this area. BOARD NOTE: The supplier must use text providing the information this (a)(1)(E) describes.	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(v) <i>Levels of lead in drinking water.</i> Explain why there are elevated levels of lead in the system's drinking water (if known) and what the water system is doing to reduce the lead levels in homes/buildings in this area.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(F) <u>Information on lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines. For suppliers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in the supplier's inventory in compliance with Section 611.384(a) and (b), public education materials must meet the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(F)(i) through (vii). For suppliers with lead connectors or connectors of unknown material in the supplier's inventory in compliance with Section 611.384(a) and (b), public education materials must meet the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(F)(iii): For more information, call us at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S NUMBER] [(IF APPLICABLE), or visit our Web site at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S WEB SITE HERE]]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi) <i>Information on lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines.</i> For systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in the system's inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a) and (b), public education materials must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1)(vi)(A) through (G) of this section. For systems with lead connectors or connectors of unknown material in the system's inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a) and (b), public education materials must meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(vi)(C) of this section:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(F)(i) <u>Discuss opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines;</u>	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)(A) Discuss opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(F)(ii) <u>Discuss opportunities to have the material of a lead status unknown service line identified;</u>	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)(B) Discuss opportunities to have the material of a lead status unknown service line identified;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(F)(iii) <u>Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line inventory or view the inventory on the</u>	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)(C) Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line inventory or view the inventory on the internet if the

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<u>internet if the supplier is required to make the inventory available online so the consumer can find out if they are served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, or known lead connector or connector of unknown material;</u> <u>ii</u>	system is required to make the inventory available online so the consumer can find out if they are served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, or known lead connector or connector of unknown material
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(F)(iv)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)(D)
<u>Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or view the plan on the internet if the supplier is required to make the service line replacement plan available online;</u>	Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or view the plan on the internet if the system is required to make the service line replacement plan available online;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(F)(v)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)(E)
<u>Include information about opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. Where the supplier intends for customer payment for a portion of the replacement where it is required or authorized by State or local law or a water tariff agreement, the notice must include information about programs that provide financing solutions to assist property owners with replacement of their portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line;</u>	Include information about opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. Where the water system intends for customer payment for a portion of the replacement where it is required or authorized by State or local law or a water tariff agreement, the notice must include information about programs that provide financing solutions to assist property owners with replacement of their portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(F)(vi)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)(F)
<u>Include a statement that the supplier is required to replace its portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line when the property owner notifies the supplier that they are replacing their portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line; and</u>	Include a statement that the water system is required to replace its portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line when the property owner notifies the water system that they are replacing their portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(F)(vii)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)(G)
<u>Include a statement that provides instructions for the customer or consumer to notify the supplier if they disagree with the service line material categorization in the inventory.</u>	Include a statement that provides instructions for the customer or consumer to notify the water system if they disagree with the service line material categorization in the inventory.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(1)(G)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vii)
<u>More information about lead. For more information, contact [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S NUMBER or EMAIL ADDRESS] (IF APPLICABLE), or visit our Web site at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S WEBSITE HERE]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Website at https://www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider. Information on Lead Service Lines. A supplier having lead service lines must discuss opportunities to replace lead service lines and explain how a consumer may access the supplier's lead service line inventory to determine whether the consumer has a lead service line. The supplier must</u>	More information about lead. For more information, contact [INSERT NAME OF WATER SYSTEM] at [INSERT WATER SYSTEM PHONE NUMBER OR EMAIL ADDRESS] [(IF APPLICABLE), or visit our website at [INSERT WATER SYSTEM WEBSITE]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.

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include information on programs providing financing solutions to assist property owners in replacing their portion of a lead service line, with a statement that the water system must replace the supplier-owned portion of a lead service line when the property owner notifies the supplier that the consumer will replace the property owners portion of the lead service line.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(2)
This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.85(a)(2), which USEPA marked “[reserved]”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule, Community Water Systems. In addition to including the elements subsection (a)(1) specifies, a CWS supplier must include two information items:	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(a)(2)(A) thru (B)	
A) — The supplier must tell consumers how to get their water tested; and B) — The supplier must discuss lead in plumbing components and the difference between low-lead and lead-free components.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)	40 CFR 141.85(b)
Timing, format, and delivery method of public education materials. Delivering Public Education Materials	Timing, format, and delivery method of public education materials.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(1)
ForThe public education materials of a suppliers serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, non-English-speaking consumers as determined by the Agency, all public education materials required under this section must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice, or the materials must contain a telephone number or address where a water consumer may contact the supplier- materials and either contain information on where such consumers may to obtain a translated copy of the public education materials, or to request assistance in the appropriate language(s) or the materials must be in the appropriate language(s).	For water systems serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the State, all public education materials required under this section must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the materials and either contain information on where such consumers may obtain a translated copy of the public education materials, or assistance in the appropriate language(s), or the materials must be in the appropriate language(s).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)
Each time aA CWS supplier exceedsing the lead action level based on the basis of tap water samples collected in compliance with under Section 611.356, the supplier not already conducting public education tasks under this Section must conductcomplete the public education tasks under this subsection (b)(2) within 60 days after the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred: For CWS	Each time a community water system exceeds the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with § 141.86, the system must conduct the public education tasks under this paragraph (b)(2) within 60 days after the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred. For community water systems that are on standard monitoring, the end of the tap sampling period is June 30 or December 31. For community water systems

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<u>suppliers that are on standard monitoring, the end of the tap sampling period is June 30 or December 31. For CWS suppliers that are required to conduct monitoring annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the Agency has established an alternate four-month tap sampling period, the last day of that period.</u>	that are required to conduct monitoring annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the State has established an alternate four-month tap sampling period, the last day of that period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(i)
The CWS supplier must deliver written<u>printed</u> materials complying with subsection (a) to all of its bill paying customers each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the CWS supplier. In the case of multi-family dwellings, the CWS supplier must deliver the written materials to each unit or post the information at a conspicuous location.	Deliver written materials meeting the content requirements of paragraph (a) of this section to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system. In the case of multi-family dwellings, the water system must deliver the written materials to each unit or post the information at a conspicuous location.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(ii)
Methods of dDelivery for a CWS sSupplier	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(B)(i)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(ii)(A)
The CWS supplier must contact consumerseustomers who are most at risk by delivering education materials complying with subsection (a) to local public health agencies, even if those agencies are not located within the supplier's service area, along with an informational notice encouraging distribution to all of the agencies² potentially affected customers or the supplier's userseonsumers. The supplier must contact the local public health agencies directly by phone, <u>email</u> or in person. IfThe local public health agencies may provide a specific list of additional community-based organizations serving the target populations <u>at greatest risk from lead exposure (e.g. pregnant people, children), including ,which may include</u> organizations outside the service area of the supplier. If local health ageneies provide lists, then the supplier must deliver education materials that comply with subsection (a) to <u>all each of the</u> organizations on the provided lists.	Contact consumers who are most at risk by delivering education materials that meet the content requirements of paragraph (a) of this section to local public health agencies even if they are not located within the water system's service area, along with an informational notice that encourages distribution to all of the agencies' potentially affected customers or community water system's users. The water system must contact the local public health agencies directly by phone, email, or in person. If local public health agencies provide a specific list of additional community-based organizations serving populations at greatest risk from lead exposure (e.g., pregnant people, children), including organizations outside the service area of the water system, then the system must deliver education materials that meet the content requirements of paragraph (a) to all organizations on the provided lists.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(B)(ii)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(ii)(B)
The CWS supplier must contact consumerseustomers who are most at risk by delivering materials complying with subsection (a) to the <u>following</u> organizations <u>listed</u> in subsections (b)(2)(H)(i) through (b)(2)(H)(vii) that are located within the supplier's service area, along with an informational notice encouraging distribution to all the organization's potentially affected customers or <u>CWS</u> supplier's users.	Contact consumers who are most at risk by delivering materials that meet the content requirements of paragraph (a) of this section to the following organizations listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(B)(I) through (7) of this section that are located within the water system's service area, along with an informational notice that encourages distribution to all the organization's potentially affected customers or community water system's users:

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BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the text of 40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(ii)(B)(I) through (b)(2)(ii)(B)(Z6) to appear as subsections (b)(2)(H)(i) through (b)(2)(H)(vi) to comport with allowed indent levels.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(iii)
No less often than quarterly, the CWS supplier must provide information with on or in each water bill as long as the system exceeds the action level for lead. The message on the water bill must include the verbatim text of the paragraph below, except replacing the text in brackets with suppliersystem-specific information: [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] found elevatedhigh levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems. For more information please contactcall [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] [or visit (INSERT SUPPLIER'S WEB-SITE HERE)]. The message or delivery mechanism can be modified in consultation with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Public Water Supply; specifically, the Agency may allow a separate mailing of public education materials to customers if the supplierwater system cannot place the information on water bills.	No less often than quarterly, provide information with each water bill as long as the system exceeds the action level for lead. The message on the water bill must include the statement in figure 4 to this paragraph (b)(2)(iii) exactly as written except for the text in brackets for which the water system must include system-specific information. The message or delivery mechanism can be modified in consultation with the State; specifically, the State may allow a separate mailing of public education materials to customers if the water system cannot place the information on water bills.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(D)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(iv)
The CWS supplier must post material complying with subsection (a) on the supplier's Web-site if the CWS supplier serves a population greater than 50400 ,000. <u>The supplier must retain material on the website for as long as the supplier exceeds the action level.</u>	Post material meeting the content requirements of paragraph (a) of this section on the water system's website if the system serves a population greater than 50,000. The system must retain material on the website for as long as the system exceeds the action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(E)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(v)
The CWS supplier must submit a press release <u>to media outlets including</u> to newspaper, television, and radio stations. <u>The submitted press release must state the supplier found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings and meet the content requirements of subsection (a).</u>	Submit a press release to media outlets including newspaper, television, and radio stations. The submitted press release must state the water system found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings and meet the content requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(F)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(vi)
In addition to subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(E), The CWS supplier must implement at least three activities from one or more of the categories listed <u>in subsections (b)(2)(F)(i) through (b)(2)(F)(x)</u> below. The supplier must consult with the Agency to determine the educational content and selection of these activities.	Implement at least three additional activities from one or more categories listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(vi)(A) through (J) of this section. The educational content and selection of these activities must be determined in consultation with the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(F)(ix)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(vi)(I)

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<u>Contact organizations representing plumbers and contractors to provide information about lead in drinking water, sources of lead, and the importance of using lead free plumbing materials.</u>	Contact organizations representing plumbers and contractors to provide information about lead in drinking water, sources of lead, and the importance of using lead free plumbing materials.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(2)(F)(x)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(vi)(J)
<u>Other Agency approved methods.</u>	Other methods approved by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)	40 CFR 141.85(b)
<u>This subsection (b)(2)(G) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(vii), which USEPA marked “[reserved]”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule. For a CWS supplier that must monitor annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or on the last day of an alternative tap sampling period the Agency sets in a SEP.</u>	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(3)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(3)
<u>As long as A CWS supplier that exceeds the lead action level, it must repeat the activities in subsection (b)(2), until the supplier’s system is at or below the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in compliance with Section 611.356. These repeated activities must be completed within 60 days of the end of each tap sampling period. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number of required samples under Section 611.356 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this subsection (b)(3). as subsections (b)(3)(A) through (b)(3)(D) require.</u>	A community water system must repeat the activities in paragraph (b)(2) of this section until the system is at or below the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with § 141.86. These repeated activities must be completed within 60 days of the end of each tap sampling period. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number of required samples under § 141.86 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this paragraph (b)(3).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(3)(A) thru (D)	
A) — The CWS supplier must repeat the tasks in subsections (b)(2)(A), (b)(2)(B), and (b)(2)(F) every 12 months. B) — The CWS supplier must repeat tasks in subsection (b)(2)(C) with each billing cycle. C) — The CWS supplier serving a population greater than 100,000 must post and retain material on a publicly accessible website under subsection (b)(2)(D). D) — The CWS supplier must repeat the task in subsection (b)(2)(E) twice every 12 months on a schedule agreed by the Agency in a SEP. The Agency must, on a case-by-case basis, issue a SEP extending the time for the supplier to complete the public education tasks in subsection (b)(2) beyond the 60-day limit if the Agency determines that the supplier needs the extended time to implement the tasks; however, the Agency	Removed subsections.

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must issue the SEP granting any extension before the 60-day deadline expires.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(4)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(4)
Within 60 days after the end of each the tap sampling period in which a NTNCWS supplier exceeds the lead action level (unless it already is repeating public education tasks under subsection (b)(5)) a lead action level exceedance occurs, a NTNCWS the supplier must deliver the public education materials <u>specified in subsection (a).</u> specifies.	Within 60 days after the end of each tap sampling period in which a lead action level exceedance occurs, a non-transient non-community water system must deliver the public education materials specified by paragraph (a) of this section as follows:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(4)(A)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(4)(i)
<u>The NTNCWS supplier must post informational posters on lead in drinking water in a public place or common area in each of the buildings served by the supplier until the system is at or below the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in compliance with Section 611.356; and</u> the supplier must deliver the public education materials by certain means. ;	Post informational posters on lead in drinking water in a public place or common area in each of the buildings served by the system until the system is at or below the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with § 141.86; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(4)(A)(i) thru (ii)	
i) — The NTNCWS supplier must post informational posters on lead in drinking water in a public place or common area in each of the buildings the supplier serves; and ii) — The NTNCWS supplier must distribute informational pamphlets or brochures on lead in drinking water to each person the NTNCWS supplier serves. The Agency may issue a SEP allowing the system to use electronic transmission in lieu of or combined with printed materials as long as the electronic transmission achieves the same or better coverage.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(4)(ii)
<u>The NTNCWS supplier must distribute informational pamphlets and/or brochures on lead in drinking water to each person served by the NTNCWS supplier. The Agency may allow the supplier to use electronic transmission in lieu of or combined with printed materials as long as the electronic transmission achieves the same coverage. For a NTNCWS supplier that must monitor annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or on the last day of an alternative tap sampling period the Agency sets in a SEP.</u>	Distribute informational pamphlets and/or brochures on lead in drinking water to each person served by the non-transient non-community water system. The State may allow the system to utilize electronic transmission in lieu of or combined with printed materials as long as it achieves at least the same coverage.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(4)(iii)
<u>For a NTNCWS suppliers on standard monitoring, the end of the tap sampling period is June 30 or</u>	For systems that are on standard monitoring, the end of the tap sampling period is June 30 or December 31. For

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<u>December 31. For suppliers that must monitor annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or if the Agency has established an alternate tap sampling period, the last day of that period.</u>	systems that are required to conduct monitoring annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the State has established an alternate tap sampling period, the last day of that period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(5)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(5)
A NTNCWS supplier must repeat the tasks in subsection (b)(4) at least once during each calendar year in which until the supplier's system is at or below exceeds the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in compliance with Section 611.356. These repeated activities must be completed within 60 days of the end of each tap sampling period. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number of required samples under Section 611.356 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this provision. —The Agency must, on a case-by-case basis, issue a SEP extending the time for the supplier to complete the public education tasks in subsection (b)(2) beyond the 60-day limit if the Agency determines that the extended time is needed for implementation purposes; however, the Agency must issue any SEP granting any extension before the 60-day deadline expires.	A non-transient non-community water system must repeat the tasks contained in paragraph (b)(4) of this section until the system is at or below the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with § 141.86. These repeated activities must be completed within 60 days of the end of each tap sampling period. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number of required samples under § 141.86 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this provision.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(6)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(6)
A supplier may discontinue delivery of stop-delivering public education materials if after the supplier's system is at or below does not exceed the lead action level during the most recent six-month tap sampling period tap monitoring cycle conducted under Section 611.356. Such a The supplier must recommence begin public education in compliance with a new under this Section if the supplier subsequently exceeds the lead action level during any tap sampling period.	A water system may discontinue delivery of public education materials if the system is at or below the lead action level during the most recent six-month tap sampling period conducted pursuant to § 141.86. Such a system must recommence public education in accordance with this section if it subsequently exceeds the lead action level during any tap sampling period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(7)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(7)
A CWS supplier may request an extension from apply to the Agency, in writing, to use only the text in subsection (a)(1) in lieu of the text in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) and to complete the activities in subsection (b)(2)(B) through (F) for CWS suppliers or subsections (b)(4)(A) and (B) for NTNCWS suppliers as follows: to perform the tasks in subsections (b)(4) and (b)(5) in lieu of the tasks in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) under specific circumstances:	A water system may request an extension from the State, in writing, to complete the activities in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii) through (vi) of this section for community water systems, or paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section for non-transient non-community water systems, as follows:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(7)(A)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(7)(i)
The extension must be approved in writing by the Agency before the 60 day deadline The supplier is a facility, such as a prison or a hospital, where the population served is not capable of or is prevented from making improvements to plumbing or installing point of use treatment devices; and	The extension must be approved in writing by the State before the 60-day deadline;

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(7)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(7)(ii)
The Agency may only grant the extension on a case-by-case basis if the supplier has demonstrated that it is not feasible to complete the activities in subsections (b)(2)(B) through (F) for CWS suppliers or subsections (b)(4)(A) and (B) for NTNCWS suppliers. The supplier provides water as part of the cost of services provided, not separately charging for water consumption.	The State may only grant the extension on a case-by-case basis if the system has demonstrated that it is not feasible to complete the activities in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii) through (vi) of this section for community water systems, or paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section for non-transient non-community water systems; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(7)(C)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(7)(iii)
The activities in subsections (b)(2) or (4) must be completed no later than six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred.	The activities in paragraph (b)(2) or (4) of this section must be completed no later than six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(8)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(8)
A CWS supplier meeting the criteria of subsections (b)(8)(A) and (b)(8)(B) may apply to the Agency, in writing (unless the Agency has waived the requirement for prior Agency approval), to perform the tasks listed in subsections (b)(4) and (b)(5) in lieu of the tasks in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) if: serving 3,300 or fewer people may limit certain aspects of its public education programs:	A community water system meeting the criteria of paragraphs (b)(8)(i) and (ii) of this section may apply to the State, in writing (unless the State has waived the requirement for prior State approval), to perform the tasks listed in paragraphs (b)(4) and (5) of this section in lieu of the tasks in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section if:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(8)(A)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(8)(i)
The supplier is a facility, such as a prison or a hospital, where the population served is not capable of or is prevented from making improvements to plumbing or installing point-of-use treatment devices; and For notice under subsection (b)(2)(F), a supplier serving 3,300 or fewer people must implement at least one of the activities in that subsection.	The system is a facility, such as a prison or a hospital, where the population served is not capable of or is prevented from making improvements to plumbing or installing point-of-use treatment devices; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(8)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(8)(ii)
The supplier provides water as part of the cost of services provided and does not separately charge for water consumption. For notice under subsection (b)(2)(B), a supplier serving 3,300 or fewer people may limit the distribution of the public education materials to facilities and organizations that pregnant women and children are most likely to visit.	The system provides water as part of the cost of services provided and does not separately charge for water consumption.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(8)(C)	
C) — For notice under subsection (b)(2)(E), the Agency may issue a SEP waiving this requirement for a supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons, as long as the supplier distributes notices to every household the supplier serves.	Removed subsection
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(9)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(9)
A CWS supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons may limit certain aspects of their public education programs as follows:	A community water system serving 3,300 or fewer persons may limit certain aspects of their public education programs as follows:

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(9)(A) <u>With respect to the requirements of subsection (b)(2)(B), a supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons may limit the distribution of the public education materials required under subsection (b)(2)(B) to facilities and organizations served by the supplier that are most likely to be visited regularly by pregnant people and children.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(b)(9)(i) With respect to the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section, a system serving 3,300 or fewer persons may limit the distribution of the public education materials required under paragraph (b)(2)(ii) to facilities and organizations served by the system that are most likely to be visited regularly by pregnant people and children.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(9)(B) <u>With respect to the requirements of subsection (b)(2)(E), the Agency may waive this requirement for suppliers serving 3,300 or fewer persons as long as the supplier distributes notices to every household served by the system.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(b)(9)(ii) With respect to the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(v) of this section, the State may waive this requirement for systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons as long as the system distributes notices to every household served by the system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(b)(9)(C) <u>With respect to the requirements of subsection (b)(2)(F), a supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons must implement at least one of the activities listed in subsection (b)(2)(F).</u>	40 CFR 141.85(b)(9)(iii) With respect to the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(vi) of this section, a system serving 3,300 or fewer persons must implement at least one of the activities listed in paragraph (b)(2)(vi)
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(c) Supplemental mMonitoring and nNotification of rResults. A supplier failing to meet the lead action level in tap samples under Section 611.356 must offer to sample the tap water of any customer requesting it. The supplier needs not pay for collecting or analyzing the sample, nor must the supplier itself collect and analyze the sample.	40 CFR 141.85(c) Supplemental monitoring and notification of results.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(c)(1) <u>A supplier that exceeds the lead action level based on tap samples collected in compliance with Section 611.356 must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by the supplier who requests it. At sites served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, the samples must capture both water in contact with premise plumbing and water in contact with the service line (e.g., first- and fifth-liter samples).</u>	40 CFR 141.85(c)(1) A water system that exceeds the lead action level based on tap samples collected in accordance with § 141.86 must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by the water system who requests it. At sites served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, the samples must capture both water in contact with premise plumbing and water in contact with the service line (e.g., first- and fifth-liter samples).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(c)(2) <u>Suppliers must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line who requests it, regardless of whether the supplier's water system exceeds the lead action level. The samples must capture both water in contact with premise plumbing and water in contact with the service line (e.g., first- and fifth-liter samples).</u>	40 CFR 141.85(c)(2) Water systems must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line who requests it, regardless of whether the water system exceeds the lead action level. The samples must capture both water in contact with premise plumbing and water in contact with the service line (e.g., first- and fifth-liter samples).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(c)(3) <u>All suppliers must provide a consumer notice of the individual tap results from supplemental tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of this subsection (c) to the persons served by the supplier at the specific sampling site from which the sample was</u>	40 CFR 141.85(c)(3) All water systems must provide a consumer notice of the individual tap results from supplemental tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of this paragraph (c) to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was

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<u>taken (e.g., the occupants of the building where the tap was sampled). Suppliers must provide the consumer notice in compliance with the requirements of subsections (d)(2) through (d)(4).</u>	taken (e.g., the occupants of the building where the tap was sampled). Water systems must provide the consumer notice in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (d)(2) through (4) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(d)	40 CFR 141.85(d)
Notification of Requirement for Consumer Notice of Tap Water Monitoring Results.	<i>Notification of results</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(d)(1)
Consumer Notice Requirement. All suppliers must provide a consumer notice of the individual tap results from any lead and copper tap water monitoring under Section 611.356 to the persons served by the supplier water system serves at the specific sampling site from which the supplier took the sample was taken (e.g., the occupants of the building where the supplier sampled the tap).	<i>Notice requirement.</i> All water systems must provide a consumer notice of the individual tap results from any lead and copper tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of § 141.86 to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken (e.g., the occupants of the building where the tap was sampled).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(d)(2)
Timing of Consumer Notification . The supplier must provide the consumer notice as soon as practicable but no later than <u>three business days after the supplier learns of the tap monitoring results. Notification by mail must be postmarked within three business days of the supplier learning the tap monitoring results, the specified timeframe:</u>	<i>Timing of notification.</i> A water system must provide the consumer notice as soon as practicable but no later than three business days after the water system learns of the tap monitoring results. Notification by mail must be postmarked within three business days of the system learning of the tap monitoring results.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(d)(2)(A) thru (B)	
A) — For individual samples not exceeding 15 µg/L of lead, no later than 30 days after the supplier learns of the tap monitoring results. B) — For individual samples exceeding 15 µg/L of lead, as soon as practicable but no later than three calendar days after the supplier learns of the tap monitoring results. A supplier choosing to mail the notification must post those letters so they receive postmarks within the three days.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(d)(3)	40 CFR 141.85(d)(3)
Content of Consumer Notice. The consumer notice must include the results of lead tap water monitoring for the tap the supplier tested, an explanation of the health effects of lead, a list of steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, and contact information for the water utility. The notice must also provide the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead and the definitions for these two terms from Section 611.883(c).	Content.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(d)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(d)(3)(ii)

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<u>The consumer notice for copper must include the results of copper tap water monitoring for the tap that was tested, an explanation of the health effects of copper as provided in 611.APPENDIX H, a list of steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to copper in drinking water, and contact information for the supplier. The notice must also provide the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for copper and the definitions for these two terms from Section 611.883(c).</u>	The consumer notice for copper must include the results of copper tap water monitoring for the tap that was tested, an explanation of the health effects of copper as provided in appendix B to subpart Q of this part, a list of steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to copper in drinking water, and contact information for the water system. The notice must also provide the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for copper and the definitions for these two terms from § 141.153(c).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(d)(4)	40 CFR 141.85(d)(4)
Delivery of Consumer Notice. Suppliers must provide consumer notice to persons served at the tap that was sampled. The notice must be provided electronically (e.g., email or text message), by phone call or voice message, hand delivery, by mail, or another method approved by the Agency. For example, upon approval by the Agency, a NTNCWS supplier can post the results in a conspicuous area, such as on a bulletin board, in the facility to allow users to review the information. Suppliers that choose to deliver the notice to consumers by phone call or voice message must follow up with a written notice to consumers hand delivered or postmarked within 30 days of the supplier learning of the tap monitoring results. The notices of lead and copper tap sampling results may be combined in one notice.	<i>Delivery.</i> Water systems must provide consumer notice to persons served at the tap that was sampled. The notice must be provided electronically (e.g., email or text message), by phone call or voice message, hand delivery, by mail, or another method approved by the State. For example, upon approval by the State, a non-transient non-community water system could post the results in a conspicuous area, such as on a bulletin board, in the facility to allow users to review the information. Water systems that choose to deliver the notice to consumers by phone call or voice message must follow up with a written notice to consumers hand delivered or postmarked within 30 days of the water system learning of the tap monitoring results. The notices of lead and copper tap sampling results may be combined in one notice.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(d)(4)(A) and (B)	
A) — For tap sampling lead results not exceeding 15 µg/L, the supplier must provide the consumer notice to persons it serves at the tap the supplier sampled, by mail or by another method the Agency approves in a SEP. For example, upon Agency approval, a NTNCWS supplier could post the results on a bulletin board in the facility enabling users to review the information. B) — For tap sampling lead results exceeding 15 µg/L, the supplier must provide consumer notice to persons it serves at the tap the supplier sampled; the supplier must provide this notice electronically or by phone, hand delivery, mail, or another method the Agency approves in a SEP.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)	40 CFR 141.85(e)
Notification of service line that is known or Potential Service Line to or may potentially cContaining Lead.	<i>Notification of service line that is known to or may potentially contain lead</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(1)
Notification requirements. All suppliers with having lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their inventory under	<i>Notification requirements.</i> All water systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a)

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Section 611.354(a) <u>and 611.354(b) must provide notification of a service line that is known to or may potentially contain lead to customers and inform all persons served by the supplier at the service connection the supplier serves with through</u> a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line.	and (b) must provide notification of a service line that is known to or may potentially contain lead to customers and all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(2)
Timing of notification. A supplier must provide the initial notification <u>no later than within</u> 30 days after completing the baseline lead service line inventory required under Section 611.354(a)(2) <u>and repeat the notice no later than 30 days after the deadline for each annual update to the service line inventory under Section 611.360(e)(4) requires and annually repeat the notice to each person the supplier serves</u> until the supplier's entire service connection is no longer a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line. For notice to each new customers, the suppliers must also provide the notice <u>at the time of service initiation when the supplier initiates service.</u>	<i>Timing of notification.</i> A water system must provide notification no later than 30 days after completion of the baseline inventory required under § 141.84(a)(2) and repeat the notification no later than 30 days after the deadline for each annual update to the service line inventory under § 141.90(e)(4) until the entire service connection is no longer a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line. For notifications to new customers, water systems must provide the notice at the time of service initiation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)
Notice c Content.	<i>Content</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)
Persons <u>served by a the s</u> Supplier Serves Through a with c Confirmed L Lead s Service L ine <u>or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The notice must include:—</u> The notice must state that the supplier serves the person through a lead service line; explain the health effects of lead in a way complying with subsection (a)(1)(B); give steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water; inform about opportunities to replace lead service lines, including programs providing financing solutions to assist property owners to replace the customer-owned portion of a lead service line; and explain that the supplier must replace the supplier-owned portion of a lead service line when the property owner notifies the supplier that the owner will replace the customer-owned portion of the lead service line.	<i>Persons served by a confirmed lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line.</i> The notice must include:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)(A)
<u>A statement that the person's service line is lead or galvanized requiring replacement as applicable.</u>	A statement that the person's service line is lead or galvanized requiring replacement as applicable.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)(B)
<u>An explanation of the health effects of lead that meets the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(B).</u>	An explanation of the health effects of lead that meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)(C)
<u>Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water that meet the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(D).</u>	Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water that meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)(iv)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)(D)

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<u>A statement that the consumer can request to have their tap water sampled in compliance with subsection (c).</u>	A statement that the consumer can request to have their tap water sampled in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)(v)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)(E)
<u>Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or view the plan on the internet if the system is required to make the service line replacement plan available online.</u>	Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or view the plan on the internet if the system is required to make the service line replacement plan available online.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)(vi)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)(F)
<u>Information about opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. Where the supplier intends for customer payment for a portion of the replacement where it is required or authorized by the Agency or local law or a water tariff agreement, the notice must include information about programs that provide financing solutions to assist property owners with replacement of their portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.</u>	Information about opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. Where the water system intends for customer payment for a portion of the replacement where it is required or authorized by State or local law or a water tariff agreement, the notice must include information about programs that provide financing solutions to assist property owners with replacement of their portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)(vii)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)(G)
<u>A statement that the supplier is required to replace its portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line when the property owner notifies the supplier that they are replacing their portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.</u>	A statement that the water system is required to replace its portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line when the property owner notifies the water system that they are replacing their portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(A)(viii)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)(H)
<u>A statement that provides instructions for the customer to notify the supplier if they disagree with the service line material categorization in the inventory.</u>	A statement that provides instructions for the customer to notify the water system if they disagree with the service line material categorization in the inventory.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(ii)
<u>Persons served by a lead status unknown service line. The notice must include a statement that the person's service line material is unknown but may be lead, the information in subsections (e)(3)(A)(ii) through (v), and information about opportunities to verify the material of the service line. Persons the Supplier Serves Through a Galvanized Requiring Replacement Service Line. The notice must state that the supplier serves the person through a galvanized requiring replacement service line, explain the health effects of lead in a way complying with subsection (a)(1)(B), give steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, and inform about opportunities to replace the service line.</u>	<i>Persons served by a lead status unknown service line.</i> The notice must include a statement that the person's service line material is unknown but may be lead, the information in paragraphs (e)(3)(i)(B) through (E) of this section, and information about opportunities to verify the material of the service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(3)(C)	
<u>Persons the Supplier Serves Through a Lead Status Unknown Service Line. The notice must state that the supplier serves the person through a lead status unknown service line (a service line whose material is unknown but may be lead), explain the health effects of lead in a way complying with subsection (a)(1)(B), give steps persons at the service connection can take</u>	Removed subsection.

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to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, and inform about opportunities to verify the material of the service line.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(e)(4)	40 CFR 141.85(e)(4)
Delivery. The supplier must provide notice to <u>customers and</u> persons the supplier serves at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, by mail or using another method <u>approved by</u> the Agency. <u>approves in a SEP.</u>	<i>Delivery.</i> The notice must be provided to customers and persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, by mail or by another method approved by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)	40 CFR 141.85(f)
Notification due to a disturbance to Disturbing a Service Line that is known to or may potentially contain or Potentially Containing Lead.	Notification due to a disturbance to a service line that is known to or may potentially contain lead.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(1)
A Supplier that cause a disturbance to disturbing a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line by a water shutoff or bypass to the service line, such as operating a valve on the service line or meter setter, without partially or fully replacing the lead service line must provide inform the customers and the persons served by the supplier serves at through the service connection with information about the potential for an elevated lead levels concentration in their drinking water as a result of the disturbance, due to the supplier disturbing the service line, including instructions for flushing to remove particulate lead. The supplier must comply with this subsection (f)(1) before returning the affected service line to service. Actions taken by a supplier that cause a disturbance include actions that result in a shut off or bypass of water to an individual service line or a group of service lines (e.g., operating a valve on a service line or meter setter, or reconnecting a service line to the main) or other actions that cause a disturbance to a service line or group of service lines, such as undergoing physical action or vibration, that could result in pipe scale dislodging and associated release of particulate lead. The provided information must include:	Water systems that cause disturbance to a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line must provide customers and the persons served by the water system at the service connection with information about the potential for elevated lead levels in drinking water as a result of the disturbance. Actions taken by a water system that cause a disturbance include actions that result in a shut off or bypass of water to an individual service line or a group of service lines (e.g., operating a valve on a service line or meter setter, or reconnecting a service line to the main) or other actions that cause a disturbance to a service line or group of service lines, such as undergoing physical action or vibration, that could result in pipe scale dislodging and associated release of particulate lead. The provided information must include:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(1)(i)
Public education materials that meet the content requirements in subsections (a)(1)(B) through (D) and (F) and contact information for the supplier; and	Public education materials that meet the content requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(ii) through (iv) and (vi) of this section and contact information for the water system; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(1)(ii)
Instructions for a flushing procedure to remove particulate lead.	Instructions for a flushing procedure to remove particulate lead.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(2)
If the disturbance of a supplier disturbs a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line results from the supplier's replacement of while replacing an inline water meter, a water meter setter, or connector gooseneck, pigtail, or connector, or from the replacement of a water main	If the disturbance of a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line results from the replacement of an inline water meter, a water meter setter, or connector, or from the replacement of a water main whereby the service line pipe is physically cut, the water system must provide the persons served by

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where the service line pipe is physically cut, the supplier must provide inform the persons the supplier serves by through the supplier at the service connection with the information about the potential for an elevated lead concentration in their drinking water due to the supplier disturbing the service line, provide public education materials complying with subsection (a) in subsections (f)(1)(A) and (B) and, a pitcher filter or point-of-use treatment device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, use instructions to use the filter, and six months of replacement filter replacement cartridges. The supplier must comply with this subsection (f)(2) before returning the affected service line to service.	the water system at the service connection with the information in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section and a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, instructions to use the filter, and six months of filter replacement cartridges.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)(3)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(3)
Notice. A supplier partially or fully replacing a lead service line must follow applicable procedures in Section 611.354(d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(D) or (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(D).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(3)(i)
Persons at the service connection. The supplier must comply with the requirements in this subsection (f) for persons served by the supplier's water system at the service connection before any service line that has been shut off or bypassed is returned to service. Where there was a disturbance, but service was not shut off or bypassed, the supplier must comply with the requirements in this subsection (f) as soon as possible, but not to exceed 24 hours following the disturbance.	<i>Persons at the service connection.</i> The water system must comply with the requirements in this paragraph (f) for persons served by the water system at the service connection before any service line that has been shut off or bypassed is returned to service. Where there was a disturbance, but service was not shut off or bypassed, the water system must comply with the requirements in this paragraph (f) as soon as possible, but not to exceed 24 hours following the disturbance.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(3)(ii)
Customers. The supplier must comply with subsection (f)(1) for customers associated with the service connection who are not persons served by the suppliers at the service connection (e.g., a customer who is a property owner and renting their property) no later than 30 days following the disturbance.	<i>Customers.</i> The water system must comply with the requirements in paragraph (f)(1) of this section for customers associated with the service connection who are not persons served by the water system at the service connection (e.g., a customer who is a property owner and renting their property) no later than 30 days following the disturbance.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(f)(4)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(4)
A supplier that conducts a partial or full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line must follow procedures in compliance with Section 611.354(h). Partial or full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is not considered a "disturbance" for purposes of this subsection (f).	A water system that conducts a partial or full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line must follow procedures in accordance with the requirements in § 141.84(h). Partial or full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is not considered a "disturbance" for purposes of this paragraph (f).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(g)	40 CFR 141.85(g)
This subsection (g) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.85(g), which USEPA marked "[reserved]". This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA's rule. Information for Persons the Supplier Serves Through a Service Line Known to or	Reserved

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Potentially Containing Lead When the Supplier Exceeds the Lead Trigger Level 35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(g)(1) thru (3) 1) Content. A supplier having lead service lines and exceeding the lead trigger level of 10 µg/L must inform persons the supplier serves through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line about the supplier's lead service line replacement program and opportunities for replacing the customer's lead service line. 2) Timing. The supplier must inform persons it serves within 30 days after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level. The supplier must continue to annually inform the persons it serves until the results of sampling under Section 611.356 do not exceed the lead trigger level. 3) Delivery. The supplier must inform the persons it serves through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line by mail or another method the Agency approves in a SEP.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)	40 CFR 141.85(h)
Outreach <u>a</u>Activities to encourage participation in full service line replacement for Failing to Fulfill the Lead Service Line Replacement Goal	Outreach activities to encourage participation in full service line replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(1)
CWS suppliers that do not meet the service line replacement rate calculated across a cumulative period as required under 611.354(d)(5) must conduct at least one outreach activity listed in subsection (h)(2) to discuss their mandatory service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement and to distribute public education materials that meet the content requirements in subsection (a) except subsections (a)(1)(A) and (E). The supplier must conduct the activity in the year following the program year for which the supplier does not meet their cumulative average replacement rate and annually thereafter until the supplier meets the cumulative average replacement rate or until there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, whichever occurs first. In the first year after a CWS supplier serving more than 10,000 persons does not fulfill its required annual lead service line replacement goal under Section 611.354(f), the supplier must conduct one outreach activity from among those in subsections (h)(1)(A) through (h)(1)(B). The supplier must annually conduct an outreach activity under this subsection (h)(1) until the supplier fulfills its replacement goal or until tap sampling shows that its 90th percentile lead	Community water systems that do not meet the service line replacement rate calculated across a cumulative period as required under § 141.84(d)(5) must conduct at least one outreach activity listed in paragraph (h)(2) of this section to discuss their mandatory service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement and to distribute public education materials that meet the content requirements in paragraph (a) of this section except paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (v) of this section. The water system must conduct the activity in the year following the program year for which the system does not meet their cumulative average replacement rate and annually thereafter until the water system meets the cumulative average replacement rate or until there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, whichever occurs first.

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concentration does not exceed the trigger level of 10 µg/L for two consecutive tap monitoring cycles:	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(1)(A) thru (D)	
A) — Send certified mail to customers the supplier serves through a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to inform them about the supplier's goal-based program for replacing lead service lines and opportunities for replacing the customer's service line. B) — Conduct a townhall meeting. C) — Participate in a community event providing information about the supplier's program for replacing lead service lines and distribute public education materials whose content complies with subsection (a). D) — Contact customers by phone, text message, email, or door hanger. E) — Use another method the Agency approves in a SEP to discuss the supplier's program for replacing lead service lines and opportunities for replacing the customer's lead service line.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)
For CWS suppliers serving more than 3,300 persons, the outreach activity must be one of the activities identified in subsections (h)(2)(A) through (D) or the supplier must conduct two activities listed in subsections (h)(2)(E) through (H). For CWS suppliers serving 3,300 persons or fewer, the outreach activity must be one of the activities identified in subsections (h)(2)(A) through (H). Following the first year after the supplier exceeds the lead trigger level, a supplier still failing to fulfill its goal for replacing lead service lines must conduct one activity from subsection (h)(1) and two additional outreach activities each year from among those in subsections (h)(2)(A) through (h)(2)(D):	For community water systems serving more than 3,300 persons, the outreach activity must be one of the activities identified in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section or the water system must conduct two activities listed in paragraphs (h)(2)(v) through (viii) of this section. For community water systems serving 3,300 persons or fewer, the outreach activity must be one of the activities identified in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) through (viii) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)(i)
Conduct a public meeting, social media campaign.	Conduct a public meeting.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)(ii)
Participate in a community event to provide information about its service line replacement program. Conduct outreach via newspaper, television, or radio.	Participate in a community event to provide information about its service line replacement program.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)(iii)
Contact customers by phone call or voice message, text message, email, or door hanger. Contact organizations representing plumbers and contractors by mail providing information about lead in drinking water, including health effects, sources of lead, and the importance of using lead-free plumbing materials.	Contact customers by phone call or voice message, text message, email, or door hanger.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)(D)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)(iv)
Use another method approved by the Agency to discuss the service line replacement program and opportunities for lead and galvanized requiring	Use another method approved by the State to discuss the service line replacement program and opportunities for

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replacement service line replacement. Visit targeted customers to discuss the supplier's program for replacing lead service lines and opportunities for replacing the customers' lead service lines.	lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)(E)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)(v)
Send certified mail to customers and all persons served by the supplier at the service connection with a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to inform them about the supplier's service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement of the service line.	Send certified mail to customers and all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to inform them about the water system's service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement of the service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)(F)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)(vi)
Conduct a social media campaign.	Conduct a social media campaign.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)(G)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)(vii)
Conduct outreach via the media including newspaper, television, or radio.	Conduct outreach via the media including newspaper, television, or radio.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(2)(H)	40 CFR 141.85(h)(2)(viii)
Visit targeted customers (e.g., customers in areas with lower service line replacement participation rates) to discuss the service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement of the service line.	Visit targeted customers (e.g., customers in areas with lower service line replacement participation rates) to discuss the service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(h)(3)	
3) — The supplier may stop outreach activities when tap sampling shows that its 90th percentile lead concentration no longer exceeds the trigger level of 10 µg/L for two consecutive tap monitoring cycles or when all customers the supplier serves through lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines refuse to participate in replacing the customer-owned portion under the supplier's program for replacing lead service lines. Under this subsection (h)(3), a refusal includes a customer signed statement refusing to participate in replacing the customer-owned portion of the lead service line or supplier-generated documents memorializing the customer's verbal refusal or non-response after two good faith attempts by the supplier to reach the customer.	Removed subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(i)	40 CFR 141.85(i)
Public e Education to l Local and s State h Health agencies	Public education to local and State health agencies
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(i)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(i)(1)
Supplier distribution system and site assessment Find and Fix rResults. All CWS suppliers must inform the Department of Public Health and local health agencies about its Distribution System and Site Assessment find and fix activities conducted in compliance with under Section 611.352(j), including the location of the tap sample sites that exceeded exceeding	Distribution System and Site Assessment results. All community water systems must provide information to local and State health agencies about Distribution System and Site Assessment activities conducted in accordance with § 141.82(j) including the location of the tap sample site that exceeded 0.010 mg/L, the result of the initial tap sample, the result of the follow up tap sample, the result of water

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0.01045 mg/L , the results of the from initial tap samples, the results of the from follow-up tap samples, the results offrom water quality parameter monitoring, and any distribution system management actions or corrosion control treatment adjustments the supplier made.	quality parameter monitoring, and any distribution system management actions or corrosion control treatment adjustments made
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(i)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(i)(2)
Timing and Content. A CWS supplier must annually send <u>Distribution System and Site Assessment information</u> and copies of the public education materials the supplier provided under subsections (a) and (h) (4) <u>for actions conducted in the previous</u> during a calendar year no later than July 1 of the following year.	<i>Timing and content.</i> Community water systems must annually send Distribution System and Site Assessment information and copies of the public education materials provided under paragraphs (a) and (h) of this section for actions conducted in the previous calendar year no later than July 1 of the following year.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(i)(3)	40 CFR 141.85(i)(3)
Delivery. The CWS suppliers must send the public education materials and <u>Distribution System and Site Assessment find and fix</u> information to the Department of Public Health and local health agencies by mail, <u>email</u> , or by <u>any other another</u> method <u>approved by</u> the Agency <u>approves in a SEP</u> .	<i>Delivery.</i> Community water systems must send public education materials and Distribution System and Site Assessment information to local and State health agencies by mail, email, or by another method approved by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)	40 CFR 141.85(j)
<u>Additional requirements for suppliers with multiple lead action level exceedances. Public Education for Small Supplier Compliance Flexibility POU Devices</u>	Additional requirements for water systems with multiple lead action level exceedances
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(j)(1)
<u>A supplier that exceeds the lead action level at least three times in a rolling five-year period, based on tap water samples collected in compliance with Section 611.356 must conduct the activities in this section. The first rolling five-year period begins on the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3). If a supplier exceeds the lead action level at least three times within a five-year period, the supplier must conduct these actions upon the third action level exceedance even if the rolling five-year period has not elapsed. Content. A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier implementing the POU device option under Section 611.363 must provide public education materials to inform users how to properly use POU devices to maximize the units' effectiveness in reducing the lead concentration in drinking water.</u>	A water system that exceeds the lead action level at least three times in a rolling five-year period, based on tap water samples collected in accordance with § 141.86, must conduct the activities in this section. The first rolling five-year period begins on the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3). If a water system exceeds the lead action level at least three times within a five-year period, the system must conduct these actions upon the third action level exceedance even if the rolling five-year period has not elapsed.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(j)(2)
<u>No later than 60 days after the tap sampling period in which a supplier meets the criteria of subsection (j)(1), a supplier must make available to all consumers pitcher filters or point-of-use devices certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions to use. A supplier must continue to make replacement cartridges available until the supplier may discontinue actions in compliance with subsection (j)(6).Timing. The supplier must provide its public education materials when the supplier delivers the POU device.</u>	No later than 60 days after the tap sampling period in which a water system meets the criteria of paragraph (j)(1) of this section, a water system must make available to all consumers pitcher filters or point-of-use devices certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use. A water system must continue to make replacement cartridges available until the system may discontinue actions in accordance with paragraph (j)(6) of this section.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(3) <u>No later than 60 days after a supplier exceeds the lead action level for the second time in a rolling five-year period, the supplier must submit a filter plan to the Agency. The Agency must review and approve the filter plan within 60 days. If the supplier subsequently meets the criteria of subsection (j)(1) again, the supplier is not required to re-submit the filter plan, unless the supplier has made updates to the plan or otherwise requested by the Agency. The plan must include: Delivery. The supplier must provide its public education materials in person, by mail, or another method the Agency approves in a SEP, to persons at the locations where the supplier delivers the POU devices.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(j)(3) No later than 60 days after a water system exceeds the lead action level for the second time in a rolling five-year period, the water system must submit a filter plan to the State. The State must review and approve the filter plan within 60 days. If the water system subsequently meets the criteria of paragraph (j)(1) of this section again, the water system is not required to re-submit the filter plan, unless the system has made updates to the plan or otherwise requested by the State. The plan must include:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(3)(A) <u>A description of which methods the supplier will use to make filters and replacement cartridges available in compliance with subsection (j)(2) (e.g., operating distribution facilities, delivering filters when requested by the consumer); and</u>	40 CFR 141.85(j)(3)(i) A description of which methods the system will use to make filters and replacement cartridges available in accordance with paragraph (j)(2) of this section (e.g., operating distribution facilities, delivering filters when requested by the consumer); and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(3)(B) <u>A description of how the supplier will address any barriers to consumers obtaining filters.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(j)(3)(ii) A description of how the system will address any barriers to consumers obtaining filters.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(4) <u>A supplier that meets the criteria of subsection (j)(1) must conduct a community outreach activity to discuss the multiple lead action level exceedances, steps the supplier is taking to reduce lead in drinking water, measures consumers can take to reduce their risk consistent with the content requirements of subsection (a)(1)(D), and how to obtain a filter certified to reduce lead as required in subsection (j)(2). This activity is in addition to the public education activities required under subsection (b)(2) for CWS suppliers, and under subsection (b)(4) for NTNCWS suppliers, that exceed the lead action level. The supplier must conduct at least one activity from subsections (j)(4)(A) through (E) within six months of the start of the tap sampling period after the most recent lead action level exceedance. The supplier must conduct at least one of the activities in subsections (j)(4)(A) through (E) every six months until the supplier no longer meets the criteria of subsection (j)(1).</u>	40 CFR 141.85(j)(4) A water system that meets the criteria of paragraph (j)(1) of this section must conduct a community outreach activity to discuss the multiple lead action level exceedances, steps the system is taking to reduce lead in drinking water, measures consumers can take to reduce their risk consistent with the content requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section, and how to obtain a filter certified to reduce lead as required in paragraph (j)(2) of this section. This activity is in addition to the public education activities required under paragraph (b)(2) of this section for community water systems, and under paragraph (b)(4) of this section for non-transient non-community water systems, that exceed the lead action level. The water system must conduct at least one activity from paragraphs (j)(4)(i) through (v) of this section within six months of the start of the tap sampling period after the most recent lead action level exceedance. The water system must conduct at least one of the activities in paragraphs (j)(4)(i) through (v) every six months until the system no longer meets the criteria of paragraph (j)(1) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(4)(A) <u>Conduct a public meeting.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(j)(4)(i) Conduct a public meeting.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(4)(B) <u>Participate in a community event where the supplier can make information about ongoing lead exceedances available to the public.</u>	40 CFR 141.85(j)(4)(ii) Participate in a community event where the system can make information about ongoing lead exceedances available to the public.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.85(j)(4)(iii)

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<u>Contact customers by phone call or voice message, text message, email, or door hanger.</u>	Contact customers by phone call or voice message, text message, email, or door hanger.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(4)(D)	40 CFR 141.85(j)(4)(iv)
<u>Conduct a social media campaign</u>	Conduct a social media campaign.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(4)(E)	40 CFR 141.85(j)(4)(v)
<u>Use another method approved by the Agency.</u>	Use another method approved by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(5)	40 CFR 141.85(j)(5)
<u>A supplier that is already conducting an outreach activity listed in subsection (j)(4) in order to meet the requirements of subsection (h) may conduct one activity that meets the requirements of subsections (j)(4) and (h), unless otherwise directed by the Agency.</u>	A water system that is already conducting an outreach activity listed in paragraph (j)(4) of this section in order to meet the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section may conduct one activity that meets the requirements of paragraphs (j)(4) and (h), unless otherwise directed by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.355(j)(6)	40 CFR 141.85(j)(6)
<u>A supplier may discontinue the requirements of this subsection (j) when the supplier no longer has at least three lead action level exceedances in a rolling five-year period, based on tap water samples collected in compliance with Section 611.356. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number of required samples under Section 611.356 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this subsection (j)(6). The Agency has the discretion to allow a supplier to discontinue the requirements of this subsection (j) earlier if the supplier has taken actions to reduce lead levels (e.g., re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment or completed the service line replacement program) and the supplier is at or below the lead action level for two consecutive tap monitoring periods.</u>	A water system may discontinue the requirements of this paragraph (j) when the system no longer has at least three lead action level exceedances in a rolling five-year period, based on tap water samples collected in accordance with § 141.86. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number of required samples under § 141.86 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this paragraph (j)(6). States have the discretion to allow a water system to discontinue the requirements of this paragraph (j) earlier if the system has taken actions to reduce lead levels (e.g., re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment or completed the service line replacement program) and the system is at or below the lead action level for two consecutive tap monitoring periods.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.85.

Section 611.356 Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356	40 CFR 141.86
<u>All suppliers must sample for lead and copper at taps used to provide water for human consumption in compliance with the requirements of this section.</u>	All water systems must sample for lead and copper at taps used to provide water for human consumption in accordance with the requirements of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)	40 CFR 141.86(a)
<u>Sampling sSite lLocation.</u>	Sample site location.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(1)
<u>By the start of the first tap monitoring period in which sampling for lead and copper is required under subsections (c) and (d), each supplier must identify potential tap sampling sites and submit a site sample plan to the Agency as required in Section 611.360(a)(1)(A). The Agency may require modifications to submitted site sample plans. Each</u>	By the start of the first tap monitoring period in which sampling for lead and copper is required under <u>paragraphs (c) and (d)</u> of this section, each water system must identify potential tap sampling sites and submit a site sample plan to the State as required in § 141.90(a)(1)(i). States may require modifications to submitted site sample plans. Each water system must identify a pool of tap sampling sites that will

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supplier must identify a pool of tap sampling sites that will allow the supplier to collect the number of lead and copper tap samples required in subsections (c)(1) and (d)(1).Selecting a Pool of Targeted Sampling Sites	allow the water system to collect the number of lead and copper tap samples required in paragraphs (c)(1) and (d)(1) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(1)(i)
To select sampling sites, a supplier must use information regarding the material of service lines and connectors, including lead, copper, and galvanized iron or steel, required to be collected under Section 611.354. Before the applicable date for beginning monitoring under subsection (d)(1), a supplier must identify a pool of targeted sampling sites complying with this Section based on the service line inventory the supplier developed under Section 611.354(a).	To select sampling sites, a water system must use information regarding the material of service lines and connectors, including lead, copper, and galvanized iron or steel, required to be collected under § 141.84.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(1)(ii)
Suppliers must identify locations in the site sample plan by selecting from sites in the highest tier, unless the site has been found to be unavailable, in compliance with subsection (a)(4). The pool of targeted sampling sites must be large enough to ensure that the supplier can collect the number of lead and copper tap samples subsection (c) requires.	Water systems must identify locations in the site sample plan by selecting from sites in the highest tier, unless the site has been found to be unavailable, in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(1)(iii)
Sampling sites cannot include sites with installed point-of-entry (POE) treatment devices or taps with point-of-use devices designed to remove inorganic contaminants, except in supplier's water systems using these devices at all service connections for primary drinking water taps to meet other primary and secondary drinking water standards under Section 611.363(c)(1).The supplier may not include among its sampling sites any with installed POE treatment devices, and the tap the supplier uses at a sampling site may not have a POU device designed to remove inorganic contaminants. The exceptions are that a supplier monitoring under Section 611.363(a)(3)(D) and a supplier using a POE or POU device for the primary drinking water tap to meet other primary and secondary drinking water standards may sample the connected tap if all service connections on the supplier's system have a POE or POU device to provide localized treatment to comply with these other drinking water standards.	Sampling sites cannot include sites with installed point-of-entry (POE) treatment devices or taps with point-of-use devices designed to remove inorganic contaminants, except in water systems using these devices at all service connections for primary drinking water taps to meet other primary and secondary drinking water standards as under § 141.93(c)(1).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(1)(iv)
D) — A supplier monitoring under Section 611.363(a)(3)(D) may not use lead and copper sampling results to fulfill the criteria for reduced monitoring under subsection (d)(4).	Removed subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(2)
A supplier that has fewer than five sites with drinking water taps that can be used for human consumption meeting the sample site criteria of this subsection (a)	A water system that has fewer than five sites with drinking water taps that can be used for human consumption meeting the sample site criteria of this paragraph (a) to reach the

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<u>to reach the required number of sample sites listed in subsections (c)(1) and (d)(1), must collect at least one sample from each tap and collect additional samples from those taps on different days during the tap sampling period to meet the required number of sites. Alternatively, the Agency may allow these suppliers to collect a number of samples fewer than the number of sites specified in subsections (c)(1) and (d)(1), provided that 100 percent of all taps that can be used for human consumption are sampled. The Agency must approve this reduction of the minimum number of samples in writing based on a request from the supplier or onsite verification by the Agency.</u> Materials Evaluation. A supplier must use the information on lead, copper, and galvanized iron or steel it identified under 40 CFR 141.42(d) when conducting a materials evaluation and the information on lead service lines that Section 611.354(a) requires the supplier to collect to identify potential lead service line sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: Suppliers completed identifying and reporting construction materials in their distribution systems under 40 CFR 141.42(d), so the Board omitted this requirement from the Illinois rules.	required number of sample sites listed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (d)(1) of this section, must collect at least one sample from each tap and collect additional samples from those taps on different days during the tap sampling period to meet the required number of sites. Alternatively, the State may allow these water systems to collect a number of samples fewer than the number of sites specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (d)(1), provided that 100 percent of all taps that can be used for human consumption are sampled. The State must approve this reduction of the minimum number of samples in writing based on a request from the system or onsite verification by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(3) <u>A supplier serving sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or that are served by a lead service line must collect all samples for monitoring under this section from sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line. A supplier that cannot identify enough sampling sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines to meet the minimum number of sites required in subsections (c)(1) and (d)(1) must still collect samples from every available site, in compliance with subsection (a)(4), containing premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line and collect the remaining samples in compliance with the tiering requirements under subsection (a)(4).</u> Sampling Site Tiers. A supplier must categorize the sampling sites within its pool according to tiers:	40 CFR 141.86(a)(3) A water system serving sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or that are served by a lead service line must collect all samples for monitoring under this section from sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line. A water system that cannot identify enough sampling sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines to meet the minimum number of sites required in paragraphs (c)(1) and (d)(1) of this section must still collect samples from every available site, in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section, containing premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line and collect the remaining samples in accordance with the tiering requirements under paragraph (a)(4).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(3)(A) thru (H) A) — CWS Tier 1 Sampling Sites. “CWS Tier 1 sampling sites” include single family structures the supplier serves through a lead service line. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 4 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(A) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(3).	Removed subsections.

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B) — CWS Tier 2 Sampling Sites. “CWS Tier 2 sampling sites” include buildings, including multiple-family structures, the supplier serves through a lead service line. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 2 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(B) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(4). C) — CWS Tier 3 Sampling Sites. “CWS Tier 3 sampling sites” include single-family structures containing galvanized service lines the supplier identified as currently or formerly downstream of a lead service line or known to be downstream of a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 3 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(C) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(5). D) — CWS Tier 4 Sampling Sites. “CWS Tier 4 sampling sites” include single-family structures or buildings containing copper pipes with lead solder installed before June 19, 1986. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 4 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(D) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(6). E) — CWS Tier 5 Sampling Sites. “CWS Tier 5 sampling sites” include single-family structures, including multiple-family residences, representing sites throughout the supplier’s distribution system. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 5 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(E) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7). F) — NTNCWS Tier 1 Sampling Sites. “NTNCWS Tier 1 sampling sites” include sites that the supplier serves through a lead service line. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 1 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(F) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(8).	

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G) — NTNCWS Tier 3 Sampling Sites. “NTNCWS Tier 3 sampling sites” include sites having galvanized lines the supplier identified as currently or formerly downstream of a lead service line or known to be downstream of a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 3 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(G) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(9). H) — NTNCWS Tier 5 Sampling Sites. “NTNCWS Tier 5 sampling sites” include sites representing sites throughout the supplier’s distribution system. Under this subsection (a)(3)(H), a site representing sites throughout the distribution system has plumbing materials commonly found at the other sites the supplier serves. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(H) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(10).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(4) <u>Sampling sites must be selected from the highest tier available (Tier 1 is the highest tier and Tier 5 is the lowest tier). Sites are available unless a customer refuses to participate in sampling, or a supplier has made at least two outreach attempts at a site and has not received a response. The number of customer refusals and non-responses for compliance sampling during each tap sampling period must be submitted to the Agency in compliance with the requirements at 611.360(a)(2)(H). Suppliers may continue conducting outreach at sites considered unavailable and may subsequently add such sites to the site sample plan for any reason, such as receiving a service initiation request from a new property owner or occupant or receiving a new consumer request for sampling. A supplier without a large enough number of sites from a higher tier to meet the number of sites required in subsections (c)(1) and (d)(1) may sample sites from the next highest tier. For suppliers where Tier 2 sites comprise at least 20 percent of the residential structures served by the CWS supplier, Tier 2 sites may be sampled even when Tier 1 sites are available. .Selecting Sampling Sites. A supplier must select sampling sites for its sampling pool using specific criteria:</u>	40 CFR 141.86(a)(4) Sampling sites must be selected from the highest tier available (Tier 1 is the highest tier and Tier 5 is the lowest tier). Sites are available unless a customer refuses to participate in sampling or a system has made at least two outreach attempts at a site and has not received a response. The number of customer refusals and non-responses for compliance sampling during each tap sampling period must be submitted to the State in accordance with the requirements at § 141.90(a)(2)(viii). Systems may continue conducting outreach at sites considered unavailable and may subsequently add such sites to the site sample plan for any reason, such as receiving a service initiation request from a new property owner or occupant or receiving a new consumer request for sampling. A system without a large enough number of sites from a higher tier to meet the number of sites required in paragraphs (c)(1) and (d)(1) of this section may sample sites from the next highest tier. For water systems where Tier 2 sites comprise at least 20 percent of the residential structures served by the community water system, Tier 2 sites may be sampled even when Tier 1 sites are available.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(4)(A) <u>Tier 1 sampling sites are single-family structures with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line. CWS Suppliers. A CWS supplier</u>	40 CFR 141.86(a)(4)(i) Tier 1 sampling sites are single-family structures with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line.

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must use CWS Tier 1 sampling sites, except that the supplier may include CWS Tier 2 or CWS Tier 3 sampling sites in its sampling pool under certain circumstances:	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(4)(A)(i) thru (vi)	
i) — If multiple family residences comprise at least 20 percent of the structures the supplier serves, the supplier may use CWS Tier 2 sampling sites in its Tier 1 sampling pool, if the supplier serves the sampling site through a lead service line. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(i) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(3). ii) — If the CWS supplier does not have a sufficient number of CWS Tier 1 sampling sites on its distribution system, the supplier may use CWS Tier 2 sampling sites the supplier serves through a lead service line in its sampling pool; or BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(ii) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(4). iii) — If the CWS supplier does not have a sufficient number of CWS Tier 1 and CWS Tier 2 sampling sites on its distribution system, the supplier may complete its sampling pool with CWS Tier 3 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(iii) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(5). iv) — If the CWS supplier does not have a sufficient number of CWS Tier 1 sampling sites, CWS Tier 2 sampling sites, and CWS Tier 3 sampling sites, the supplier must complete its sampling pool with CWS Tier 4 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(iv) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(6). v) — If a CWS supplier does not have a sufficient number of CWS Tier 1, CWS Tier 2, CWS Tier 3, and CWS Tier 4 sampling sites, the CWS supplier must complete its sampling pool with CWS Tier 5 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(v) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7).	Removed subsections.

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vi) — A supplier may use non-residential buildings representing sites throughout its distribution system only if there are an insufficient number of single-family or multiple-family residential Tier 5 sampling sites available. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(vi) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(4)(ii)
<u>Tier 2 sampling sites are buildings, including multiple-family residences, with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line.</u> <u>NTNCWS Suppliers</u>	Tier 2 sampling sites are buildings, including multiple-family residences, with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(4)(B)(i) thru (iii)	
i) — An NTNCWS supplier must select NTNCWS Tier 1 sampling sites for its sampling pool. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(B)(i) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(8). ii) — If the NTNCWS supplier has an insufficient number of NTNCWS Tier 1 sampling sites, the supplier must complete its sampling pool with NTNCWS Tier 3 sampling sites. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(B)(ii) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(9). iii) — If the NTNCWS supplier has an insufficient number of NTNCWS Tier 1 and Tier 3 sampling sites, the supplier must complete its sampling pool with Tier 5 NTNCWS sampling sites. For the purpose of this subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii), a representative site is a site where the plumbing materials are commonly found at other sites the water system serves. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(10).	Removed subsections
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(4)(iii)

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<u>Tier 3 sampling sites are sites that are served by a lead connector. Tier 3 sites are also sites served by a galvanized service line or containing galvanized premise plumbing identified as ever having been downstream of a lead service line. Tier 3 for CWSs only includes single-family structures. Suppliers with Lead Service Lines. Any supplier whose distribution system contains lead service lines must collect all samples for monitoring under this Section from sites the supplier serves through a lead service line. A supplier that cannot identify a sufficient number of sampling sites that it serves through lead service lines must still collect samples from every site the supplier serves through a lead service line and collect the remaining samples under subsections (a)(4)(A)(iii) through (a)(4)(A)(vi) or subsections (a)(4)(B)(ii) and (a)(4)(B)(iii).</u> <u>BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(C) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(11).</u>	Tier 3 sampling sites are sites that are served by a lead connector. Tier 3 sites are also sites served by a galvanized service line or containing galvanized premise plumbing identified as ever having been downstream of a lead service line. Tier 3 for community water systems only includes single-family structures.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(4)(D)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(4)(iv)
<u>Tier 4 sampling sites are sites that contain copper premise plumbing with lead solder installed before the effective date of the Agency's applicable lead ban. Tier 4 for CWSs only includes single-family structures.</u>	Tier 4 sampling sites are sites that contain copper premise plumbing with lead solder installed before the effective date of the State's applicable lead ban. Tier 4 for community water systems only includes single-family structures.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(a)(4)(E)	40 CFR 141.86(a)(4)(v)
<u>Tier 5 sampling sites are sites that are representative of sites throughout the supplier's distribution system. For purpose of this subsection (a), a representative site is a site in which the plumbing materials used at that site would be commonly found at other sites served by the supplier.</u>	Tier 5 sampling sites are sites that are representative of sites throughout the distribution system. For purpose of this <u>paragraph (a)</u>, a representative site is a site in which the plumbing materials used at that site would be commonly found at other sites served by the water system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)	40 CFR 141.86(b)
Sample <u>collection</u> <u>Collecting protocol. Methods</u>	Sample collection protocol.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.86(b)(1)
<u>All tap samples a supplier collects for lead and copper under this Subpart G, with the exception of fifth-liter tap samples the supplier collects under subsection (b)(3) Except for and samples the supplier collects under subsections (b)(15)(C) and (D), all tap samples collected for analysis of lead and copper must be one liter in volume and have stood motionless in the plumbing system and/or service line of each sampling site for at least six hours. Bottles used to collect samples for analysis must be wide-mouth, one-liter sample bottles, as defined in Section 611.350 (b). Samples from residential housing must be collected from an interior kitchen or bathroom sink cold-water tap. Samples from a nonresidential building must be collected at an interior cold-water tap from which water is typically drawn for human consumption.</u>	Except for samples described in <u>paragraphs (b)(1)(iii) and (iv)</u> of this section, all tap samples collected for analysis of lead and copper must be one liter in volume and have stood motionless in the plumbing system and/or service line of each sampling site for at least six hours. Bottles used to collect samples for analysis must be wide-mouth, one-liter sample bottles, as defined at § 141.2. Samples from residential housing must be collected from an interior kitchen or bathroom sink cold-water tap. Samples from a nonresidential building must be collected at an interior cold-water tap from which water is typically drawn for human consumption. Samples may be collected by the system, or the system may allow members of the public to collect samples after providing instructions for collecting samples in accordance with this <u>paragraph (b)(1)</u>. Sample collection instructions cannot direct the sample collector to remove or

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<u>Samples may be collected by the supplier, or the supplier may allow members of the public to collect samples after providing instructions for collecting samples in compliance with this subsection (b)(1). Sample collection instructions cannot direct the sample collector to remove or clean the aerator or flush taps prior to the start of the minimum six-hour stagnation period. To protect members of the public from injury due to handling nitric acid, samples may be acidified up to 14 days after the sample is collected. After acidification to resolubilize the metals, the sample must stand in the original container for a period of time, as specified by the approved EPA method in § 40 C.F.R. 141.23 selected for sample analysis. If a supplier allows members of the public to sample, the supplier cannot challenge the accuracy of the sampling results based on alleged sample collection errors, first draw tap samples. The supplier must analyze the first draw tap sample for lead and copper during tap sampling periods when the supplier must monitor both contaminants. In tap sampling periods during which the supplier must monitor only lead, the supplier may analyze the first draw tap sample for lead only.</u>	clean the aerator or flush taps prior to the start of the minimum six-hour stagnation period. To protect members of the public from injury due to handling nitric acid, samples may be acidified up to 14 days after the sample is collected. After acidification to resolubilize the metals, the sample must stand in the original container for a period of time, as specified by the approved EPA method in § 141.23 selected for sample analysis. If a system allows members of the public to sample, the system cannot challenge the accuracy of the sampling results based on alleged sample collection errors
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(b)(1)(i)
<u>The first-liter sample must be analyzed for lead and copper at sample sites where both contaminants are required to be monitored. At sample sites where only lead is required to be monitored, the first-liter sample may be analyzed for only lead.</u>	The first-liter sample must be analyzed for lead and copper at sample sites where both contaminants are required to be monitored. At sample sites where only lead is required to be monitored, the first-liter sample may be analyzed for only lead.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(b)(1)(ii)
<u>For sites served by a lead service line, which fall under Tier 1 and Tier 2, an additional fifth-liter sample must be collected at the same time as the first-liter sample and must be analyzed for lead. To collect a first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired sample, suppliers must collect tap water in five consecutively numbered, wide-mouth, one-liter sample bottles after the water has stood motionless in the plumbing of each sampling site, including the lead service line, for at least six hours without flushing the tap prior to sample collection. Suppliers must collect samples starting with the first sample bottle and then fill each subsequently numbered bottle in consecutive order until the final bottle is filled, with the water running constantly while the samples are being collected. In this sequence, the first-liter sample is the first sample collected and the fifth-liter sample is the final sample collected.</u>	For sites served by a lead service line, which fall under Tier 1 and Tier 2, an additional fifth-liter sample must be collected at the same time as the first-liter sample and must be analyzed for lead. To collect a first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired sample, systems must collect tap water in five consecutively numbered, wide-mouth, one-liter sample bottles after the water has stood motionless in the plumbing of each sampling site, including the lead service line, for at least six hours without flushing the tap prior to sample collection. Systems must collect samples starting with the first sample bottle and then fill each subsequently numbered bottle in consecutive order until the final bottle is filled, with the water running constantly while the samples are being collected. In this sequence, the first-liter sample is the first sample collected and the fifth-liter sample is the final sample collected.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(b)(1)(iii)
<u>Agency-approved samples collected under subsection (b)(3) may include samples with stagnation periods less than six hours, but must meet all the other sample collection criteria in this subsection (b)(1), including</u>	State-approved samples collected pursuant to <u>paragraph (b)(3)</u> of this section may include samples with stagnation periods less than six hours, but must meet all the other sample collection criteria in this <u>paragraph (b)(1)</u>, including

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<u>being one-liter in volume using a wide-mouth bottle and collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for human consumption.</u>	being one-liter in volume using a wide-mouth bottle and collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for human consumption.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.86(b)(1)(iv)
<u>Suppliers may use different sample volumes and/or different sample collection procedures when they collect follow-up samples for Distribution System and Site Assessment under Section 611.352(j)(2) and consumer-requested samples under Section 611.355(c) to assess the source of lead. Consumer-requested samples must be collected in compliance with Section 611.355(c). Suppliers must submit these sample results to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360 (a)(2)(A) and (g).</u>	Systems may use different sample volumes and/or different sample collection procedures when they collect follow-up samples for Distribution System and Site Assessment under § 141.82(j)(2) and consumer-requested samples under § 141.85(c) to assess the source of lead. Consumer-requested samples must be collected in accordance with § 141.85(c). Systems must submit these sample results to the State in accordance with § 141.90(a)(2)(i) and (g).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(b)(2)
<u>Suppliers must sample at sites listed in the site sample plan. Additionally, suppliers must prioritize sampling at the same sites that were sampled in the previous tap sampling period. If such a site no longer qualifies under the tiering criteria or if, for reasons beyond the control of the supplier, the supplier cannot gain access to a sampling site in order to collect a tap sample, the supplier must collect the tap sample from another site in its site sample plan that meets the original tiering criteria, where such a site exists. Suppliers must report any change in sites from the previous tap sampling period and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed, as required in Section 611.360(a)(2)(E). If changes are needed to the site sample plan, suppliers must submit their updated site sample plan, as required under Section 611.360(a)(1)(A), before the start of the next tap sampling period conducted by the supplier. .First-Draw Tap Samples</u>	Systems must sample at sites listed in the site sample plan. Additionally, systems must prioritize sampling at the same sites that were sampled in the previous tap sampling period. If such a site no longer qualifies under the tiering criteria or if, for reasons beyond the control of the water system, the water system cannot gain access to a sampling site in order to collect a tap sample, the system must collect the tap sample from another site in its site sample plan that meets the original tiering criteria, where such a site exists. Systems must report any change in sites from the previous tap sampling period, and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed, as required in § 141.90(a)(2)(v). If changes are needed to the site sample plan, systems must submit their updated site sample plan, as required under § 141.90(a)(1)(i), before the start of the next tap sampling period conducted by the system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(2)(A) thru (G)	
A) — A first draw tap sample for lead and copper must be one liter in volume and have stood motionless at least six hours in the plumbing system of the sampling site. B) — The supplier must use wide-mouthed bottles to collect first draw tap samples. C) — For residential housing, the supplier must collect first draw tap samples from the cold-water kitchen or bathroom sink tap. D) — For non-residential buildings, the supplier must collect first draw tap samples one liter in volume from a tap occupants typically use for consuming water. E) — The Agency approved substitute non first-draw tap samples the supplier collects in lieu	Removed subsections.

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of first draw tap samples under subsection (b)(5) must be one liter in volume from an interior tap occupants typically use for consuming water. F) — The supplier may collect first draw tap samples or allow residents to collect first draw tap samples after instructing the residents in the sampling procedures this subsection (b)(2) specifies. i) — Sampling instructions the supplier provides to residents must not include instructions for removing the aerator and cleaning or flushing taps before the minimum six hour stagnation period begins. ii) — To avoid problems of residents handling nitric acid, the supplier may acidify first draw tap samples up to 14 days after the supplier or a resident collects the sample. iii) — After adding acid to resolubilize the metals, a sample must stand in its original container for the time the USEPA approved method specifies before the laboratory analyzes the sample. G) — If a supplier allows residents to perform sampling under subsection (b)(2)(F), the supplier may not challenge the accuracy of sampling results based on alleged errors in sample collection.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(3)	40 CFR 141.86(b)(3)
<u>A NTNCWS supplier, or a CWS supplier that meets the criteria of Section 611.355(b)(8) that does not have enough sites with taps from which first-liter samples or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples meeting the six-hour minimum stagnation time can be collected, as provided in subsection (b)(1), may apply to the Agency in writing to request approval to substitute first-liter or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples that do not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time. Such suppliers must collect as many first-liter or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples from interior taps used for human consumption as possible towards meeting the minimum number of sites required in subsections (c)(1) and (d)(1). For the remaining samples to meet the minimum number required, suppliers must identify sampling times and locations that would likely result in the longest standing times. The Agency has the discretion to waive the requirement for prior Agency approval of sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time either</u>	A non-transient non-community water system, or a community water system that meets the criteria of § 141.85(b)(8), that does not have enough sites with taps from which first-liter samples or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples meeting the six-hour minimum stagnation time can be collected, as provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, may apply to the State in writing to request approval to substitute first-liter or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples that do not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time. Such systems must collect as many first-liter or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples from interior taps used for human consumption as possible towards meeting the minimum number of sites required in paragraphs (c)(1) and (d)(1) of this section. For the remaining samples to meet the minimum number required, systems must identify sampling times and locations that would likely result in the longest standing times. The State has the discretion to waive the requirement for prior State approval of sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time either through State regulation or written notification to the system.

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through State regulation or written notification to the supplier. Service Line Samples	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(b)(3)(A) thru (5)(C)	
A) — A supplier must collect all tap samples for copper at sites it serves through a lead service line as a first draw tap sample using the procedure in this subsection (b)(3). The supplier must collect and analyze tap samples for copper only during tap monitoring cycles when the supplier must monitor copper. B) — First Draw and Fifth Liter Tap Water Samples i) — A supplier must collect tap water samples in five consecutively numbered wide mouthed bottles after the water has stood motionless in the sampling site's plumbing for at least six hours without flushing the tap prior to collecting the sample. ii) — The supplier must analyze first draw tap samples for copper, when applicable, and fifth liter tap samples for lead. iii) — The supplier must use wide mouthed bottles to collect these samples. The supplier must collect the first draw tap sample in the first numbered bottle, then sequentially fill each numbered bottle until the final bottle is full with the fifth liter tap sample, constantly running the water while collecting the samples. The fifth liter tap sample is the final sample collected in this sequence. iv) — The supplier must collect first draw and fifth liter tap samples from residential housing from the cold water kitchen or bathroom sink tap. The supplier must collect first draw and fifth liter tap samples from a nonresidential building at an interior cold water tap typically used for consuming water. v) — The supplier may itself collect first draw and fifth liter tap samples or allow residents to collect the samples after instructing the residents on the sampling procedures in this subsection (b)(3)(B). The sampling instructions the supplier provides to customers must not direct the customer to remove the aerator or clean or flush the taps before the minimum six hour stagnation period begins. To avoid problems from residents handling nitric acid, the supplier may acidify first draw tap samples up to 14	Removed subsections.

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days after the resident collects the sample. After the supplier acidifies the sample to resolubilize the metals, the sample must stand in its original container for the time a USEPA approved method provides before analysis. If the supplier allows residents to sample, the supplier may not challenge the accuracy of sampling results based on alleged errors collecting samples. 4) — Follow Up First Draw Tap Samples A) — A supplier must collect each follow up first draw tap sample from the same sampling site where the previous sample originated. A supplier must collect each follow up fifth liter tap sample from the same sampling site where the previous sample originated. B) — If the supplier cannot access a sampling site to collect a follow up tap sample for reasons beyond the control of the supplier, the supplier may collect the follow up tap sample from another sampling site in its sampling pool, as long as the new site meets the same targeting criteria and is within reasonable proximity of the original site. 5) — Substitute Non First Draw Tap Samples A) — A NTNCWS supplier or a CWS supplier meeting the criteria in Sections 611.355(b)(7)(A) and (b)(7)(B) not having enough taps for first draw tap samples or fifth liter tap samples meeting the six hour minimum stagnation time may apply to the Agency in writing for a SEP allowing the supplier to substitute non first draw, first draw, or fifth liter tap samples that do not meet the six hour minimum stagnation time. B) — A supplier approved to substitute non first draw tap samples must collect as many first draw or fifth liter tap samples from interior taps typically used for consuming water, as possible and must identify sampling times and locations that likely give the longest standing time for the remaining sites. C) — The Agency may grant a SEP waiving the requirement for prior Agency approval of sites not meeting the six hour stagnation time.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)	40 CFR 141.86(c)

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<u>Standard monitoring. Number of Samples Standard monitoring consists of six-month tap monitoring periods that begin on January 1 and July 1.</u>	<i>Standard monitoring.</i> Standard monitoring consists of six-month tap monitoring periods that begin on January 1 and July 1.																												
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(1)																												
<u>Standard monitoring sites. During a standard tap monitoring period, a supplier must collect at least one sample from the number of sites in the following table 1 to this subsection (c)(1). Standard monitoring sites must be selected in compliance with the sampling tiers identified in subsection (a). A supplier must collect at least one sample each from the number of sites in the first column of Table D (labelled “standard monitoring”) during each six-month tap monitoring cycle subsection (d) specifies.</u> <table border="1"> <caption><u>Table 1 to Subsection (c)(1)</u></caption> <thead> <tr> <th><u>System size (number of people served)</u></th><th><u>Standard number of sites for lead and copper sampling</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><u>>100,000</u></td><td><u>100</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>10,001 to 100,000</u></td><td><u>60</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>3,301 to 10,000</u></td><td><u>40</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>501 to 3,300</u></td><td><u>20</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>101 to 500</u></td><td><u>10</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>≤100</u></td><td><u>5</u></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>System size (number of people served)</u>	<u>Standard number of sites for lead and copper sampling</u>	<u>>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>10,001 to 100,000</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>3,301 to 10,000</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>501 to 3,300</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>101 to 500</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>≤100</u>	<u>5</u>	<i>Standard monitoring sites.</i> During a standard tap monitoring period, a water system must collect at least one sample from the number of sites in the following table 1 to this paragraph (c)(1). Standard monitoring sites must be selected in accordance with the sampling tiers identified in paragraph (a) of this section. <table border="1"> <caption><u>Table 1 to Paragraph (c)(1)</u></caption> <thead> <tr> <th><u>System size (number of people served)</u></th><th><u>Standard number of sites for lead and copper sampling</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><u>>100,000</u></td><td><u>100</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>10,001 to 100,000</u></td><td><u>60</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>3,301 to 10,000</u></td><td><u>40</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>501 to 3,300</u></td><td><u>20</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>101 to 500</u></td><td><u>10</u></td></tr> <tr><td><u>≤100</u></td><td><u>5</u></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>System size (number of people served)</u>	<u>Standard number of sites for lead and copper sampling</u>	<u>>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>10,001 to 100,000</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>3,301 to 10,000</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>501 to 3,300</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>101 to 500</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>≤100</u>	<u>5</u>
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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)																												
<u>Criteria for standard monitoring. The following suppliers must conduct standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods beginning January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, following the tap sampling period in which the criterion is met. Suppliers may then reduce monitoring in compliance with subsection (d). A supplier conducting reduced monitoring under subsection (d)(4) must collect at least one sample each from the number of sites in the second column of Table D (labelled “reduced monitoring”) during each reduced tap monitoring cycle subsection (d)(4) specifies. The reduced monitoring sites must represent the sites standard monitoring requires. A supplier whose system has fewer than five drinking water taps capable of use for human consumption that meet the sampling site criteria of subsection (a) must collect multiple samples from individual taps to reach the required number of sampling sites Table D requires. To accomplish this, the supplier must collect at least one sample from each tap, then additional samples from those taps on different days during the tap sampling period, to collect a total number of samples meeting the required number of sampling sites. Alternatively, the Agency may issue a</u>	<i>Criteria for standard monitoring.</i> The following systems must conduct standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods beginning January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, following the tap sampling period in which the criterion is met. Systems may then reduce monitoring in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.																												

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SEP allowing the supplier whose system has fewer than five drinking water taps to collect a number of samples that is fewer than the number of sites this subsection (c) specifies if the Agency determines that the supplier samples 100 percent of all taps capable of use for human consumption and that the reduced number of samples will produce the same results as collecting multiple samples from some taps. The Agency must base any SEP approving a reduced minimum number of samples on a request from the supplier or Agency on on-site verification. The Agency may specify sampling locations in a SEP when a system conducts reduced monitoring.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(i)
<u>All suppliers with lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in their inventories as of November 1, 2027, including those deemed optimized under Section 611.351(b)(3) must conduct standard monitoring in the first six-month tap monitoring period following November 1, 2027, unless the supplier has, before or by that date, met all the following criteria:</u>	All water systems with lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in their inventories as of November 1, 2027, including those deemed optimized under § 141.81(b)(3), must conduct standard monitoring in the first six-month tap monitoring period following November 1, 2027, unless the system has, before or by that date, met all the following criteria:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(i)(A)
<u>The supplier conducts compliance monitoring of sites that meet the correct priority tiering targeting sites served by lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in compliance with subsection (a)(4):</u>	The system conducts compliance monitoring of sites that meet the correct priority tiering targeting sites served by lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(i)(B)
<u>The supplier collects samples in compliance with all sample collection requirements in subsections (b)(1) and (3); and</u>	The system collects samples in accordance with all sample collection requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (3) of this section; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(i)(C)
<u>The supplier collects either first-liter samples or first-liter-and-fifth-liter- paired samples in compliance with subsection (b)(1).</u>	The system collects either first-liter samples or first-liter-and-fifth-liter- paired samples in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(ii)
<u>Any supplier whose most recent 90th percentile lead and/or copper results as of November 1, 2027, exceeds the lead and/or copper action level must conduct standard monitoring in the first six-month tap monitoring period following November 1, 2027.</u>	Any water system whose most recent 90th percentile lead and/or copper results as of November 1, 2027, exceeds the lead and/or copper action level must conduct standard monitoring in the first six-month tap monitoring period following November 1, 2027.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)
<u>Suppliers meeting any of the following criteria:</u>	Systems meeting any of the following criteria:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(i)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(A)
<u>Any supplier that exceeds a lead or copper action level.</u>	Any water system that exceeds a lead or copper action level.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(ii)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(B)
<u>Any supplier that fails to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency under Section 611.352(f) for more than nine</u>	Any system that fails to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the optimal water quality parameters designated by the State under § 141.82(f) for more than nine days in any tap monitoring period as specified in § 141.87.

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<u>days in any tap monitoring period as specified in Section 611.357.</u>	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(iii)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(C)
<u>Any supplier that becomes a large water system without corrosion control treatment or any large water system without corrosion control treatment whose lead 90th percentile exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L.</u>	Any water system that becomes a large water system without corrosion control treatment or any large water system without corrosion control treatment whose lead 90th percentile exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(iv)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(D)
<u>Any supplier that installs OCCT or re-optimizes OCCT as a result of exceeding the lead or copper action level, or any supplier that adjusts OCCT following a Distribution System and Site Assessment. Suppliers conducting standard monitoring under this criterion must continue standard monitoring until the Agency designates new optimal water quality parameters, at which point suppliers must comply with subsection (c)(2)(C)(v).</u>	Any water system that installs OCCT or re-optimizes OCCT as a result of exceeding the lead or copper action level, or any water system that adjusts OCCT following a Distribution System and Site Assessment. Systems conducting standard monitoring under this criterion must continue standard monitoring until the State designates new optimal water quality parameters, at which point systems must comply with paragraph (c)(2)(iii)(E) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(v)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(E)
<u>Any supplier the Agency has designated new values for optimal water quality parameters under Section 611.352.</u>	Any water system for which the State has designated new values for optimal water quality parameters under § 141.82.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(vi)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(F)
<u>Any supplier that installs source water treatment pursuant to Section 611.353(a)(3).</u>	Any water system that installs source water treatment pursuant to § 141.83(a)(3).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(vii)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(G)
<u>Any supplier that has notified the Agency in writing in compliance with Section 611.360(a)(4) of an upcoming addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment, unless the Agency determines that the addition of the new source or long-term change in treatment is not significant and, therefore, does not warrant more frequent monitoring.</u>	Any water system that has notified the State in writing in accordance with § 141.90(a)(4) of an upcoming addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment, unless the State determines that the addition of the new source or long-term change in treatment is not significant and, therefore, does not warrant more frequent monitoring.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(viii)	40 CFR 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(H)
<u>Any supplier without lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its inventory that notifies the Agency under Section 611.360(e)(4)(B) of any subsequently discovered lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system, unless the supplier replaces all the discovered service lines before the start of the next tap monitoring period.</u>	Any water system without lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its inventory that notifies the State under § 141.90(e)(4)(ii) of any subsequently discovered lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system, unless the system replaces all the discovered service lines before the start of the next tap monitoring period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)	40 CFR 141.86(d)
<u>Reduced monitoring based on 90th percentile levels. Reduced monitoring refers to an annual or triennial tap monitoring period. Each annual or triennial tap monitoring period includes one tap sampling period. The reduced monitoring frequency is based on the 90th percentile value for the water system. Timing of Monitoring</u>	<i>Reduced monitoring based on 90th percentile levels.</i> Reduced monitoring refers to an annual or triennial tap monitoring period. Each annual or triennial tap monitoring period includes one tap sampling period. The reduced monitoring frequency is based on the 90th percentile value for the water system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(1)
<u>Reduced monitoring sites. During a reduced tap monitoring period, a supplier must collect at least one</u>	<i>Reduced monitoring sites.</i> During a reduced tap monitoring period, a water system must collect at least one sample from

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sample from the number of sites specified in table 1 to this subsection (d)(1), unless otherwise specified. Reduced monitoring sites must be selected in compliance with the sampling tiers identified in subsection (a). Lead and copper sampling results collected from point-of-use sites under Section 611.363(c)(1) cannot be used to meet the criteria for reduced monitoring under this section. The Agency may specify the locations of sample sites when a supplier is conducting reduced monitoring. Standard Monitoring. Standard monitoring is a six month tap monitoring cycle beginning on January 1 or July 1 of a year during which the supplier monitors at the standard number of sites under subsection (c). <table border="1"> <caption>Table 1 to Subsection (d)(1)</caption> <tr> <th>System size (number of people served)</th><th>Reduced minimum number of sites for lead and copper sampling</th></tr> <tr><td>>100,000</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>10,001 to 100,000</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>3,301 to 10,000</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>501 to 3,300</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>101 to 500</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>≤100</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	System size (number of people served)	Reduced minimum number of sites for lead and copper sampling	>100,000	50	10,001 to 100,000	30	3,301 to 10,000	20	501 to 3,300	10	101 to 500	5	≤100	5	the number of sites specified in table 2 to this paragraph (d)(1), unless otherwise specified. Reduced monitoring sites must be selected in accordance with the sampling tiers identified in paragraph (a) of this section. Lead and copper sampling results collected from point-of-use sites under § 141.93(c)(1) cannot be used to meet the criteria for reduced monitoring under this section. States may specify the locations of sample sites when a system is conducting reduced monitoring. <table border="1"> <caption>Table 2 to Paragraph (d)(1)</caption> <tr> <th>System size (number of people served)</th><th>Reduced minimum number of sites for lead and copper sampling</th></tr> <tr><td>>100,000</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>10,001 to 100,000</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>3,301 to 10,000</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>501 to 3,300</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>101 to 500</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>≤100</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	System size (number of people served)	Reduced minimum number of sites for lead and copper sampling	>100,000	50	10,001 to 100,000	30	3,301 to 10,000	20	501 to 3,300	10	101 to 500	5	≤100	5
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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(1)(A) thru (B)(vi)																													
A) — A supplier having lead service lines, including a supplier Section 611.351(b)(3) deems to have optimized or re-optimized OCCT or a supplier that did not monitor complying with this Section (i.e., selecting sites under subsection (a), collecting samples under subsection (b), etc.) before January 16, 2024, must begin its first standard tap monitoring cycle on January 1, 2025. After completing the first standard monitoring cycle, the supplier must monitor under subsection (d)(1)(B). B) — A supplier that completed monitoring complying with this Section (i.e., selecting sites under subsection (a), collecting samples under subsection (b), etc.) before January 16, 2024 or a supplier that completed monitoring under subsection (d)(1)(A), must continue monitoring: i) — A supplier not meeting the criteria in subsection (d)(4) must conduct standard monitoring. ii) — A supplier meeting the criteria in subsection (d)(4) must continue to monitor under subsection (d)(4). iii) — A supplier monitoring at a reduced frequency under subsection (d)(4) and exceeding the	Removed subsections.																												

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lead or copper action level must resume standard monitoring on January 1 immediately after the tap monitoring cycle during which the supplier exceeded the action level. The supplier must also monitor water quality parameters as Section 611.357(b), (c), or (d) require. iv) — A supplier monitoring at a reduced frequency and exceeding the lead trigger level but not the copper action level must monitor no less frequently than annually and must collect samples from the standard number of sites that subsection (c) establishes. The supplier must begin this monitoring in the calendar year after the tap monitoring cycle during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level. The supplier must also monitor water quality parameters as Section 611.357(b), (c), or (d) require. v) — A supplier failing to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the water quality parameters the Agency specifies under Section 611.352(f) for more than nine days in any water quality monitoring period Section 611.357 specifies must conduct standard tap water monitoring and resume sampling for water quality parameters under Section 611.357(d). The supplier must begin this standard monitoring no later than the six-month tap monitoring cycle beginning January 1 of the calendar year after the supplier fails to comply with the Agency-specified water quality parameters. vi) — A supplier becoming a large supplier not applying corrosion control treatment or any large supplier not applying corrosion control treatment having a 90th percentile lead concentration exceeding the lead practical quantitation limit must conduct standard monitoring for at least two consecutive six-month tap monitoring cycles, then continue monitoring under this subsection (d)(1)(B)(vi).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(2)
<u>Criteria for reduced monitoring. Suppliers are eligible for reduced monitoring if they meet all the requirements of this section, including collecting at least the minimum number of samples required, for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods. The Agency may require an eligible supplier to conduct more frequent monitoring. Monitoring after Installing Initial or Re-Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment,</u>	<i>Criteria for reduced monitoring.</i> Systems are eligible for reduced monitoring if they meet all the requirements of this section, including collecting at least the minimum number of samples required, for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods. The State may require an eligible system to conduct more frequent monitoring.

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Installing Source Water Treatment, Adding a New Source, or a Change in Treatment	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(2)(i)
Annual monitoring for any supplier size. Any supplier that does not exceed the lead and copper action levels and, for suppliers with Agency-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency in compliance with Section 611.352(f) for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods may reduce the monitoring frequency to annual monitoring. Suppliers with an annual tap monitoring period must sample at least the standard number of sampling sites for lead in subsection (c)(1) and at least the reduced number of sites for copper as specified in subsection (d)(1). Prior to conducting annual monitoring, suppliers must receive a written determination from the Agency approving annual monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the supplier as required by Section 611.360. For suppliers that reduce to annual monitoring, the first annual tap monitoring period must begin no later than six months following the last tap monitoring period. A supplier installing or re-optimizing corrosion control treatment after exceeding the lead or copper action level must monitor for lead and copper every six months and comply with applicable Agency-designated water quality parameter values until the Agency issues a SEP specifying new water quality parameter values for optimal corrosion control.	<i>Annual monitoring for any system size.</i> Any system that does not exceed the lead and copper action levels and, for systems with State-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the State in accordance with § 141.82(f), for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods may reduce the monitoring frequency to annual monitoring. Systems with an annual tap monitoring period must sample at least the standard number of sampling sites for lead in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and at least the reduced number of sites for copper as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. Prior to conducting annual monitoring, systems must receive a written determination from the State approving annual monitoring based on the State's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the system as required by § 141.90. For systems that reduce to annual monitoring, the first annual tap monitoring period must begin no later than six months following the last tap monitoring period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(2)(ii)
Triennial monitoring for small and medium water suppliers. Any small or medium water supplier that does not exceed the lead and copper action levels and, for suppliers with Agency-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency in compliance with Section 611.352(f), during three consecutive years of monitoring, including monitoring conducted at both standard and annual frequencies (standard monitoring completed during both six-month periods of a calendar year is considered one year of monitoring), may reduce the monitoring frequency to triennial monitoring. Suppliers on triennial monitoring must sample at least the reduced number of sites for lead and copper in compliance with subsection (d)(1). Prior to conducting triennial monitoring, suppliers must receive a written determination from the Agency approving triennial monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the supplier as required by Section	<i>Triennial monitoring for small and medium water systems.</i> Any small or medium water system that does not exceed the lead and copper action levels and, for systems with State-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the State in accordance with § 141.82(f), during three consecutive years of monitoring, including monitoring conducted at both standard and annual frequencies (standard monitoring completed during both six-month periods of a calendar year is considered one year of monitoring), may reduce the monitoring frequency to triennial monitoring. Systems on triennial monitoring must sample at least the reduced number of sites for lead and copper in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section. Prior to conducting triennial monitoring, systems must receive a written determination from the State approving triennial monitoring based on the State's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the system as required by § 141.90. For systems that reduce to triennial monitoring, the first triennial tap monitoring period must immediately follow the last annual monitoring period, and the first

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611.360. For suppliers that reduce to triennial monitoring, the first triennial tap monitoring period must immediately follow the last annual monitoring period, and the first triennial sampling period must begin no later than three calendar years after the last calendar year in which the supplier sampled. A supplier reoptimizing corrosion control treatment as a result of exceeding the lead trigger level but not exceeding the lead or copper action level must annually monitor for lead at the standard number of sites subsection (c) requires. The supplier must triennially analyze samples for copper. A small or mid-sized supplier not exceeding the lead trigger level in three annual tap monitoring cycles may reduce lead monitoring under subsection (d)(4).	triennial sampling period must begin no later than three calendar years after the last calendar year in which the system sampled.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(2)(iii)
Triennial monitoring for any supplier size. Any supplier that demonstrates for two consecutive tap monitoring periods that its 90th percentile lead level, calculated under Section 611.350(c)(3), is less than or equal to 0.005 mg/L, the 90th percentile copper level, calculated under Section 611.350(c)(3), is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L and, for suppliers with Agency-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency in compliance with Section 611.352(f), may reduce the monitoring frequency to triennial monitoring. Suppliers on triennial monitoring must sample at least the reduced number of sites for lead and copper in compliance with subsection (d)(1). Prior to conducting triennial monitoring, suppliers must receive a written determination from the Agency approving triennial monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the supplier as required by Section 611.360. For suppliers that reduce to triennial monitoring, the first triennial tap monitoring period must immediately follow the last monitoring period, and the first triennial tap sampling period must begin no later than three calendar years after the last calendar year in which the supplier sampled. A supplier installing source water treatment under Section 611.353(a)(3) must monitor every six months until the supplier is at or below lead and copper action levels for two consecutive six-month tap sampling periods. A supplier not exceeding the lead or copper action level for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring cycles may reduce monitoring under subsection (d)(4).	<i>Triennial monitoring for any system size.</i> Any water system that demonstrates for two consecutive tap monitoring periods that its 90th percentile lead level, calculated under § 141.80(c)(3), is less than or equal to 0.005 mg/L, the 90th percentile copper level, calculated under § 141.80(c)(3), is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L and, for systems with State-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the State in accordance with § 141.82(f), may reduce the monitoring frequency to triennial monitoring. Systems on triennial monitoring must sample at least the reduced number of sites for lead and copper in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section. Prior to conducting triennial monitoring, systems must receive a written determination from the State approving triennial monitoring based on the State's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the system as required by § 141.90. For systems that reduce to triennial monitoring, the first triennial tap monitoring period must immediately follow the last monitoring period, and the first triennial tap sampling period must begin no later than three calendar years after the last calendar year in which the system sampled.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(2)(D)	
D) — If a supplier gives prior notice to the Agency under Section 611.360(a)(3) of adding a new source or making a long-term change in	Removed subsection.

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treatment, the supplier must monitor every six months at the standard number of sites subsection (c) requires until the supplier is at or below the lead and copper action levels for two consecutive six month monitoring cycles, unless the Agency issues a SEP determining that adding the new source or making the long term change in treatment is not significant and does not warrant more frequent monitoring. A supplier not exceeding the lead action level, copper action level, or lead trigger level for two consecutive six month tap sampling periods may reduce monitoring under subsection (d)(4).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(3)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(3)
<u>Tap sampling period under reduced monitoring. The tap sampling period for suppliers on reduced monitoring must occur within the months of June, July, August, or September, unless the Agency has approved a different tap sampling period in compliance with subsection (d)(3)(A). Only suppliers on reduced monitoring can monitor during a tap sampling period that is shorter than the tap monitoring period. Monitoring after the Agency Specifies Water Quality Parameter Values for OCCT</u>	<i>Tap sampling period under reduced monitoring. The tap sampling period for systems on reduced monitoring must occur within the months of June, July, August, or September, unless the State has approved a different tap sampling period in accordance with paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section. Only systems on reduced monitoring can monitor during a tap sampling period that is shorter than the tap monitoring period.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(3)(i)
<u>The Agency may approve a different tap sampling period for suppliers collecting samples on reduced monitoring. An alternative tap sampling period approved by the Agency must be a continuous period of time no longer than four consecutive months, must occur entirely within one calendar year, and must represent a time of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur. For a NTNCWS supplier that does not operate during the months of June through September and for which the period of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur is not known, the Agency must designate a period that represents normal operation for the supplier. After the Agency specifies the values for water quality control parameters under Section 611.352(f), the supplier must conduct standard monitoring for two consecutive six month tap monitoring cycles.</u>	The State may approve a different tap sampling period for systems collecting samples on reduced monitoring. An alternative tap sampling period approved by the State must be a continuous period of time no longer than four consecutive months, must occur entirely within one calendar year, and must represent a time of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur. For a non-transient non-community water system that does not operate during the months of June through September and for which the period of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur is not known, the State must designate a period that represents normal operation for the system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(3)(ii)
<u>Suppliers that receive Agency-approval for an alternate tap sampling period under subsection (d)(3)(A) and have been sampling in the months of June through September must complete their next tap sampling period no later than 21 months, if on annual monitoring, or no later than 45 months, if on triennial monitoring, following the end of the previous tap sampling period. A supplier that must complete the</u>	Systems that receive State-approval for an alternate tap sampling period under paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section and have been sampling in the months of June through September must complete their next tap sampling period no later than 21 months, if on annual monitoring, or no later than 45 months, if on triennial monitoring, following the end of the previous tap sampling period.

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re-optimization steps in Section 611.351(d) after exceeding the lead trigger level but not exceeding the lead or copper action level must monitor for two consecutive six month tap monitoring cycles. The supplier may then reduce monitoring under subsection (d)(4) after the Agency issues a SEP approving reduced monitoring.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(3)(iii)
<u>Suppliers with waivers granted under subsection (g) that have been collecting samples during the months of June through September and receive Agency approval to alter their sampling period as per subsection (d)(3)(A) must collect their next round of samples before the end of the next nine-year period.</u>	Systems with waivers granted pursuant to <u>paragraph (g)</u> of this section that have been collecting samples during the months of June through September and receive State approval to alter their sampling period as per <u>paragraph (d)(3)(i)</u> of this section must collect their next round of samples before the end of the next nine-year period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(d)(4) thru (4)(F)	
4) — Reduced Monitoring Based on 90th Percentile Concentrations. Reduced monitoring refers to an annual or triennial tap monitoring cycle. A supplier's 90th percentile concentration determines the reduced monitoring frequency. A) — Reducing to Annual Monitoring for Suppliers Meeting the Criteria for Reduced Monitoring. A supplier meeting the criteria for reduced monitoring under subsection (d)(4) must collect these samples from sampling sites the supplier identified under subsection (a). A supplier monitoring annually or less frequently must conduct lead and copper tap sampling during June, July, August, or September, unless the Agency approves a different tap sampling period under subsection (d)(4)(A)(i) i) — The Agency may grant a SEP approving a different tap sampling period for conducting lead and copper tap sampling to a supplier collecting samples at a reduced frequency. The duration of the period must not exceed four consecutive months within one calendar year and must represent a time of normal operation when the highest lead levels are most likely to occur. For a NTNCWS supplier not operating during any of the months June through September and whose normal operating period when the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur is not known, the Agency must designate a period that represents a time of normal operation for the system. This reduced monitoring can only begin during the Agency designated period in the calendar year immediately following the end of the second six month tap monitoring cycle, for a supplier initiating annual monitoring, or in the three year	Removed subsections.

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period following the end of the third consecutive year of annual monitoring, for a supplier initiating triennial monitoring. ii) A supplier monitoring annually and collecting samples during the months of June through September that receives Agency approval to alter its tap sampling period under subsection (d)(4)(A)(i) must collect its next round of samples during a time period ending no later than 21 months after its previous round of sampling. A supplier monitoring once every three years and collecting samples during the months of June through September that receives Agency approval to alter its tap sampling period under subsection (d)(4)(A)(i) must collect its next round of samples during a time period ending no later than 45 months after the previous tap sampling period. The supplier must conduct subsequent monitoring annually or once every three years, as this Section requires. iii) A small supplier collecting samples during the months of June through September, receiving a waiver under subsection (g) and receiving Agency approval to alter its tap sampling period under subsection (d)(4)(A)(i) must collect its next round of samples before the end of the nine year tap monitoring cycle (as Section 611.101 defines the term). B) A supplier meeting the lead trigger level and copper action level during two consecutive six month tap monitoring cycles may reduce its monitoring frequency to annual monitoring and must sample at the standard number of sampling sites for lead and reduced number of sites for copper that subsection (c) specifies. A supplier operating OCCT must also maintain the range of OWQPs the Agency set under Section 611.352(f) during the same period and receive a SEP from the Agency approving annual monitoring based on the Agency's review of the supplier's monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier reports under Section 611.360. The supplier must begin this sampling no later than the calendar year immediately following the last calendar year during which the supplier sampled. C) A supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but neither the lead nor copper action level during two consecutive six month tap monitoring cycles must monitor no less	

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frequently than annually at the standard number of sampling sites for lead and copper subsection (c) specifies. A supplier operating OCCT must also maintain the range of OWQPs the Agency set under Section 611.352(f) during the same period and receive a SEP from the Agency approving annual monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier reports under Section 611.360. The supplier must begin this sampling no later than the calendar year immediately following the last calendar year during which the supplier sampled. D) A supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but neither the lead nor copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring may increase the tap monitoring cycle (reduce its monitoring frequency) for copper to once every three years; however, the supplier may not increase the tap monitoring cycle (reduce its monitoring frequency) for lead. A supplier operating OCCT must also maintain the range of OWQPs the Agency set under Section 611.352(f) during the same period and receive a SEP from the Agency approving triennial monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier reports under Section 611.360. The supplier must begin this sampling no later than the third calendar year immediately following the last calendar year during which the supplier sampled. E) A small or mid-sized supplier not exceeding the lead trigger level or copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring (completing standard monitoring during both six-month tap monitoring cycles of a calendar year constitutes one year of monitoring) may sample at the reduced number of sites for lead and copper that subsection (c) provides and reduce its monitoring frequency to triennially monitoring. A supplier operating OCCT must also maintain the range of OWQPs the Agency set under Section 611.352(f) during the same three-year period and receive a SEP from the Agency approving triennial monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier reports under Section 611.360. The supplier must begin this sampling no later than three calendar	

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years after the last calendar year during which the supplier sampled. F) — A supplier demonstrating for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring cycles that its 90th percentile lead concentration, calculated under Section 611.350(e)(4), is less than or equal to 0.005 mg/L and that its 90th percentile copper concentration, calculated under Section 611.350(e)(4), is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L may sample at the reduced number of sites for lead and copper under subsection (c) and reduce its monitoring to triennially. A supplier applying corrosion control treatment must maintain the range of water quality parameter values reflecting OCCT the Agency specifies under Section 611.352(f) to qualify for reduced monitoring under this subsection (d)(4)(F).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(e)	40 CFR 141.86(e)
Inclusion of lead and copper tap samples for calculation of the 90th percentile. Suppliers and the Agency must consider the results of any sampling conducted in addition to the minimum number of samples required in subsections (c) or (d), as applicable, in making any determinations (i.e., calculating the 90th percentile lead or copper level in compliance with Section 611.350(c)(3)) under this subpart if the samples meet the requirements of subsections (a) and (b). Consumer-requested sampling conducted in compliance with Section 611.355(c) must be considered if the sample meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (b). If multiple samples from the same site, taken during the same tap sampling period, meet the requirements of this section for consideration of the 90th percentile calculation, only the highest value from each site can be considered, except for suppliers under section (a)(2). Additional Monitoring. The supplier and the Agency must consider the results of any monitoring the supplier conducts in addition to the minimum requirements in this Section (such as customer-requested sampling) in making any determinations (i.e., calculating the 90th percentile lead concentration or copper action level) under this Subpart G. A supplier serving through lead service lines that cannot collect the minimum number of samples from Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites must calculate the 90th percentile concentration using data from all sites it serves through lead service lines (Tier 1 and Tier 2 sites) together with the highest lead and copper results from lower tier sites to complete the minimum number of sampling sites subsection (c) requires. The supplier must submit data from additional Tier 3, Tier 4 or Tier	<i>Inclusion of lead and copper tap samples for calculation of the 90th percentile.</i> Water systems and the State must consider the results of any sampling conducted in addition to the minimum number of samples required in <u>paragraph (c) or (d)</u> of this section, as applicable, in making any determinations (i.e., calculating the 90th percentile lead or copper level in accordance with § 141.80(c)(3)) under this subpart if the samples meet the requirements of <u>paragraphs (a) and (b)</u> of this section. Consumer-requested sampling conducted in accordance with <u>§ 141.85(c)</u> must be considered if the sample meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b). If multiple samples from the same site, taken during the same tap sampling period, meet the requirements of this section for consideration of the 90th percentile calculation, only the highest value from each site can be considered, except for systems under <u>paragraph (a)(2)</u> of this section.

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5 sites to the Agency but may not use these results in calculating the 90th percentile concentration. The supplier must include customer requested samples from sites the supplier knows it serves through lead service lines in calculating its 90th percentile concentration if the samples comply with this Section.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(e)(1)	40 CFR 141.86(e)(1)
Suppliers sampling at one or more Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 sites in a tap sampling period that are unable to collect the minimum number of samples required in subsection (c) or (d) from Tier 1 or 2 sites must consider the lead and copper values from the next highest tier available in compliance with subsection (a). If a supplier has sufficient samples after including the samples from the next highest available tier to meet the minimum number of samples required in subsection (c) or (d), the supplier may not consider additional samples from other available lower tiers. Suppliers (or the Agency) must calculate the 90th percentile lead and copper values in compliance with Section 611.350(c)(3)(C) using a total number of samples equal to the minimum number of samples required in subsection (c) or (d). Suppliers must submit all additional sampling results to the Agency that were not used in the 90th percentile calculation.	Water systems sampling at one or more Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 sites in a tap sampling period that are unable to collect the minimum number of samples required in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section from Tier 1 or 2 sites must consider the lead and copper values from the next highest tier available in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. If a water system has sufficient samples after including the samples from the next highest available tier to meet the minimum number of samples required in paragraph (c) or (d), the system may not consider additional samples from other available lower tiers. Systems (or the State) must calculate the 90th percentile lead and copper values in accordance with § 141.80(c)(3)(iii) using a total number of samples equal to the minimum number of samples required in paragraph (c) or (d). Systems must submit all additional sampling results to the State that were not used in the 90th percentile calculation
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(e)(2)
Suppliers (or the Agency when the Agency is calculating the 90th percentile) cannot include samples collected as part of Distribution System and Site Assessment under Section 611.352(j)(2) in the 90th percentile calculation.	Systems (or the State when the State is calculating the 90th percentile) cannot include samples collected as part of Distribution System and Site Assessment under § 141.82(j)(2) in the 90th percentile calculation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(e)(3)	40 CFR 141.86(e)(3)
Suppliers (or the Agency when the Agency is calculating the 90th percentile) cannot include follow-up samples collected as a result of monitoring after service line replacement under Section 611.354(h) in the 90th percentile calculation.	Systems (or the State when the State is calculating the 90th percentile) cannot include follow-up samples collected as a result of monitoring after service line replacement under § 141.84(h) in the 90th percentile calculation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)	40 CFR 141.86(f)
Invalidation of <u>l</u>Lead and <u>c</u>Copper <u>t</u>Tap <u>s</u>Samples <u>u</u>Used in <u>c</u>Calculating the 90th <u>p</u>Percentile <u>c</u>Concentration. A sample the Agency invalidates under this subsection (f) does not count toward<u>s</u> determining lead or copper 90th percentile concentrations under Section 611.350(c)(34) or toward<u>s</u> meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of subsection (c) <u>or</u> (d). <u>The supplier must report the results of all samples to the Agency and all supporting documentation for samples the supplier believes should be invalidated.</u>	<u>Invalidation of lead and copper tap samples used in the calculation of the 90th percentile. A sample invalidated under this paragraph (f) does not count towards determining lead or copper 90th percentile levels under § 141.80(c)(3) or towards meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. The system must report the results of all samples to the State and all supporting documentation for samples the system believes should be invalidated.</u>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(1)	40 CFR 141.86(f)(1)
The Agency may<u>ust</u> invalidate a lead or copper tap water sample if <u>at least one of the following #</u> <u>determines that any of certain conditions is met:exists:</u>	The State may invalidate a lead or copper tap water sample if at least one of the following conditions is met:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(f)(1)(i)

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The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused erroneous results; <u>results.</u>	The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused erroneous results.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(f)(1)(ii)
The Agency determines that a sample collected for compliance purposes under this section, that is not an additional sample collected under subsection (e) was taken from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria under subsection (a), such as when sites of higher tier were still available. The supplier took the sample from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria in this Section;	The State determines that a sample collected for compliance purposes under this section, that is not an additional sample collected under paragraph (e) of this section, was taken from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria under paragraph (a) of this section, such as when sites of a higher tier were still available.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(f)(1)(iii)
The Agency determines t <u>The sample was collected in a manner that did not meet the sample collection protocol under subsection (b)(1). container sustained damage in transit; or</u>	The State determines the sample was collected in a manner that did not meet the sample collection protocol under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.86(f)(1)(iv)
The sample container was damaged in transit. There is a substantial reason to believe that someone tampered with the sample.	The sample container was damaged in transit.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(1)(E)	40 CFR 141.86(f)(1)(v)
There is a substantial reason to believe that the sample was subject to tampering.	There is a substantial reason to believe that the sample was subject to tampering.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(f)(2)
To invalidate a sample under subsection (f)(1), the Agency must document in writing both the decision and the rationale for the decision. The Agency may not invalidate a sample solely on the grounds that a follow-up sample result is higher or lower than that of the original sample. The supplier must report the results from all samples to the Agency and submit all supporting documentation for samples the supplier believes the Agency should invalidate.	To invalidate a sample under paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the State must document in writing both the decision and the rationale for the decision. States may not invalidate a sample solely on the grounds that a follow-up sample result is higher or lower than that of the original sample.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(3)	40 CFR 141.86(f)(3)
The supplier must collect replacement samples for any samples invalidated under this section if, after the invalidation of one or more samples, the supplier has too few samples to meet the minimum requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (d)(1). Any such replacement samples must be taken as soon as possible, but no later than 20 days after the date the Agency notifies the supplier of an invalidated sample or by the end of the tap sampling period, whichever occurs later. Replacement samples taken after the end of the applicable tap sampling period can only be used to meet the monitoring requirements of the applicable tap monitoring period in subsection (c) or (d) and not a subsequent tap monitoring period. The replacement samples must be taken at the same locations as the invalidated samples, except when the sample is invalidated due to an error in meeting the site selection criteria under subsection (a), or a supplier cannot gain access for sampling. The replacement samples must then be taken at locations that meet the	The water system must collect replacement samples for any samples invalidated under this section if, after the invalidation of one or more samples, the system has too few samples to meet the minimum requirements of paragraph (c)(1) or (d)(1) of this section. Any such replacement samples must be taken as soon as possible, but no later than 20 days after the date the State notifies the system of an invalidated sample or by the end of the tap sampling period, whichever occurs later. Replacement samples taken after the end of the applicable tap sampling period can only be used to meet the monitoring requirements of the applicable tap monitoring period in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section and not a subsequent tap monitoring period. The replacement samples must be taken at the same locations as the invalidated samples, except when the sample is invalidated due to an error in meeting the site selection criteria under paragraph (a) of this section, or a system cannot gain access for sampling. The replacement samples must then be taken at locations that meet the site selection

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site selection criteria other than those locations already used for sampling during the tap monitoring period. To invalidate a sample under subsection (f)(1), the Agency must document its decision and rationale for the decision in writing. The Agency may not invalidate a sample solely because a follow-up sample result is higher or lower than that of the original sample.	criteria other than those locations already used for sampling during the tap monitoring period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(f)(4)	
4) — The supplier must collect replacement samples for any samples the Agency invalidates under this Section if the supplier has too few samples to meet the minimum requirements of subsection (c) after the Agency invalidates samples. The supplier must take any replacement samples as soon as possible but no later than the latter of 20 days after the Agency invalidates the original sample or before the end of the applicable tap sampling period. The supplier must not use replacement samples it takes after the end of the applicable tap sampling period to meet the monitoring requirements of a subsequent tap sampling period. The supplier must take replacement samples at the same locations where it took the invalidated samples or, if that is not possible, at other locations the supplier did not use for sampling during the tap sampling period.	Removed subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)	40 CFR 141.86(g)
Monitoring <u>w</u>Waivers for <u>s</u>Suppliers <u>s</u>Serving 3,300 or <u>f</u>Fewer <u>p</u>Persons. Any supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons complying with the criteria in this subsection (g) may apply, <u>in writing</u>, to the Agency <u>for a SEP to reduce the frequency of monitoring</u> <u>reducing for</u> its lead and/or copper <u>monitoring frequency under this Section to once every nine years, (i.e., a “full waiver”)</u> if the supplier <u>complies with all of</u>. <u>The supplier must meet</u> the materials criteria <u>specified in</u> subsection (g)(1) <u>specifies</u> and all of the monitoring criteria <u>specified in</u> subsection (g)(2) <u>specifies</u>. Any supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons complying with the criteria subsections (g)(1) and (g)(2) only for lead or copper may apply to the Agency for a SEP reducing its tap water monitoring frequency to once every nine years for that contaminant only (i.e., a “partial waiver”). <u>Suppliers meeting only the criteria for lead may apply for a lead waiver, suppliers meeting only the criteria for copper may apply for a copper waiver, and suppliers meeting the criteria for both lead and copper may apply for a full waiver.</u>	<i>Monitoring waivers for systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons. Any water system serving 3,300 or fewer persons that meets the criteria of this paragraph (g) may apply, in writing, to the State to reduce the frequency of monitoring for lead and/or copper to once every nine years. The system must meet the materials criteria specified in paragraph (g)(1) of this section and the monitoring criteria specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Systems meeting only the criteria for lead may apply for a lead waiver, systems meeting only the criteria for copper may apply for a copper waiver, and systems meeting the criteria for both lead and copper may apply for a full waiver.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(1)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)
Materials <u>c</u>Criteria. The supplier must demonstrate that its distribution system, service lines, and all	<i>Materials criteria.</i> The system must demonstrate that its distribution system and service lines and all drinking water

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drinking water supply plumbing, including plumbing conveying drinking water within all residences and buildings connected to the system, are free of lead-containing materials or copper-containing materials, as those terms are defined in this subsection (g)(1) as follows defines these terms:	supply plumbing, including plumbing conveying drinking water within all residences and buildings connected to the system, are free of lead-containing materials and/or copper-containing materials, as those terms are defined in this paragraph (g)(1), as follows:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)(i)
Lead. To qualify for a SEP granting a full lead waiver or a partial waiver of the tap water monitoring requirements for lead (i.e., a “lead waiver”) , the supplier must certify provide certification and provide supporting documentation to the Agency demonstrating that its system including distribution system and all premise plumbing is free of all lead-containing materials as follows:	<i>Lead.</i> To qualify for a lead waiver, the water system must certify and provide supporting documentation to the State that the system, including the distribution system and all premise plumbing, is free of all lead-containing materials, as follows:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(1)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)(i)(B)
The system is free of lead service lines, galvanized requiring replacement service lines, lead connectors, lead pipes, lead soldered pipe joints, and leaded brass- or bronze-alloy fittings and fixtures, unless such those fittings and fixtures comply with Section 611.126(b). BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)(i)(B) specifies “any standard established under pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300g-6(e) (SDWA section 1417(e))”. Congress changed the lead standards for fittings and fixtures in the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, P.L. 111-380, section 2(a)(2) and (b), 124 Stat. 4131 (Jan. 4, 2011). The Board incorporated the statutory changes into this Section by referencing Section 611.126(b).	It is free of lead service lines, galvanized requiring replacement service lines, lead connectors, lead pipes, lead soldered pipe joints, and leaded brass or bronze alloy fittings and fixtures, unless such fittings and fixtures meet the specifications of any standard established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300g-6(e) (SDWA section 1417(e)).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)(ii)
Copper. To qualify for a SEP granting a full copper waiver or a partial waiver of the tap water monitoring requirements for copper (i.e., a “copper waiver”) , the supplier must certify provide certification and provide supporting documentation to the Agency demonstrating that the its system contains no copper pipes or copper service lines or premise plumbing.	<i>Copper.</i> To qualify for a copper waiver, the water system must certify and provide supporting documentation to the State that the system contains no copper service lines or premise plumbing.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(2)
Monitoring c Criteria for Waiver Issuance . The supplier must have completed at least one six-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at sites approved by the Agency approved sites and from the number of sites required by subsection (c)(1) requires and demonstrate to the Agency that the 90th percentile concentrations for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet the following certain criteria:	<i>Monitoring criteria.</i> The system must have completed at least one six-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at sites approved by the State and from the number of sites required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section and demonstrate that the 90th percentile levels for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet the following criteria.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(2)(i)
Lead l Levels . To qualify for a full waiver or a lead partial waiver, the supplier must demonstrate that its 90th percentile lead concentration does not exceed 0.005 mg/ L.	<i>Lead levels.</i> To qualify for a lead waiver, the system must demonstrate that the 90th percentile lead level does not exceed 0.005 mg/L.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(2)(ii)
Copper levels . To qualify for a full waiver or a copper partial -waiver, the supplier must demonstrate that its 90th percentile copper concentration does not exceed 0.65 mg/L.	<i>Copper levels.</i> To qualify for a copper waiver, the system must demonstrate that the 90th percentile copper level does not exceed 0.65 mg/L.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(3)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(3)
Agency a Approval of w Waiver a Application. The Agency must notify the supplier of its waiver determination in writing a SEP stating the basis of its decision and any condition(s) of an approved on the waiver. As a condition of a on the waiver, the Agency may require the supplier to perform specific activities (e.g., limited monitoring, periodic outreach to customers to remind them to avoid installing installation of materials that might void the waiver) to avoid the risk of lead or copper concentrations of concern in tap water. The supplier must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap as required by subsections (c)(1) and through (d)(4) require , as appropriate, until the supplier receives written notification from the Agency that a approving the a waiver has been approved .	<i>State approval of waiver application.</i> The State must notify the system of its waiver determination, in writing, setting forth the basis of its decision and any condition(s) of an approved waiver. As a condition of a waiver, the State may require the system to perform specific activities (e.g., limited monitoring, periodic outreach to customers to remind them to avoid installing materials that might void the waiver) to avoid lead or copper concentrations of concern in tap water. The water system must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap as required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, as appropriate, until it receives written notification from the State that a waiver has been approved.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(4)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(4)
Monitoring f Frequency for s Suppliers with w Waivers	Monitoring frequency for systems with waivers.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(4)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(4)(i)
A supplier with a full waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for lead and copper in compliance with under subsection (d)(4)(D) at the reduced number of sampling sites subsection (e) identifies at least once every nine years. A supplier with a full waiver must and provide to the Agency with the materials certification specified in subsection (g)(1) specifies for both lead and copper when submitting their tap sampling results to the Agency together with the monitoring results. The supplier must collect samples every nine years no later than the ninth calendar year.	A system with a full waiver must conduct tap monitoring for lead and copper in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section at least once every nine years. A system with a full waiver must provide the State with the materials certification specified in paragraph (g)(1) of this section for both lead and copper when submitting their tap sampling results to the State. Samples collected every nine years must be collected no later than every ninth calendar year.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(4)(ii)
A supplier with a lead or copper partial waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for only the waived contaminant in compliance with under subsection (d)(4)(D) at the reduced number of sampling sites subsection (e) specifies at least once every nine years. A system with a lead waiver or copper waiver must and provide to the Agency with the materials certification specified in subsection (g)(1) for only specifies pertaining to the waived contaminant together with the monitoring results. Such a supplier also when submitting their tap sampling results to the Agency. Also, a supplier must continue to monitor for the non-waived contaminant in compliance with the requirements under the applicable of subsections (c)(1) and through (d), as appropriate(4).	A system with a lead waiver or copper waiver must conduct tap monitoring for only the waived contaminant in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section at least once every nine years. A system with a lead waiver or copper waiver must provide the State with the materials certification specified in paragraph (g)(1) of this section for only the waived contaminant when submitting their tap sampling results to the State. Also, a system must continue to monitor for the non-waived contaminant in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, as appropriate.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(4)(iii)
A supplier with a full or partial waiver must notify the Agency in writing in compliance with Section 611.360(a)(43) of any upcoming <u>about any addition of a new source water or</u> long-term change in treatment or adding a new source , as <u>described in that section that rule describes</u> . The Agency must review and approve adding a new source or long-term change in water treatment before the supplier implements it. The Agency may add or modify waiver conditions (e.g., require recertification that the supplier's system is free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, require additional rounds of monitoring, etc.) if the Agency determines that <u>any</u> the modifications are necessary to address system treatment or source water changes <u>at the supplier's system</u> .	Any water system with a waiver must notify the State in writing in accordance with § 141.90(a)(4) about any addition of a new source water or long-term change in treatment, as described in that section. The State may add or modify waiver conditions (e.g., require recertification that the system is free of lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials, require additional round(s) of monitoring), if the State deems any modifications are necessary to address treatment or source water changes at the system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(4)(D)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(4)(iv)
If a supplier with a full or partial waiver becomes aware that its system is no longer free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate (e.g., as a result of new construction or repairs), the supplier must notify the Agency in writing no later than 60 days after becoming aware of the change.	If a system with a waiver becomes aware that the system is no longer free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate (e.g., as a result of new construction or repairs), the system must notify the State in writing no later than 60 days after becoming aware of such a change.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(5)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(5)
Discontinuation Continued of e Eligibility. If the supplier continues to comply with subsection (g)(4), the waiver will renew automatically, unless A supplier with a waiver where any of the conditions in subsections (g)(5)(A) through (g)(5)(C) occur. A supplier whose waiver the Agency revokes may re-apply for a waiver when the supplier again meets the appropriate materials and monitoring criteria of subsections (g)(1) and (g)(2). following conditions occurs is not allowed to continue monitoring under its waiver:	<i>Discontinuation of eligibility.</i> A system with a waiver where any of the following conditions occurs is not allowed to continue monitoring under its waiver:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(5)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(5)(i)
A full waiver or a lead partial waiver does not renew if the A supplier <u>with a full waiver or a lead waiver</u> no longer satisfies the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1)(A) or has a 90th percentile lead concentration greater than 0.005 mg/ L.	A system with a full waiver or a lead waiver no longer satisfies the materials criteria of paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this section or has a 90th percentile lead level greater than 0.005 mg/L.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(5)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(5)(ii)
A full waiver or a copper partial waiver does not renew if the A supplier <u>with a full waiver or a copper waiver</u> no longer satisfies the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1)(B) or has a 90th percentile copper concentration greater than 0.65 mg/ L.	A system with a full waiver or a copper waiver no longer satisfies the materials criteria of paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this section or has a 90th percentile copper level greater than 0.65 mg/L.

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(5)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(5)(iii)
A waiver terminates when T the Agency notifies the supplier <u>in writing</u> , that the Agency revokes the waiver has been revoked, setting forth the basis of its decision, in writing and describing the basis of its decision.	The State notifies the system, in writing, that the waiver has been revoked, setting forth the basis of its decision.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(6)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(6)
Requirements f Following w Waiver r Revocation. A supplier whose full or partial waiver <u>is revoked</u> the Agency revokes may reapply for a waiver when it meets the appropriate materials criteria and monitoring criteria of subsections (g)(1) and (2). A supplier whose waiver is revoked by the Agency is subject to the following <u>must comply with specific</u> corrosion control treatment and lead and copper tap water monitoring requirements:	<i>Requirements following waiver revocation.</i> A system whose waiver is revoked may re-apply for a waiver when it meets the appropriate materials criteria and monitoring criteria of paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section. A system whose waiver is revoked by the State is subject to the following corrosion control treatment and lead and copper tap water monitoring requirements:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(6)(A)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(6)(i)
If the supplier exceeds the lead <u>and</u> /or copper action level, the supplier must implement <u>or corrosion control treatment</u> re-optimize OCCT in compliance with <u>within</u> the deadlines <u>specified in</u> Section 611.351(e) specifies and any other applicable requirements <u>of</u> under this Subpart G.	If the system exceeds the lead and/or copper action level, the system must implement or re-optimize OCCT in accordance with the deadlines specified in § 141.81, and any other applicable requirements of this subpart.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(6)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(6)(ii)
If the supplier <u>is at or below</u> meets both the lead and the copper action levels, the supplier must monitor for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three years using the reduced number of sampling sites <u>specified in</u> subsection (d)(1) specifies .	If the system is at or below both the lead and copper action levels, the system must monitor for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three years using the reduced number of sampling sites specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(7)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(7)
Pre- e Existing w Waivers. A W waivers <u>approved by the Agency granted a supplier in writing prior to April 11, 2000 remains in effect under certain conditions: the compliance date specified in 611.350(a)(3) are still in effect if the supplier has demonstrated that it is both free of lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as required by subsection (g)(1) and that the supplier's 90th percentile lead levels and 90th percentile copper levels meet the criteria of subsection (g)(2), and he supplier does not meet the waiver ineligibility criteria of subsection (g)(5).</u>	<i>Pre-existing waivers.</i> Waivers approved by the State in writing prior to the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3) are still in effect if the system has demonstrated that it is both free of lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as required by paragraph (g)(1) of this section and that its 90th percentile lead levels and 90th percentile copper levels meet the criteria of paragraph (g)(2) of this section, and the system does not meet the waiver ineligibility criteria of paragraph (g)(5) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(g)(7)(A) thru (B)	
A) — If the supplier demonstrates that its system is free of both lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as subsection (g)(1) requires, and that its 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations comply with subsection (g)(2), the waiver remains in effect so long as the supplier continues to be	Removed subsections.

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eligible for a waiver under subsection (g)(5). The supplier must complete its first round of tap water monitoring under subsection (g)(4) no later than nine years after the supplier last monitored for lead and copper at the tap. B) — If the supplier complies with the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1) but has not complied with the monitoring criteria of subsection (g)(2), the supplier must conduct a round of monitoring for lead and copper at the tap demonstrating that it complied with subsection (g)(2). Thereafter, the waiver remains in effect as long as the supplier complies with the continued eligibility criteria in subsection (g)(5). The supplier must complete its first round of tap water monitoring under subsection (g)(4) no later than nine years after the supplier conducts the monitoring under subsection (g)(2).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(h) <u>Publicly accessible tap monitoring results used in the 90th percentile calculation. Unless done by the Agency, all suppliers must make the tap monitoring results, including data used in the 90th percentile calculation under Section 611.350(c)(3), publicly accessible within 60 days of the end of the tap sampling period. Under this subsection (h), suppliers are not required to make the addresses of tap sampling sites publicly accessible. Follow-Up Samples for “Find and Fix” Under Section 611.352(j). A supplier must collect a follow-up sample at any site exceeding the lead action level within 30 days after receiving the sample results. For these follow-up samples, the supplier may use different sample volumes or different sample collection procedures to assess the source of elevated lead. A supplier must submit the results from samples it collects under this Section to the Agency but must not include those results in calculating its 90th percentile concentration.</u>	40 CFR 141.86(h) <i>Publicly accessible tap monitoring results used in the 90th percentile calculation. Unless done by the State, all water systems must make the tap monitoring results, including data used in the 90th percentile calculation under § 141.80(c)(3), publicly accessible within 60 days of the end of the tap sampling period. Under this paragraph (h), water systems are not required to make the addresses of tap sampling sites publicly accessible.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(h)(1) <u>Large suppliers must make the tap monitoring results and associated data publicly accessible in a digital format.</u>	40 CFR 141.86(h)(1) Large water systems must make the tap monitoring results and associated data publicly accessible in a digital format.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(h)(2) <u>Small and medium suppliers must make the tap monitoring results and associated data publicly accessible in either a print or digital format.</u>	40 CFR 141.86(h)(2) Small and medium water systems must make the tap monitoring results and associated data publicly accessible in either a print or digital format.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(h)(3) <u>Suppliers must certify to the Agency, in writing, compliance with this subsection (h) in compliance</u>	40 CFR 141.86(h)(3) Water systems must certify to the State, in writing, compliance with this paragraph (h) in accordance with §

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
<u>with Section 611.360(a)(2)(C) and must retain monitoring data in compliance with the recordkeeping requirements under Section 611.361.</u>	141.90(a)(2)(iii) and must retain monitoring data in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements under § 141.91.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.356(i)	
i) — Public Availability of Tap Monitoring Results the Supplier Used in Calculating its 90th Percentile Concentration. A supplier must make the results of its compliance tap water monitoring data, including data the supplier used in calculating its 90th percentile concentration under Section 611.350(c)(4), available to the public within 60 days after the end of the applicable tap sampling period. This Section does not require a supplier to make publicly available the addresses of the sites where the supplier collected tap samples. A large supplier must make available the monitoring results in a digital format. A small or mid-sized supplier must make available the monitoring results in either a written or digital format. A supplier must retain tap sampling monitoring data per the recordkeeping requirements under Section 611.361.	Removed subsection.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.86.

Section 611.357 Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357	40 CFR 141.87
All large suppliers <u>and</u> <u>all any small or mid-sized medium</u> suppliers <u>exceeding the lead or copper action level or a small or mid-sized supplier with</u> <u>applying</u> corrosion control treatment <u>(unless deemed optimized under Section 611.351(b)(3))</u>, and all small and medium suppliers that exceed the lead or copper action levels must sample and monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper in compliance with the requirements of this section. Any supplier may be required to monitor water quality parameters as determined by the Agency, including as provided in this section. <u>and exceeding the lead trigger level must monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper under this Section.</u>	All large water systems and all medium water systems with corrosion control treatment (unless deemed optimized under § 141.81(b)(3)), and all small and medium water systems that exceed the lead action level or copper action level must sample and monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper in accordance with the requirements of this section. Any system may be required to monitor water quality parameters as determined by the State, including as provided in this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(1)
Distribution system s <u>Samples for water quality parameters. Collection Methods</u>	Distribution system samples for water quality parameters.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(1)(i)

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
Using Tap Samples. In totality, Distribution system all tap-samples collected a supplier collects at water taps must represent water quality throughout the supplier's distribution system, considering the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods employed by the supplier employs, and seasonal variability. Sites selected for sampling in the supplier's distribution system under this section can be the same or different from tap sampling sites. Although a supplier may conveniently conduct tap sampling for water quality parameters at sites it uses for coliform sampling under Subpart L, if they meet the requirements of this section, the supplier need not do so, and the supplier need not perform tap sampling under this Section at taps it the supplier targeted for lead and copper sampling under Section 611.356(a). Suppliers may consider selecting sites used for total coliform sampling under 40 C.F.R. 141.21(a)(1). The supplier must include sites it selects for sampling in the distribution system tap samples under this Section in the site sample plan under Section 611.36056(a)(1). The supplier must update the site sample plan before changing sampling locations.	Distribution system samples collected at water taps must be representative of water quality throughout the distribution system, considering the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods employed by the system, and seasonal variability. Sites selected for sampling in the distribution system under this section can be the same as or different from tap sampling sites targeted for lead and copper sampling under § 141.86(a). Systems may consider selecting sites also used for total coliform sampling under § 141.21(a)(1). Sites selected for sampling in the distribution system under this section must be included in the site sample plan specified under § 141.90(a)(1). The site sample plan must be updated prior to changes to the sampling locations.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(1)(B) Samples collected in the supplier's distribution system must be analyzed for the following parameters, when applicable, as specified: Using Entry Point Samples. A supplier must collect samples at entry points to the distribution system from locations representing each source after treatment. If a supplier draws water from more than one source and combines the sources before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during normal operating conditions (i.e., when the supplier uses water representing all sources).	40 CFR 141.87(a)(1)(ii) Samples collected in the distribution system must be analyzed for the following parameters, when applicable, as specified:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(1)(B)(i) pH;	40 CFR 141.87(a)(1)(ii)(A) pH;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(1)(B)(ii) Alkalinity;	40 CFR 141.87(a)(1)(ii)(B) Alkalinity;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(1)(B)(iii) Orthophosphate (as PO₄), when an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound is used;	40 CFR 141.87(a)(1)(ii)(C) Orthophosphate (as PO₄), when an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound is used;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(1)(B)(iv) Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used; and	40 CFR 141.87(a)(1)(ii)(D) Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(1)(B)(v) Any parameters specified by the Agency under Section 611.352(a)(1) or 611.352(f)(6).	40 CFR 141.87(a)(1)(ii)(E) Any parameters specified by the State under § 141.82(a)(1) or (f)(6).

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(2)
<u>Entry point samples for water quality parameters.</u> Number of Samples	Entry point samples for water quality parameters.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(2)(i)
<u>Samples collected at the entry point(s) to the supplier's distribution system must be from locations representative of each source water after treatment. If a supplier draws water from more than one source water and the source waters are combined before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources typically being used. Tap Samples. A supplier must collect two tap samples for applicable water quality parameters during each six-month water quality monitoring period under subsections (b) through (e) from the minimum number of sites the first column of Table F (labelled "standard monitoring") indicates. A supplier adding sites under Section 611.352(j) ("find-and-fix" requirements) must collect tap samples for applicable water quality parameters during each water quality monitoring period under subsections (b) through (e) and must sample from that adjusted minimum number of sites. A supplier needs not add sites if it monitors at least twice the minimum number of sites the first column of Table F indicates.</u>	Samples collected at the entry point(s) to the distribution system must be from locations representative of each source water after treatment. If a system draws water from more than one source water and the source waters are combined before distribution, the system must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources typically being used.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(2)(ii)
<u>Except as provided in subsection (b)(3)(B) for ground water systems, the following parameters must be measured at each entry point to the distribution system, when applicable, as specified:</u> Entry Point Samples	Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section for ground water systems, the following parameters must be measured at each entry point to the distribution system, when applicable, as specified:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(2)(B)(i)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(2)(ii)(A)
<u>pH;</u> Initial Monitoring. Except as subsection (e)(2) provides otherwise, a supplier not applying corrosion control treatment must collect two samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to its distribution system during each six-month water quality monitoring period subsection (b) specifies.	pH;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(2)(B)(ii)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(2)(ii)(B)
<u>When alkalinity is adjusted as part of corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the chemical used to adjust alkalinity, and the alkalinity concentration;</u> Subsequent Monitoring. A supplier must collect one sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to its distribution system during each six-month water quality monitoring period subsections (c) through (e) specify. During each water quality monitoring period	When alkalinity is adjusted as part of corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the chemical used to adjust alkalinity, and the alkalinity concentration;

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations																
subsections (c) through (e) specify, a supplier applying corrosion control treatment must continue collecting one sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to its distribution system at least once every two weeks.																	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(2)(B)(iii)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(2)(ii)(C)																
When a corrosion inhibitor is used as part of corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the inhibitor used, and the concentration of orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silica (whichever is applicable); and	When a corrosion inhibitor is used as part of corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the inhibitor used, and the concentration of orthophosphate (as PO ₄) or silica (whichever is applicable); and																
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(a)(2)(B)(iv)	40 CFR 141.87(a)(2)(ii)(D)																
Any parameters specified by the Agency under Section 611.352(a)(1) or 611.352(f)(6).	Any parameters specified by the State under § 141.82(a)(1) or (f)(6).																
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)	40 CFR 141.87(b)																
Standard monitoring for water quality parameters.- Initial Sampling for Suppliers	Standard monitoring for water quality parameters																
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(1)																
Number of samples-Large Suppliers. A large supplier not applying corrosion control treatment must begin monitoring for water quality parameters subsection (b)(3) specifies during the first two six month tap monitoring cycles no later than January 1 after the supplier either becomes a large supplier or fails to maintain its 90th percentile lead concentration below the PQL for lead.	Number of samples																
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(1)(i)																
Distribution system samples. Suppliers must collect two distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters during each monitoring period specified under subsections (b)(2) through (b)(4) from each of the minimum number of sites listed in table 1 to this subsection (b)(1)(A). Suppliers that collect distribution system samples for water quality parameters from additional sites as a result of the Distribution System and Site Assessment requirements in Section 611.352(j) must add those sites to the minimum number of sites listed in table 1 to this subsection (b)(1)(A) up to a maximum of not more than twice the minimum number of sites.	<i>Distribution system samples.</i> Systems must collect two distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters during each monitoring period specified under paragraphs (b)(2) through (4) of this section from each of the minimum number of sites listed in table 1 to this paragraph (b)(1)(i). Systems that collect distribution system samples for water quality parameters from additional sites as a result of the Distribution System and Site Assessment requirements in § 141.82(j) must add those sites to the minimum number of sites listed in table 1 to this paragraph (b)(1)(i) up to a maximum of not more than twice the minimum number of sites.																
<table border="1"> <caption>Table 1 to Subsection (b)(1)(A)</caption> <tr> <th>System size (number of people served)</th><th>Minimum number of sites for water quality parameters</th></tr> <tr> <td>>100,000</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>10,001 to 100,000</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>3,301 to 10,000</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	System size (number of people served)	Minimum number of sites for water quality parameters	>100,000	25	10,001 to 100,000	10	3,301 to 10,000	3	<table border="1"> <caption>Table 1 to Paragraph (b)(1)(i)</caption> <tr> <th>System size (number of people served)</th><th>Minimum number of sites for water quality parameters</th></tr> <tr> <td>>100,000</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>10,001 to 100,000</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>3,301 to 10,000</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	System size (number of people served)	Minimum number of sites for water quality parameters	>100,000	25	10,001 to 100,000	10	3,301 to 10,000	3
System size (number of people served)	Minimum number of sites for water quality parameters																
>100,000	25																
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3,301 to 10,000	3																

Illinois Administrative Code			Code of Federal Regulations		
<u>501 to 3,300</u>	<u>2</u>		501 to 3,300	2	
<u>101 to 500</u>	<u>1</u>		101 to 500	1	
<u>≤100</u>	<u>1</u>		≤100	1	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(1)(B)			40 CFR 141.87(b)(1)(ii)		
<u>Samples at entry points.</u>			Samples at entry points.		
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(1)(B)(i)			40 CFR 141.87(b)(1)(ii)(A)		
<u>Suppliers without installed or re-optimized OCCT and without Agency-designated optimal water quality parameters required to collect entry point samples must collect a minimum of two entry point samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the supplier's distribution system at least once during each monitoring period specified in subsection (b)(2).</u>			Systems without installed or re-optimized OCCT and without State-designated optimal water quality parameters required to collect entry point samples must collect a minimum of two entry point samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system at least once during each monitoring period specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.		
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(1)(B)(ii)			40 CFR 141.87(b)(1)(ii)(B)		
<u>Suppliers with installed OCCT or re-optimized OCCT and/or Agency-designated optimal water quality parameters required to collect entry point samples, including as provided in subsection (b)(3)(C), must collect one entry point sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the supplier's distribution system at least once every two weeks during each monitoring period the supplier is required to conduct sampling as specified in subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) and (c).</u>			Systems with installed OCCT or re-optimized OCCT and/or State-designated optimal water quality parameters required to collect entry point samples, including as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section, must collect one entry point sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system at least once every two weeks during each monitoring period the system is required to conduct sampling as specified in paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) and (c) of this section.		
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(2)			40 CFR 141.87(b)(2)		
<u>Initial sampling for suppliers. A large supplier without corrosion control treatment must begin monitoring for water quality parameters as specified in subsections (b)(2)(A) and (b)(2)(B) during the first two six-month monitoring periods beginning no later than January 1 of the calendar year after the supplier either becomes a large supplier or exceeds the practical quantitation limit for lead. Any medium supplier without corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level must begin monitoring for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in subsections (b)(2)(A) and (b)(2)(B) for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods beginning the month immediately following the end of the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance occurred. Any small supplier that exceeds the lead or copper action level must begin monitoring for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in subsections (b)(2)(A) and (b)(2) B) for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods beginning the month immediately following the end of the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance occurred. Suppliers must continue monitoring as described by subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4).</u> Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers. A small or			<i>Initial sampling for water systems.</i> A large water system without corrosion control treatment must begin monitoring for water quality parameters as specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section during the first two six-month monitoring periods beginning no later than January 1 of the calendar year after the system either becomes a large water system or exceeds the practical quantitation limit for lead. Any medium water system without corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level must begin monitoring for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods beginning the month immediately following the end of the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance occurred. Any small water system that exceeds the lead or copper action level must begin monitoring for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods beginning the month immediately following the end of the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance occurred. Systems must continue monitoring as described by paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section.		

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mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level or a supplier applying corrosion control treatment for which the Agency did not designate OWQPs and exceeding the lead trigger level must begin monitoring for water quality parameters subsection (b)(3) specifies for two consecutive six-month water quality monitoring periods in the month immediately after the tap sampling period during which the exceedance occurred.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(2)(i)
At sites in the supplier's distribution system, collect two samples for:	At sites in the distribution system, collect two samples for:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(2)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(2)(i)(A)
pH; and	pH; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(2)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(2)(i)(B)
Alkalinity.	Alkalinity
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(2)(ii)
At each entry point to the supplier's distribution system, collect all the applicable parameters listed in subsection (a)(2)(B).	At each entry point to the distribution system, collect all the applicable parameters listed in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(3)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(3)
Monitoring after installation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT. Water Quality Parameters	Monitoring after installation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(3)(i)
A supplier that modifies or installs OCCT in compliance with Section 611.351(d)(5) or Section 611.351(e)(5) and is required to conduct follow-up monitoring for lead or copper in compliance with Section 611.351(d)(6) or (e)(6) must monitor for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) every six months until the Agency designates new water quality parameter values for OCCT in compliance with Section 611.352(f). Suppliers must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the six-month monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability. Tap Water Samples. The supplier must collect two samples each for specific parameters:	A system that modifies or installs OCCT pursuant to § 141.81(d)(5) or (e)(5) and is required to conduct follow-up monitoring for lead or copper pursuant to § 141.81(d)(6) or (e)(6) must monitor for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section every six months until the State designates new water quality parameter values for OCCT pursuant to § 141.82(f). Water systems must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the six-month monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(3)(A)(i) thru (ii)	
i) — pH; and ii) — Alkalinity.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(3)(ii)
Any ground water supplier can limit entry point sampling described in subsection (a)(2) to those entry points that are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the supplier's system.	Any ground water system can limit entry point sampling described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section to those entry points that are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system. If water from untreated

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<u>If water from untreated ground water sources mixes with water from treated ground water sources, the supplier must monitor for water quality parameters both at representative entry points receiving treatment and representative entry points receiving no treatment. Prior to the start of any monitoring under this subsection (b)(3)(B), the supplier must provide to the Agency, written information and documentation identifying the selected entry points, including information on seasonal variability, sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the supplier's system.</u>Entry Point Samples. The supplier must collect a sample from each entry point to its distribution system for analyses for the parameters in subsection (b)(3)(A);	ground water sources mixes with water from treated ground water sources, the system must monitor for water quality parameters both at representative entry points receiving treatment and representative entry points receiving no treatment. Prior to the start of any monitoring under this paragraph (b)(3)(ii), the water system must provide to the State, written information and documentation identifying the selected entry points, including information on seasonal variability, sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(3)(iii)
<u>The Agency may require small suppliers with corrosion control treatment for which the Agency has not designated optimal water quality parameters that do not exceed the lead or copper action level to conduct water quality parameter monitoring as described in this subsection (b) or the Agency can develop its own water quality parameter monitoring structure for these systems.</u>	States may require small water systems with corrosion control treatment for which the State has not designated optimal water quality parameters that do not exceed the lead action level or copper action level to conduct water quality parameter monitoring as described in this paragraph (b) or the State can develop its own water quality parameter monitoring structure for these systems.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(4)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(4)
<u>Monitoring by suppliers with Agency-designated optimal water quality parameter values for OCCT. Monitoring must occur at a regular frequency throughout the monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability and be consistent with the requirements in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2).</u>	<i>Monitoring by systems with State-designated optimal water quality parameter values for OCCT.</i> Monitoring must occur at a regular frequency throughout the monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability and be consistent with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(4)(A)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(4)(i)
<u>Medium suppliers with corrosion control treatment and all large suppliers must sample for the applicable water quality parameters designated by the Agency and determine compliance with the requirements of Section 611.352(g) every six months with the first six-month monitoring period to begin on either January 1 or July 1, whichever comes first, after the Agency specifies the optimal values under Section 611.352(f).</u>	Medium water systems with corrosion control treatment and all large water systems must sample for the applicable water quality parameters designated by the State and determine compliance with the requirements of § 141.82(g) every six months with the first six-month monitoring period to begin on either January 1 or July 1, whichever comes first, after the State specifies the optimal values under § 141.82(f).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(4)(ii)
<u>A small supplier with corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead or copper action level must begin monitoring during the standard six-month tap monitoring period immediately following the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance(s) occurs and continue monitoring until the supplier no longer exceeds the lead action level and/or copper action level and meets the Agency-designated optimal water quality parameters in two</u>	A small water system with corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level or copper action level must begin monitoring during the standard six-month tap monitoring period immediately following the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance(s) occurs and continue monitoring until the water system no longer exceeds the lead action level and/or copper action level and meets the State-designated optimal water quality parameters in two consecutive six-month tap monitoring

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<u>consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods under Section 611.356(c). For any small supplier that is subject to a reduced monitoring frequency in compliance with Section 611.356(d) at the time of the action level exceedance, the start of the six-month monitoring period under this subsection (b)(4)(B) must coincide with the start of the tap monitoring period under Section 611.356(c).</u>	periods under § 141.86(c). For any small water system that is subject to a reduced monitoring frequency pursuant to § 141.86(d) at the time of the action level exceedance, the start of the six-month monitoring period under this paragraph (b)(4)(ii) must coincide with the start of the tap monitoring period under § 141.86(c).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(4)(iii)
<u>Compliance with Agency-designated optimal water quality parameter values must be determined as specified in Section 611.352(g).</u>	Compliance with State-designated optimal water quality parameter values must be determined as specified under § 141.82(g).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(b)(4)(D)	40 CFR 141.87(b)(4)(iv)
<u>The Agency has the discretion to require suppliers described in subsection (b)(4)(B) to continue to monitor optimal water quality parameters.</u>	States have the discretion to require systems described in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section to continue to monitor optimal water quality parameters.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)	40 CFR 141.87(c)
Reduced mMonitoring. after Installing OCCT or Reoptimized OCCT	Reduced monitoring.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.87(c)(1)
<u>A medium or large supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the Agency under Section 611.352(f) and does not exceed the lead action level or copper action level in either of the two consecutive six-month monitoring periods under subsection (b)(4) must collect two distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (a)(1)(B) from each of the minimum number of sites listed in table 1 to this subsection (c)(1) during each six-month monitoring period. These suppliers must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the six-month monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability. A supplier meeting the requirements of this subsection (c)(1) must continue to monitor at the entry point(s) to the distribution system as specified in subsection (a)(2). Suppliers with sites added as a result of the Distribution System and Site Assessment requirements in Section 611.352(j) must continue to sample at the added sites up to a maximum of not more than twice the minimum number of sites specified in table 1 to subsection (b)(1)(A). A supplier installing or modifying corrosion control treatment under Section 611.351(d)(5) or (e)(5) that Section 611.351(d)(6) or (e)(6) requires to monitor must monitor the water quality parameters in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) every six months at the locations and frequencies those subsections specify until the Agency specifies new water quality parameter values for optimal corrosion control under</u>	A medium or large water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the State under § 141.82(f) and does not exceed the lead action level or copper action level in either of the two consecutive six-month monitoring periods under paragraph (b)(4) of this section must collect two distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section from each of the minimum number of sites listed in table 2 to this paragraph (c)(1) during each six-month monitoring period. These water systems must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the six-month monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability. A system meeting the requirements of this paragraph (c)(1) must continue to monitor at the entry point(s) to the distribution system as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Systems with sites added as a result of the Distribution System and Site Assessment requirements in § 141.82(j) must continue to sample at the added sites up to a maximum of not more than twice the minimum number of sites specified in table 1 to paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.

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subsection (d). The supplier must collect these samples evenly throughout the six-month water quality monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability. <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Table 1 to Subsection (c)(1)</th></tr> <tr> <th>System size (number of people served)</th><th>Reduced minimum number of sites for water quality parameters</th></tr> <tr> <td>>100,00</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>10,001 to 100,000</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>3,301 to 10,000</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>501 to 3,300</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>101 to 500</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>≤100</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Table 1 to Subsection (c)(1)		System size (number of people served)	Reduced minimum number of sites for water quality parameters	>100,00	10	10,001 to 100,000	7	3,301 to 10,000	3	501 to 3,300	2	101 to 500	1	≤100	1	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Table 2 to Paragraph (c)(1)</th></tr> <tr> <th>System size (number of people served)</th><th>Reduced minimum number of sites for water quality parameters</th></tr> <tr> <td>>100,000</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>10,001 to 100,000</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>3,301 to 10,000</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>501 to 3,300</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>101 to 500</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>≤100</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Table 2 to Paragraph (c)(1)		System size (number of people served)	Reduced minimum number of sites for water quality parameters	>100,000	10	10,001 to 100,000	7	3,301 to 10,000	3	501 to 3,300	2	101 to 500	1	≤100	1
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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)(1)(A) thru (C) A) — Tap Water Samples. The supplier must collect two samples at each tap for each of specific water quality parameters: i) — pH; ii) — Alkalinity; iii) — Orthophosphate if the supplier uses an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound; and iv) — Silica if the supplier uses an inhibitor containing a silicate compound. B) — Entry Point Samples. Except as subsection (c)(1)(C) provides otherwise, a supplier must collect one sample at each entry point to its distribution system every two weeks (bi-weekly) for specific water quality parameters: i) — pH; ii) — If the supplier adjusts alkalinity as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the chemical dosage rate the supplier uses to	Removed subsections.																																

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adjust alkalinity and the alkalinity concentration; and iii) — If the supplier uses a corrosion inhibitor as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the inhibitor dosage rate the supplier uses and the orthophosphate or silica concentration. C) — Groundwater Systems. A groundwater system supplier can limit entry point sampling under subsection (c)(1)(B) to those entry points representing water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system. If water from untreated groundwater sources mixes with water from treated groundwater sources, the system must monitor for water quality parameters at both representative entry points receiving treatment and representative entry points not receiving treatment. Before starting monitoring under this subsection (c)(1)(C), the supplier must provide written information to the Agency identifying the selected entry points and documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the sites represent water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system, including information on seasonal variability.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.87(c)(2)
Water quality parameters. Upon determining that doing so is necessary, the Agency may issue a SEP requiring a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment for which the Agency has not designated OWQPs that exceeds the lead trigger level but not the lead or copper action level to conduct water quality parameter monitoring under subsection (c)(1). Alternatively, the Board may require an alternative scheme for monitoring water quality control parameters, by rule, variance, or adjusted standard.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.87(c)(2)(i)
<u>A supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the Agency under Section 611.352(f) and does not exceed the lead or copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency with which it collects distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (a)(1)(B) from each of the minimum number of sites listed in table 1 to subsection (c)(1) from every six months to annually. This sampling must begin during the calendar year immediately following the end of the monitoring</u>	A water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the State under § 141.82(f) and does not exceed the lead action level or copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency with which it collects distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section from each of the minimum number of sites listed in table 2 to paragraph (c)(1) of this section from every six months to annually. This sampling must begin during the calendar year immediately following the end of the

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<u>period in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurs.</u>	monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurs.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.87(c)(2)(ii)
<u>A supplier may reduce the frequency with which it collects distribution system samples for water quality parameters specified in subsection (c)(1) to every year if the supplier demonstrates during two consecutive monitoring periods that its tap water lead level at the 90th percentile is less than or equal to the practical quantitation limit for lead of 0.005 mg/L, that its tap water copper level at the 90th percentile is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L as calculated in compliance with Section 611.350(c)(3), and that the supplier has maintained the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the Agency under Section 611.352(f).</u>	A water system may reduce the frequency with which it collects distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to every year if it demonstrates during two consecutive monitoring periods that its tap water lead level at the 90th percentile is less than or equal to the practical quantitation limit for lead of 0.005 mg/L, that its tap water copper level at the 90th percentile is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L as calculated in accordance with § 141.80(c)(3), and that it also has maintained the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the State under § 141.82(f).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)(3)	40 CFR 141.87(c)(3)
<u>A supplier that conducts sampling at taps for water quality parameters annually must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the year to reflect seasonal variability.</u>	A water system that conducts sampling at taps for water quality parameters annually must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the year to reflect seasonal variability.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)(4)	40 CFR 141.87(c)(4)
<u>A supplier monitoring at a reduced frequency that fails to operate at or within the range of values for the optimal water quality parameters designated by the Agency in Section 611.352(f) for more than nine cumulative days, as specified in Section 611.352(g), in any six-month period under subsection (b)(4) must resume distribution system sampling in compliance with the number and frequency requirements in subsection (b)(4). Such a supplier may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters in the distribution system at the reduced number of sites specified in subsection (c)(1) after the supplier completes two subsequent consecutive six-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of subsection (c)(1) and/or may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters in the distribution system at the reduced number of sites after the supplier demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either subsection (c)(2)(A) or (c)(2)(B).</u>	A water system monitoring at a reduced frequency that fails to operate at or within the range of values for the optimal water quality parameters designated by the State in § 141.82(f) for more than nine cumulative days, as specified in § 141.82(g), in any six-month period under paragraph (b)(4) of this section must resume distribution system sampling in accordance with the number and frequency requirements in paragraph (b)(4). Such a system may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters in the distribution system at the reduced number of sites specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section after it has completed two subsequent consecutive six-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section and/or may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters in the distribution system at the reduced number of sites after it demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either paragraph (c)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(c)(5)	40 CFR 141.87(c)(5)
<u>Any supplier monitoring at a reduced frequency that exceeds the lead action level or copper action level must resume standard water quality parameter monitoring beginning with the six-month period immediately following the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance(s) occurs. When the supplier no longer exceeds the lead action level and/or copper action level and meets the Agency-</u>	Any water system monitoring at a reduced frequency that exceeds the lead action level or copper action level must resume standard water quality parameter monitoring beginning with the six-month period immediately following the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance(s) occurs. When the water system no longer exceeds the lead action level and/or copper action level and meets the State-designated optimal water quality parameters

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<u>designated optimal water quality parameters in two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, the supplier may then reduce monitoring in compliance with subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2).</u>	in two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, the system may then reduce monitoring in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(d)	40 CFR 141.87(d)
<u>Additional monitoring by suppliers. The results of any monitoring conducted in addition to the minimum requirements of this section must be considered by the supplier and the Agency in determining concentrations of water quality parameters under this section or Section 611.352. Monitoring after the Agency Specifies Water Quality Parameter Values for Optimal Corrosion Control</u>	<i>Additional monitoring by systems.</i> The results of any monitoring conducted in addition to the minimum requirements of this section must be considered by the water system and the State in determining concentrations of water quality parameters under this section or § 141.82.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.357(d)(1) thru (g)	
1) — After the Agency specifies the values for water quality control parameters reflecting OCCT under Section 611.352(f), a supplier must monitor for the specified OWQPs during six-month water quality monitoring periods beginning on January 1 or July 1. The supplier must space this monitoring evenly throughout the six-month water quality monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability and be consistent with subsections (c)(1)(A) through (c)(1)(C). A) — Large Suppliers. A large supplier must measure the applicable water quality parameters the Agency specifies and determine whether the supplier complies with Section 611.352(g) every six months, with the first six-month water quality monitoring period to begin on the sooner of January 1 or July 1 after the Agency specifies the optimal values under Section 611.352(f). B) — Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers. A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding an action level must begin monitoring during the six-month water quality monitoring period immediately following the tap monitoring cycle during which the exceedance occurs and continue monitoring until the supplier no longer exceeds the lead or copper action level and meets the OWQPs in two consecutive six-month tap monitoring cycles under Section 611.356(d)(3). For a small or mid-sized supplier subject to a reduced water quality monitoring cycle frequency under Section 611.356(d)(4) at the time it exceeds the action level, the start of the applicable six-	Removed subsections.

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month water quality monitoring cycle under this subsection (d) must coincide with the start of the applicable tap monitoring cycle under Section 611.356(d)(4). C) — A supplier must determine whether it complies with Agency-designated OWQPs as Section 611.352(g) specifies. 2) — A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but not the lead or copper action level for which the Agency has set OWQPs must monitor every six months as subsection (d)(1) specifies, until the supplier no longer exceeds the lead trigger level in two consecutive tap monitoring cycles. 3) — The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier under subsection (d)(2) to continue monitoring the OWQPs. e) — Reduced Monitoring 1) — Reduced Tap Monitoring. A large supplier maintaining the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT the Agency specifies under Section 611.352(f) and not exceeding the lead trigger level during each of two consecutive six-month water quality monitoring cycles under subsection (d) must continue monitoring at the entry points to the distribution system as subsection (e)(1)(B) specifies. The supplier may collect two samples from each tap for applicable water quality parameters from the reduced number of sites the second column of Table F (Standard Monitoring) indicates during each subsequent six-month water quality monitoring cycle. The supplier must collect these samples evenly throughout the six-month water quality monitoring cycle to reflect seasonal variability. 2) — Reduced Monitoring Frequency A) — Annual Monitoring. A supplier maintaining the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT under Section 611.352(f) not exceeding the lead trigger level or copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce its tap sampling frequency for applicable water quality parameters subsection (e)(1) specifies from every six months to annually. The supplier must begin this reduced	

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sampling during the calendar year immediately following the end of the water quality monitoring cycle in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurs. B) — A supplier may reduce its tap sampling frequency for applicable water quality parameters in subsection (e)(1) to once every year if the supplier demonstrates that it complies with subsections (e)(2)(B)(i) through (e)(2)(B)(iii) during two consecutive water quality monitoring cycles. i) — The supplier must demonstrate that its tap water 90th percentile concentration for lead is less than or equal to the PQL for lead of 0.005 mg/L. ii) — The supplier must demonstrate that its tap water 90th percentile concentration for copper is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L in Section 611.350(e)(3). iii) — The supplier must demonstrate that it maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT the Agency specified under Section 611.352(f). 3) — A supplier sampling annually or triennially must collect these samples evenly throughout the calendar year to reflect seasonal variability. 4) — A supplier on a reduced monitoring frequency under this subsection (e) failing to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the water quality parameters the Agency specifies under Section 611.352(f) for more than nine days in any six-month period for determining compliance under Section 611.352(g) must resume tap water sampling complying with the number and frequency of samples subsection (d) requires. A supplier thus ceasing reduced monitoring may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters at the tap at the reduced number of sites subsection (e)(1) specifies after completing two subsequent consecutive six-month rounds of monitoring complying with subsection (e)(1). The supplier may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters at the reduced number of sites after demonstrating through subsequent	

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rounds of monitoring that the supplier complies with subsection (e)(2)(A) or (e)(2)(B). f) — Additional Monitoring by Suppliers. The supplier and the Agency must consider the results any monitoring conducted in addition to what this Section requires in making any determinations (i.e., determining concentrations of water quality parameters) under this Section or Section 611.352. g) — Sites Added During Find and Fix. A supplier conducting water quality parameter monitoring at additional sites during a “find and fix” assessment under Section 611.352(j) must add those sites to the minimum number of sites subsections (a) through (e) specify, unless the supplier monitors at least twice the required minimum number of sites.	

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.87.

Section 611.358 Monitoring for Lead and Copper in Source Water

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.358(b)	40 CFR 141.88(b)
Monitoring Frequency after System Exceeds Tap Water Action Level. A supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level in tap for the first time or for the first time after adding a new source or installing source water treatment under Section 611.353(b)(2) must collect one source water sample from each entry point to its distribution system no later than six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds the lead or copper action level. For annual or less frequent tap monitoring cycle <u>tap monitoring periods</u> , the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year during which the sampling occurs or the last day of any alternative tap sampling period the Agency establishes in a SEP. If the Agency determines under Section 611.353(b)(2) that source water treatment is not necessary, the Agency may issue a SEP waiving source water monitoring for the supplier subsequently exceeding the lead or copper action level at the tap under subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C).	<i>Monitoring frequency after system exceeds tap water action level.</i> Any system which exceeds the lead or copper action level at the tap for the first time or for the first time after an addition of a new source or installation of source water treatment required under § 141.83(b)(2) shall collect one source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system no later than six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the lead or copper action level was exceeded. For tap sampling periods that are annual or less frequent, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or if the State has established an alternate monitoring period, the last day of that period. If the State determines that source water treatment is not required under § 141.83(b)(2), the state may waive source water monitoring, for any subsequent lead or copper action level exceedance at the tap, in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.
5 IL Admin Section 611.358(e)(1)	40 CFR 141.88(e)(1)
A GWS supplier may reduce its source water monitoring frequency for lead and copper to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as Section 611.101 defines the term) if, provided the supplier	A water system using only groundwater may reduce the monitoring frequency for lead and copper in source water to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in § 141.2) provided that the samples are

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collects the samples no later than every ninth calendar year, and only if the supplier meets certain criteria:	collected no later than every ninth calendar year and if the system meets the following criteria:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.358(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.88(e)(2)
A SWS or mixed system supplier may reduce its monitoring frequency subsection (d)(1) requires to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as Section 611.101 defines the term) if the supplier collects the samples no later than every ninth calendar year, and only if the supplier meets certain criteria:	A water system using surface water (or a combination of surface water and groundwater) may reduce the monitoring frequency in paragraph (d)(1) of this section to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in § 141.2) provided that the samples are collected no later than every ninth calendar year and if the system meets the following criteria:

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.88.

Section 611.360 Reporting

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360	40 CFR 141.90
A supplier must report the followingspecific information to the Agency in compliance with as this Section provides .	All water systems shall report all of the following information to the State in accordance with this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)	40 CFR 141.90(a)
Reporting requirements for tap monitoring for lead and copper and for distribution system and entry point monitoring for water quality parameters. for Tap, Lead, and Copper, and Water Quality Parameter Monitoring	Reporting requirements for tap monitoring for lead and copper and for distribution system and entry point monitoring for water quality parameters.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(1)
By the start of a supplier's first lead and copper tap monitoring period in Section 611.356(c) and 611.356(d), suppliers must submit the following to the Agency: Notwithstanding Section 611.840(a) and except as subsection (a)(1)(H) provides otherwise, a supplier must report the information subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(I) specify for all samples and for all water quality parameter samples Section 611.357 specifies within ten days after the end of each applicable tap sampling period Sections 611.356 and 611.357 specify (i.e., every six months, annually, triennially, or every nine years). For a tap monitoring cycle shorter than six months, the end of the tap monitoring cycle is the last date on which the supplier may collect samples during that tap sampling period, as Sections 611.356 and 611.357 specify.	By the start of a system's first lead and copper tap monitoring period in § 141.86(c) and (d), water systems must submit the following to the State:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(1)(i)
A site sample plan, including a list of tap sample site locations for lead and copper sampling identified from the inventory in Section 611.354(a), and a list of tap sampling sites and entry point to the distribution system sites for water quality parameter monitoring selected under Section 611.357(a)(1) and 611.357(a)(2). Changes to the site sample plan require	A site sample plan, including a list of tap sample site locations for lead and copper sampling identified from the inventory in § 141.84(a), and a list of tap sampling sites and entry point to the distribution system sites for water quality parameter monitoring selected under § 141.87(a)(1) and (2). Changes to the site sample plan require systems to submit an updated site sample plan to

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suppliers to submit an updated site sample plan to the Agency before the start of the next tap sampling period conducted by the supplier. The Agency may require modifications to the site sample plan as necessary. The results of all tap samples for lead and copper, including the location of each site and the criteria under Section 611.356(a)(3) through (a)(10) the supplier used as the basis for selecting the site for its sampling pool, accounting for Section 611.356(a)(11);	the State before the start of the next tap sampling period conducted by the system. The State may require modifications to the site sample plan as necessary.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(1)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(1)(i)(A)
Suppliers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and/or lead status unknown service lines in the service line inventory conducted under Section 611.354(a) and (b) must evaluate the tap sampling locations for lead and copper used in their sampling pool prior to the start of each tap sampling period, beginning with the compliance date specified in 611.350(a)(3). Evaluations that result in changes to the site sample plan require suppliers to submit an updated site sample plan to the Agency prior to each tap sampling period conducted by the supplier.	Water systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and/or lead status unknown service lines in the service line inventory conducted under § 141.84(a) and (b) must evaluate the tap sampling locations for lead and copper used in their sampling pool prior to the start of each tap sampling period, beginning with the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3). Evaluations that result in changes to the site sample plan require systems to submit an updated site sample plan to the State prior to each tap sampling period conducted by the system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(1)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(1)(i)(B)
A supplier that cannot identify enough sampling sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines to meet the minimum number of sample sites required in Section 611.356(c)(1) or (d)(1), as required under Section 611.356(a)(3), must submit documentation, including documentation of applicable customer refusals for sampling, in support of the conclusion that there are an insufficient number of available sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines, prior to the next tap sampling period.	A water system that cannot identify enough sampling sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines to meet the minimum number of sample sites required in § 141.86(c)(1) or (d)(1), as required under § 141.86(a)(3), must submit documentation, including documentation of applicable customer refusals for sampling, in support of the conclusion that there are an insufficient number of available sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines, prior to the next tap sampling period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(1)(ii)
A copy of the sample collection instructions provided to individuals who are sampling, which meets the requirements of Section 611.356(b). If supplier seeks to modify its sample collection instructions specified in this subsection (a)(1)(B), it must submit the updated version of the instructions to the Agency for review prior to the next tap sampling period. Supporting documents for each tap water lead or copper sample the supplier requests the Agency invalidate under Section 611.356(f)(2);	A copy of the sample collection instructions that are provided to individuals who are sampling, which meets the requirements of § 141.86(b). If the water system seeks to modify its sample collection instructions specified in this paragraph (a)(1)(ii), it must submit the updated version of the instructions to the State for review prior to the next tap sampling period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(1)(C) thru (I)	
C) — A supplier having lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its lead service line inventory under Section 611.354(a) must re-evaluate the tap sampling locations the supplier uses in its sampling pool prior to the compliance date	Removed subsections.

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Section 611.350(a) specifies, then the more frequent of annually or prior to the each subsequent round of tap sampling the supplier conducts, whichever is more frequent; i) — Before the first applicable tap monitoring cycle under Section 611.356(d), the supplier must submit a site sample plan to the Agency under Section 611.356, including a list of tap sample site locations identified in the inventory under Section 611.354(a), and a list a tap sampling WQP sites the supplier selected under Section 611.357(a)(1). The supplier must update and submit the site sample plan to the Agency before changing any sample site locations. The Agency may issue a SEP requiring the supplier to modify its site sample plan as necessary. ii) — For a supplier having lead service line sites but an insufficient number to meet the minimum number Section 611.356 requires, the supplier must document support for its conclusion that it has an insufficient number of lead service line sites complying with the applicable of 40 CFR Section 141.86(a)(3) or (a)(4) (for a CWS supplier) or 40 CFR Section 141.86(a)(8) (for an NTNCWS supplier); D) — The 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations the supplier measures from among all lead and copper tap samples the supplier collects during each tap sampling period (calculated under Section 611.350(e)(4)), unless the Agency calculates the supplier's 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations under subsection (h); E) — With the exception of initial tap sampling under Section 611.356(d)(1), the supplier must identify any site it did not sample during previous tap sampling periods and explain why sampling sites have changed; F) — The results of all water quality parameter tap samples the supplier must collect under Section 611.357(b) through (g); G) — The results of all samples the supplier collects at entry points for applicable water quality parameters under Section 611.357(b) through (e); H) — A supplier must report the results of all water quality parameter samples the supplier	

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collects under Section 611.357(c) through (f) during each six-month water quality monitoring period Section 611.357(d) specifies within the first ten days following the end of the water quality monitoring period, unless the Agency specifies a more frequent reporting requirement in a SEP; and 1) — Before the first applicable tap sampling period under Section 611.356(d), the supplier must submit to the Agency, a copy of the tap sampling protocol the supplier provides to persons sampling. The Agency must verify that the supplier uses wide-mouth collection bottles and the supplier does not recommend pre-stagnation flushing or aerator cleaning or removal before collecting samples under Section 611.356(b). The tap sampling protocol must contain instructions for correctly collecting a first-draw sample at a site without a lead service line and a first-draw and a fifth-liter sample at a site with a lead service line, as applicable. If the supplier seeks to modify the tap sampling protocol it submitted this subsection (a)(1)(I), the supplier must submit the updated version of the protocol to the Agency for review and approval at least 60 days before using it.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)
Notwithstanding the requirements of § 40 C.F.R. 141.31(a), a supplier must report the information specified in subsections (a)(2)(A) through (G), for all lead and copper tap samples specified in Section 611.356 and for all water quality parameter distribution system and entry point samples specified in Section 611.357, within the first 10 days following the end of each applicable sampling period specified in Sections 611.356 and 611.357, unless the Agency specified an earlier reporting requirement. For tap sampling periods with a duration less than six months, the end of the sampling period is the last date samples can be collected as specified in Section 611.356. For an NTNCWS supplier, or a CWS supplier complying with Section 611.356(b)(5), not having enough taps for first-draw or fifth-liter tap samples, the supplier must do one of two things:	Notwithstanding the requirements of § 141.31(a), a water system must report the information specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section, for all lead and copper tap samples specified in § 141.86 and for all water quality parameter distribution system and entry point samples specified in § 141.87, within the first 10 days following the end of each applicable sampling period specified in §§ 141.86 and 141.87, unless the State has specified an earlier reporting requirement. For tap sampling periods with a duration less than six months, the end of the sampling period is the last date samples can be collected as specified in § 141.86.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)(i)
The results of all tap samples for lead and copper collected during the tap sampling period, including results for both first- and fifth-liter samples collected at lead service line sites, the location of each site, and the site selection criteria under Section 611.356(a)(3) and (a)(4) used as the basis for which the site was selected	The results of all tap samples for lead and copper collected during the tap sampling period, including results for both first- and fifth-liter samples collected at lead service line sites, the location of each site, and the site selection criteria under § 141.86(a)(3) and (4) used as the basis for which the site was selected for the water system's sampling pool;

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for the supplier's sampling pool; The supplier must identify to the Agency in writing standing times and locations for enough non-first draw and fifth liter tap samples to make up its sampling pool under Section 611.356(b)(5) by the start of the first applicable monitoring period under Section 611.356(d), unless the Agency waives prior Agency approval of non-first draw and fifth liter tap sampling sites the supplier selects under Section 611.356(b)(5); or	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)(ii)
Documentation for each tap water lead or copper sample for which the supplier requests invalidation under Section 611.356(f); If the Agency waives prior approval of non-first draw sampling sites the supplier selects, the supplier must identify each site that did not meet the six-hour minimum standing time and the length of standing time for that particular substitute sample collected under Section 611.356(b)(5) in writing and include this information with the lead and copper tap sample results the supplier must submit under subsection (a)(1)(A).	Documentation for each tap water lead or copper sample for which the water system requests invalidation pursuant to § 141.86(f);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)(C)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)(iii)
With the exception of initial tap sampling conducted under Section 611.356(c)(2)(A), a certification the results of monitoring from the tap monitoring period before the tap monitoring period described in this subsection (a)(2) were publicly accessible, as specified in Section 611.356(h);	With the exception of initial tap sampling conducted pursuant to § 141.86(c)(2)(i), a certification that the results of monitoring from the tap monitoring period before the applicable tap monitoring period described in this paragraph (a)(2) were made publicly accessible, as specified in § 141.86(h);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)(D)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)(iv)
The 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations calculated from lead and copper tap water samples collected during each tap sampling period in compliance with Section 611.350 (c)(3), unless the Agency calculates the supplier's 90th percentile lead and copper levels under subsection (h);	The 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations calculated from lead and copper tap water samples collected during each tap sampling period in accordance with § 141.80(c)(3), unless the State calculates the water system's 90th percentile lead and copper levels under paragraph (h) of this section;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)(E)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)(v)
With the exception of initial tap sampling conducted under Section 611.356(c)(2)(A), the supplier must identify any site which was not sampled during the tap monitoring period previous to the applicable tap monitoring period described in this subsection (a)(2), and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed;	With the exception of initial tap sampling conducted pursuant to § 141.86(c)(2)(i), the water system must identify any site which was not sampled during the tap monitoring period previous to the applicable tap monitoring period described in this paragraph (a)(2), and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)(F)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)(vi)
The results of all tap samples for water quality parameters required to be collected under Sections 611.357(b) through 611.357(d);	The results of all tap samples for water quality parameters that are required to be collected under § 141.87(b) through (d);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)(G)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)(vii)

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<u>The results of all samples collected at the entry point(s) to the distribution system for water quality parameters as required in Section 611.357(b) through 611.357(d); and</u>	The results of all samples collected at the entry point(s) to the distribution system for applicable water quality parameters under § 141.87(b) through (d); and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(2)(H)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)(viii)
<u>The number of sites from which the supplier requested customer participation for sampling during the tap sampling period and the customer did not respond after two attempts or refused to participate.</u>	The number of sites from which the system requested customer participation for sampling during the tap sampling period and the customer was either non-responsive after two attempts or refused to participate.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(3)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(3)
<u>For a NTNCWS, or a CWS supplier meeting the criteria of Section 611.355(b)(8), that does not have enough taps and can provide first liter or first-and fifth-liter paired samples meeting the six-hour minimum stagnation time, the supplier must either: At a time the Agency specifies in a SEP, a supplier must document adding a new source or any change in water treatment to the Agency describing the addition or change. If the Agency does not specify a time in a SEP, the supplier must document the changes to the Agency as early as possible but no later than six months before adding a new source or any change in water treatment. The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier to take actions before or after adding a new source or making a long term change in treatment to ensure the supplier will operate and maintain OCCT, such as additional water quality parameter monitoring, additional lead or copper tap sampling, and re-evaluating corrosion control treatment.</u>	For a non-transient non-community water system, or a community water system meeting the criteria of § 141.85(b)(8), that does not have enough taps that can provide first liter or first-and fifth-liter paired samples meeting the six-hour minimum stagnation time, the water system must either:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(3)(i)
<u>Provide written documentation identifying standing times and locations for samples that do not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time to make up a supplier's sampling pool in order to meet the minimum number of sites to sample required in Section 611.356(b)(3) by the start of the supplier's first applicable tap monitoring period under Section 611.356(c), or if there are changes to the documentation, prior to the next tap sampling period, unless the Agency waived prior approval of sample sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time selected by the supplier under Section 611.356(b)(3); or</u>	Provide written documentation identifying standing times and locations for samples that do not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time to make up a system's sampling pool in order to meet the minimum number of sites to sample as required in § 141.86(b)(3) by the start of the system's first applicable tap monitoring period under § 141.86(c), or if there are changes to the documentation, prior to the next tap sampling period, unless the State has waived prior approval of sample sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time selected by the water system pursuant to § 141.86(b)(3); or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(3)(ii)
<u>If the Agency waived prior approval of sample sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time selected by the supplier, identify, in writing, each site that did not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time and the length of standing time for that particular substitute sample collected under Section 611.356(b)(3) and include this information with the lead and copper tap sample results</u>	If the State has waived prior approval of sample sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time selected by the system, identify, in writing, each site that did not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time and the length of standing time for that particular substitute sample collected pursuant to § 141.86(b)(3) and include this information with the lead and copper tap sample results required to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.

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<u>required to be submitted in compliance with subsection (a)(2)(A).</u> BOARD NOTE: USEPA gives examples of long-term changes in treatment as including adding a new treatment process or modifying an existing treatment process. USEPA gives examples of modifying treatment as including switching secondary disinfectants, coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), or corrosion inhibitor (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). USEPA said that long-term changes can also include dose changes to existing chemicals if the supplier plans long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. USEPA said that long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes where the supplier does not add a new source.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(4)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(4)
<u>At a time specified by the Agency, or if no specific time is designated, as early as possible but no later than six months prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a supplier must submit written documentation describing the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment to the Agency. Suppliers may not implement the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change without Agency approval. The Agency must review and approve the addition of a new source or a long-term change in water treatment before it can be implemented by the supplier. The Agency may require any such supplier to take actions before or after the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change to ensure that the supplier will operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment, such as additional water quality parameter monitoring, additional lead or copper tap sampling, and re-evaluating corrosion control treatment. Examples of long-term treatment changes include but are not limited to the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing treatment process. Examples of modifications include switching secondary disinfectants, switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). Long-term treatment changes can also include dose changes to existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. Long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes where a new source has not been added. A small supplier applying for a monitoring waiver under Section 611.356(g) or subject to a waiver granted under Section 611.356(g)(3) must provide</u>	At a time specified by the State, or if no specific time is designated, as early as possible but no later than six months prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a water system must submit written documentation describing the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment to the State. Systems may not implement the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change without State approval. The State must review and approve the addition of a new source or a long-term change in water treatment before it can be implemented by the water system. The State may require any such water system to take actions before or after the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change to ensure that the water system will operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment, such as additional water quality parameter monitoring, additional lead or copper tap sampling, and re-evaluating corrosion control treatment. Examples of long-term treatment changes include but are not limited to the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing treatment process. Examples of modifications include switching secondary disinfectants, switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). Long-term treatment changes can also include dose changes to existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. Long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes where a new source has not been added.

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certain information to the Agency in writing before the applicable deadline:	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(4)(A) thru (C)	
A) — Before the start of the first applicable tap monitoring cycle in Section 611.356(d), a small supplier applying for a monitoring waiver must provide the documents demonstrating that the supplier qualifies for a waiver under Section 611.356(g)(1) and (g)(2). B) — No later than nine years after the monitoring the supplier previously conducted under Section 611.356(g)(2) or Section 611.356(g)(4)(A), a small supplier wanting to maintain its monitoring waiver must provide the information Section 611.356(g)(4)(A) and (g)(4)(B) requires. C) — No later than 60 days after the small supplier becomes aware that it is no longer free of lead-containing or copper-containing material, a small supplier having a monitoring waiver must notify the Agency in writing, stating the circumstances introducing lead or copper-containing materials into the system and describing any corrective action the supplier plans to remove these materials.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(5)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(5)
Any supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons applying for a monitoring waiver under Section 611.356(g), or subject to a waiver granted under Section 356 (g)(3), must provide the following information to the Agency in writing by the specified deadline: A GWS supplier limiting its water quality parameter monitoring to a subset of entry points under Section 611.357(e)(3) must identify its selected entry points to the Agency in writing, including information sufficiently demonstrating that the sites represent water quality and treatment conditions throughout the supplier's system.	Any system serving 3,300 or fewer persons applying for a monitoring waiver under § 141.86(g), or subject to a waiver granted pursuant to § 141.86(g)(3), must provide the following information to the State in writing by the specified deadline:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(5)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(5)(i)
By the start of the supplier's first applicable tap monitoring period in Section 611.356(c) and 611.356 (d), any supplier applying for a monitoring waiver must provide the documentation required to demonstrate that it meets the waiver criteria of Sections 611.356(g)(1) and 611.356(g)(2) to the Agency.	By the start of the system's first applicable tap monitoring period in § 141.86(c) and (d), any water system applying for a monitoring waiver must provide the documentation required to demonstrate that it meets the waiver criteria of § 141.86(g)(1) and (2) to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(5)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(5)(ii)
Prior to the beginning of each tap monitoring period in which the supplier desires to maintain its monitoring	Prior to the beginning of each tap monitoring period in which the system desires to maintain its monitoring waiver

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<u>waiver under Section 611.356(g)(2) or 611.356(g)(4), the supplier must provide the information required by Section 611.356(g)(4)(A) and 611.356(g)(4)(B) to the Agency.</u>	pursuant to § 141.86(g)(2) or (4), the system must provide the information required by § 141.86(g)(4)(i) and (ii) to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(5)(C) <u>No later than 60 days after it becomes aware that it is no longer free of lead-containing and/or copper-containing material, as appropriate, each supplier with a monitoring waiver must provide written notification to the Agency setting forth the circumstances resulting in the lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials being discovered in the supplier's system and what corrective action, if any, the supplier plans to take to remove these materials.</u>	40 CFR 141.90(a)(5)(iii) No later than 60 days after it becomes aware that it is no longer free of lead-containing and/or copper-containing material, as appropriate, each system with a monitoring waiver must provide written notification to the State setting forth the circumstances resulting in the lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials being discovered in the system and what corrective action, if any, the system plans to take to remove these materials.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(a)(6) <u>Each supplier that limits water quality parameter monitoring to a subset of entry points under Section 611.357(b)(3)(B) must provide, by the commencement of such monitoring, written correspondence to the Agency that identifies the selected entry points and includes information sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.</u>	40 CFR 141.90(a)(6) Each ground water system that limits water quality parameter monitoring to a subset of entry points under § 141.87(b)(3)(ii) must provide, by the commencement of such monitoring, written correspondence to the State that identifies the selected entry points and includes information sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(b) <u>Source water monitoring rReporting requirements. for Source Water Monitoring. A supplier must report the following within the first 10 days following the end of each source water monitoring period (i.e., annually, per compliance period, per compliance cycle) specified in Section 611.358.</u>	40 CFR 141.90(b) <i>Source water monitoring reporting requirements.</i> A water system must report the following within the first 10 days following the end of each source water monitoring period (i.e., annually, per compliance period, per compliance cycle) specified in § 141.88.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(b)(1) <u>The sampling results for all source water samples collected in compliance with Section 611.358. A supplier must report its sampling results for all source water samples it collects under Section 611.358 within ten days after the end of each source water monitoring period Section 611.358 specifies.</u>	40 CFR 141.90(b)(1) The sampling results for all source water samples collected in accordance with § 141.88.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(b)(2) With the exception of the first round of source water sampling a supplier conducts under Section 611.358(b), a supplier must specify any site it did not sample during <u>the previous source water</u> monitoring periods, <u>and include -explain explanationning of</u> why the supplier changed the sampling point.	40 CFR 141.90(b)(2) With the exception of the first round of source water sampling conducted pursuant to § 141.88(b), the system must specify any site which was not sampled during the previous monitoring period, and include an explanation of why the sampling point has changed.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(c) <u>Reporting for Corrosion cControl treatment reporting requirementsTreatment.</u> Before the applicable dates under Section 611.351, a supplier must report <u>the followingeertain</u> information:	40 CFR 141.90(c) <i>Corrosion control treatment reporting requirements.</i> By the applicable dates under § 141.81, systems shall report the following information:

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(c)(1)
For A suppliers demonstrating that they it have already optimized OCCT corrosion control without optimized water quality parameters set by the Agency. must provide the information <u>required in</u> Section 611.351(b)(1) through (b)(3) requires .	For water systems demonstrating that they have already optimized OCCT without optimized water quality parameters set by the State, information required in § 141.81(b)(1) through (3).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(c)(2)
For A suppliers <u>required to that must</u> optimize corrosion control, must provide its recommendation regarding OCCT under Section 611.352(a).	For systems required to optimize corrosion control, their recommendation regarding optimal corrosion control treatment under § 141.82(a).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(c)(3)	40 CFR 141.90(c)(3)
For A suppliers <u>required to that must</u> evaluate the effectiveness of corrosion control treatments under Section 611.352(c), must provide the information <u>required in</u> Section 611.352(c) requires .	For systems required to evaluate the effectiveness of corrosion control treatments under § 141.82(c), the information required by that paragraph.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(c)(4)	40 CFR 141.90(c)(4)
For A suppliers <u>required to that must</u> install OCCT optimal corrosion control or re-optimized OCCT designated by the Agency approves under Section 611.352(d), must provide a copy of the Agency permit letter, certifying which acts as certification that the supplier completed installing that the permitted treatment.	For systems required to install OCCT or re-optimized OCCT designated by the State under § 141.82(d), a letter certifying that the system has completed installing that treatment.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(c)(5)	40 CFR 141.90(c)(5)
For suppliers not required to complete the corrosion control treatment steps under Section 611.351(f), a letter certifying the supplier completed the mandatory service line replacement program or that the supplier met the minimum annual replacement rate calculated under Section 611.351(f)(1)(B).	For systems not required to complete the corrosion control treatment steps under § 141.81(f), a letter certifying that the system has completed the mandatory service line replacement program or that the system has met the minimum annual replacement rate calculated under § 141.81(f)(1)(ii).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(d)	40 CFR 141.90(d)
Source water treatment reporting requirements. Reporting for Source Water Treatment. By efore the applicable dates in Section 611.353, a supplier must provide <u>the following certain</u> information to the Agency:	<i>Source water treatment reporting requirements.</i> By the applicable dates in § 141.83, systems shall provide the following information to the State:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(d)(1)
If <u>required under</u> Section 611.353(b)(1) requires , the supplier must provide its recommendation <u>regarding on</u> source water treatment; or	If required under § 141.83(b)(1), their recommendation regarding source water treatment;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(d)(2)
A supplier <u>required to that must</u> install source water treatment under Section 611.353(b)(2) must provide a copy of the Agency permit letter, which acts as certification that the supplier completed installing the	For systems required to install source water treatment under § 141.83(b)(2), a letter certifying that the system has completed installing the treatment designated by the State within 24 months after the State designated the treatment.

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Agency-approved treatment within 24 months after Agency approval.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)	40 CFR 141.90(e)
Reporting for Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacement reporting requirements. For the purposes of this subsection (e), the first mandatory service line replacement program year is from the compliance date specified in 611.350(a)(3) to the end of the next calendar year, where every program year afterwards is on a calendar year basis. A supplier must report <u>the following certain</u> information to the Agency to demonstrate demonstrating it complies with Sections 611.354 and 611.355 :	<i>Service line inventory and replacement reporting requirements.</i> For the purposes of this paragraph (e), the first mandatory service line replacement “program year” is from the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3) to the end of the next calendar year, where every program year afterwards is on a calendar year basis. Water systems must report the following information to the State to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of § 141.84:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(1)
No later than October 16, 2024, the supplier must submit an <u>initial</u> inventory of service lines to the Agency, as Section 611.354(a)(1) requires, <u>including the following</u> :-	No later than October 16, 2024, the water system must submit an initial inventory of service lines as required in § 141.84(a)(1), including the following:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(1)(i)
<u>The number of lead service lines in the initial inventory;</u>	The number of lead service lines in the initial inventory
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(1)(ii)
<u>B) The number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the initial inventory;</u>	The number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the initial inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(1)(iii)
<u>The number of lead status unknown service lines in the initial inventory; and</u>	The number of lead status unknown service lines in the initial inventory; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(1)(iv)
<u>Where ownership of the service line is shared, the supplier must report the information in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (C) counting each full service line only once.</u>	Where ownership of the service line is shared, the system must report the information in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section counting each full service line only once.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)
No later than <u>the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3)- October 16, 2024</u> , a supplier that inventoried a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in its distribution system must submit a <u>baseline inventory of service lines and connectors lead service line replacement plan</u> to the Agency, as <u>required in Sections 611.354(a)(2) through 611.354(a)(4)</u> 141.84(b) requires including the following :-	No later than the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), the water system must submit to the State a baseline inventory of service lines and connectors as required in § 141.84(a)(2) through (4), including the following:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)(i)
<u>The total number of lead service lines in the baseline inventory;</u>	The total number of lead service lines in the baseline inventory;

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(2)(B) <u>The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the baseline inventory;</u>	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)(ii) The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the baseline inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(2)(C) <u>The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the baseline inventory;</u>	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)(iii) The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the baseline inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(2)(D) <u>The total number of non-lead service lines in the baseline inventory;</u>	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)(iv) The total number of non-lead service lines in the baseline inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(2)(E) <u>The total number of lead connectors in the baseline inventory;</u>	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)(v) The total number of lead connectors in the baseline inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(2)(F) <u>The total number of connectors of unknown material in the baseline inventory; and</u>	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)(vi) The total number of connectors of unknown material in the baseline inventory; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(2)(G) <u>Where ownership of the service line is shared, the supplier must report the information in subsections (e)(2)(A) through (F) counting each full service line only once.</u>	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)(vii) Where ownership of the service line is shared, the system must report the information in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section counting each full service line only once.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(3) Any supplier that has inventoried one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its distribution system must: The supplier must provide the Agency with an updated version of its inventory under Section 611.354(a) consistent with its tap monitoring cycle schedule under Section 611.356(d), but no more frequently than annually. The supplier must submit its updated inventory within 30 days after the end of each tap monitoring cycle.	40 CFR 141.90(e)(3) Any water system that has inventoried one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its distribution system must:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(3)(A) No later than the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), submit a service line replacement plan as specified in Section 611.354(c) to the Agency. If the supplier demonstrates that it has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its inventory, the supplier needs no longer submit inventory updates to the Agency, except as subsection (e)(3)(B) requires.	40 CFR 141.90(e)(3)(i) No later than the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), submit a service line replacement plan as specified in § 141.84(c) to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(3)(B) <u>By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, certify to the Agency that there have been no updates to the service line replacement plan or, if there have been updates,</u>	40 CFR 141.90(e)(3)(ii) By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, certify to the State that there have been no updates to the service line replacement plan or, if there have been updates, submit an updated

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<u>submit an updated service line replacement plan. A supplier may provide instructions on how to access the updated plan online instead of providing the entire updated plan to the Agency. If a supplier complying with subsection (e)(3)(A) subsequently discovers that it must replace any service lines in its distribution system, the supplier must notify the Agency within 30 days after identifying the service lines and prepare an updated inventory under Section 611.354(a) on a schedule the Agency establishes in a SEP.</u>	service line replacement plan. A water system may provide instructions on how to access the updated plan online instead of providing the entire updated plan to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(3)(iii)
<u>Suppliers replacing service lines under a schedule based on the deferred deadlines criteria in Section 611.354(d)(5)(F) must meet the requirements described in Section 611.354(c)(3) for submitting information to the Agency.</u>	Systems replacing service lines under a schedule based on the deferred deadlines criteria in § 141.84(d)(5)(vi) must also meet the requirements described in § 141.84(c)(3) for submitting information to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(4)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(4)
<u>The supplier must provide the Agency with an updated inventory by January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter. The updated inventory must conform with inventory requirements under Section 611.354(a) and (b). A supplier must provide the information regarding service line material identification and replacement as specified in Section 611.354(b)(2)(D) if providing instructions on how to access the updated inventory online instead of providing a fixed copy of the entire updated inventory as described in Section 611.354(b) to the Agency. Within 30 days after the end of each tap monitoring cycle, the supplier must certify replacing any encountered lead goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors under Section 611.354(e).</u>	The water system must provide the State with an updated inventory by January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter. The updated inventory must conform with inventory requirements under § 141.84(a) and (b). A water system must provide the information regarding service line material identification and replacement as specified in § 141.84(b)(2)(iv) if providing instructions on how to access the updated inventory online instead of providing a fixed copy of the entire updated inventory as described in § 141.84(b) to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(4)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(4)(i)
<u>When the supplier demonstrates that its inventory does not contain lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines, and known lead connectors and connectors of unknown material, it is no longer required to submit inventory updates to the Agency, except as required in subsection (e)(4)(B).</u>	When the water system has demonstrated that its inventory does not contain lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines, and known lead connectors and connectors of unknown material, it is no longer required to submit inventory updates to the State, except as required in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(4)(ii)
<u>In the case that a supplier meeting the requirements of subsection (e)(4)(A) subsequently discovers any lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines or lead connectors in its distribution system, it must notify the Agency within 60 days of discovering the service line(s) and connector(s) and prepare an updated inventory in compliance with Section 611.354(b) on a schedule established by the Agency.</u>	In the case that a water system meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(4)(i) of this section subsequently discovers any lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines or lead connectors in its distribution system, it must notify the State within 60 days of discovering the service line(s) and connector(s) and prepare an updated inventory in accordance with § 141.84(b) on a schedule established by the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(5)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(5)

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<u>By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the supplier must certify to the Agency that it replaced any encountered lead connectors in compliance with Section 611.354(e) or that it encountered no lead connectors during the calendar year. Within 30 days after the end of each tap monitoring cycle, the supplier must certify to the Agency that the supplier made any partial and full lead service line replacements under Section 611.354(d) and (e).</u>	By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must certify to the State that it replaced any encountered lead connectors in accordance with § 141.84(e) or that it encountered no lead connectors during the calendar year.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(6)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(6)
<u>By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the supplier must certify to the Agency that it conducted the notification and mitigation requirements for any partial and full service line replacements in compliance with Section 611.354(h) or that it conducted no replacements of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines during the calendar year. If it fails to meet the 45-day deadline for completing a customer-initiated lead service line replacement under Section 611.354(d)(4), a supplier must notify the Agency within 30 days after the deadline to request that the Agency extend the deadline up to 180 days for completing the customer-initiated lead service line replacement. The supplier must annually certify that it has completed all customer-initiated lead service line replacements under Section 611.354(d)(4).</u>	By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must certify to the State that it conducted the notification and mitigation requirements for any partial and full service line replacements in accordance with § 141.84(h) or that it conducted no replacements of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines during the calendar year.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(7)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(7)
<u>The supplier must provide the following information about customer-initiated lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements: No later than 30 days after the end of the supplier's annual period for replacing lead service lines under Section 611.354(f) or (g), the supplier must submit certain information to the Agency and continue submitting the information each year the supplier conducts lead service line replacements under Section 611.354(f) or (g):</u>	The water system must provide the following information about customer-initiated lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(7)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(7)(i)
<u>By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the supplier must certify that it completed all customer-initiated lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements in compliance with Section 611.354(f). The number of lead service lines, as Section 611.354(a)(4) defines the term, in its inventory at the beginning of the annual period;</u>	By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must certify that it completed all customer-initiated lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements in accordance with § 141.84(f).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(7)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(7)(ii)
<u>If the supplier cannot meet the 45-day deadline to complete a customer-initiated lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement as</u>	If the water system cannot meet the 45-day deadline to complete a customer-initiated lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement pursuant to §

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required in Section 611.354(f), it must notify the Agency within 30 days following the replacement deadline. The number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its inventory at the beginning of the annual period;	141.84(f), it must notify the State within 30 days following the replacement deadline.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(7)(C) thru (H)	
C) — The number of lead status unknown service lines, as Section 611.354(a)(4) defines the term, in its inventory at the beginning of the annual period; D) — The number of full lead service line replacements the supplier has made and the street address for each service line the supplier replaced; E) — The number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines the supplier replaced and the street address for each service line the supplier replaced; F) — The number of lead status unknown service lines, as Section 611.354(a)(4) defines the term, remaining in its inventory; G) — The total number of lead status unknown service lines the supplier determines are non-lead, as Section 611.354(a)(4) defines the terms; and H) — The total number of service lines the supplier initially inventoried as non lead later and later discovered are lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)
By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, suppliers conducting mandatory service line replacement under Section 611.354(d) must submit the following information to the Agency. No later than 30 days after the end of each tap sampling period, a supplier that received a customer refusal for a lead service line replacement or no customer response after the supplier makes a minimum of two good faith efforts to contact customers regarding a full lead service line replacement under Section 611.354(g)(7) must certify to the Agency the number of customer refusals or non-responses it received from customers the supplier serves through a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The supplier must maintain these documents.	By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, water systems conducting mandatory service line replacement pursuant to § 141.84(d) must submit the following information to the State:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)

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<u>The following information from the most recent updated inventory submitted under subsection (e)(4), in compliance with table 1 to Section 611.354(d)(6)(C)(i):</u>	The following information from the most recent updated inventory submitted under paragraph (e)(4) of this section, in accordance with table 2 to § 141.84(d)(6)(iii)(A):
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)(A)
<u>The total number of lead service lines in the inventory;</u>	The total number of lead service lines in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)(B)
<u>The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the inventory;</u>	The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)(C)
<u>The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the inventory;</u>	The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(A)(iv)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)(D)
<u>The total number of non-lead service lines in the inventory;</u>	The total number of non-lead service lines in the inventory;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(A)(v)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)(E)
<u>The total number of lead connectors in the inventory;</u>	The total number of lead connectors in the inventory
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(A)(vi)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)(F)
<u>The total number of connectors of unknown material in the inventory; and</u>	The total number of connectors of unknown material in the inventory; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(A)(vii)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)(G)
<u>Where ownership of the service line is shared, the supplier must report the information in subsections (e)(8)(A)(i) through (vi) counting each full service line only once;</u>	Where ownership of the service line is shared, the system must report the information in paragraphs (e)(8)(i)(A) through (F) of this section counting each full service line only once;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(ii)
<u>The total number of full lead service line replacements and full galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in the preceding program year and the address associated with each replaced service line;</u>	The total number of full lead service line replacements and full galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in the preceding program year and the address associated with each replaced service line;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(C)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(iii)
<u>The total number of partial lead service line replacements and partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements conducted in the preceding program year and the address associated with each partially replaced service line;</u>	The total number of partial lead service line replacements and partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in the preceding program year and the address associated with each partially replaced service line;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(D)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(iv)
<u>The total number of lead connectors that have been replaced or removed in each preceding program year and the address associated with each replaced or removed lead connector;</u>	The total number of lead connectors that have been replaced or removed in each preceding program year and the address associated with each replaced or removed lead connector;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(E)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(v)

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<u>The number of service lines in the replacement pool updated at the beginning of the preceding program year in compliance with Section 611.354(d)(6)(A);</u>	The number of service lines in the replacement pool updated at the beginning of the preceding program year in accordance with § 141.84(d)(6)(i);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(F)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(vi)
<u>The total number of lead status unknown service lines determined to be non-lead in the preceding program year;</u>	The total number of lead status unknown service lines determined to be non-lead in the preceding program year;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(G)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(vii)
<u>The address of each non-lead service line discovered in the preceding program year to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line and the method(s) originally used to categorize the material of the service line;</u>	The address of each non-lead service line discovered in the preceding program year to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line and the method(s) originally used to categorize the material of the service line;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(H)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(viii)
<u>The applicable deadline for completion of service line replacement and the expected date of completion of service line replacement; and</u>	The applicable deadline for completion of service line replacement and the expected date of completion of service line replacement; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(8)(I)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(ix)
<u>The total number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines not replaced because the supplier does not have access to conduct full-service line replacement.</u>	The total number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines not replaced because the system does not have access to conduct full service line replacement.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(9)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(9)
<u>Suppliers validating service line inventories under Section 611.354(b)(5) must submit a list of the locations of any non-lead service lines identified to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line as well as the method(s) used to categorize the service lines as a result of the assessment. The supplier must submit the specific version (including the date) of the service line inventory used to determine the number of non-lead service lines used when the number of non-lead service lines in the validation pool was determined. The supplier may not use an inventory older than the inventory update that was submitted to the Agency under Section 611.354(b)(2)(D) at the start of the year in which the validation pool was determined. The information must be submitted no later than January 30 following seven years after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) unless otherwise specified by the Agency in compliance with Section 611.354(b)(5)(D). Documentation of previous validation efforts may be submitted by the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) for approval by the Agency as described in Section 611.354(b)(5)(F). No later than 12 months after the end of a tap sampling period during which a supplier exceeds the lead action level in sampling under Section 611.356, the supplier must provide to the Agency its schedule for annually replacing an average annual rate of at least three</u>	Systems validating service line inventories pursuant to § 141.84(b)(5) must submit a list of the locations of any non-lead service lines identified to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line as well as the method(s) used to categorize the service lines as a result of the assessment. The system must submit the specific version (including the date) of the service line inventory used to determine the number of non-lead service lines used when the number of non-lead service lines in the validation pool was determined. The system may not use an inventory older than the inventory update that was submitted to the State pursuant to § 141.84(b)(2)(iv) at the start of the year in which the validation pool was determined. The information must be submitted no later than January 30 following seven years after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) unless otherwise specified by the State in accordance with § 141.84(b)(5)(iv). Documentation of previous validation efforts may be submitted by the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) for approval by the State as described in § 141.84(b)(5)(vi).

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percent on a two-year rolling average basis, or as specified in Section 611.354(g), of the number of known lead service lines and galvanized lines requiring replacement when the lead trigger or action level was first exceeded and lead status unknown service lines at the beginning of each year that required replacement occurs in its distribution system.;	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(10)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(10)
By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the supplier must submit to the Agency documentation of the reasons for each service line not replaced due to lack of access in compliance with Section 611.354(d)(2). The supplier must also submit to the Agency documentation of each reasonable effort conducted where the supplier was not able to obtain property owner consent in compliance with Section 611.354(d)(3) where consent is required by State or local law. No later than 12 months after the end of a sampling period during which a supplier exceeds the lead trigger level in monitoring under Section 611.356 and every 12 months after that, the supplier must certify to the Agency in writing:	By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must submit to the State documentation of the reasons for each service line not replaced due to lack of access in accordance with § 141.84(d)(2). The system must also submit to the State documentation of each reasonable effort conducted where the system was not able to obtain property owner consent in accordance with § 141.84(d)(3) where consent is required by State or local law.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(10)(A) thru (C)	
A) — That the supplier conducted consumer notification, as Sections 611.354(f)(4) and 611.355(g) require; and B) — That the supplier delivered public education materials to the affected consumers, as specified in Section 611.355(a). C) — If a supplier does not fulfill its annual service line replacement goal under Section 611.354(f), it must certify to the Agency in writing that the supplier conducted public outreach, as Section 141.85(h) requires. The supplier must also submit the outreach materials it used to the Agency.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(11)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(11)
This subsection (e)(11) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.90(e)(11), which USEPA marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rules. The annual certification the supplier submits to the Agency under subsection (e)(10) must certify that the supplier provided the results from samples it collected between three months and six months after fully or partially replacing a lead service line to the resident within the timeframe Section 611.355(d)(2) requires. A mailed notice postmarked within three business days after receiving the results is timely.	Reserved subsection.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(12)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(12)
Any supplier collecting samples following <u>a partial or full lead or galvanized requiring replacement</u> service line replacement <u>required by</u> Section 611.354 <u>(h)(1)(D) or (h)(3)(D) requirements</u> must report the results to the Agency <u>within the first before the tenth days of the next month following the month in which after</u> the supplier receives the <u>laboratory</u> results or as <u>specified by</u> the Agency. <u>specifies in a SEP. The Agency may issue a SEP waiving the supplier reporting these monitoring results, but the supplier must retain these records.</u> A <u>Suppliers</u> must also report any additional information the Agency specifies in a time and manner the Agency prescribes to verify that the supplier completed all partial lead <u>and galvanized requiring replacement</u> service line replacement activities.	Any system that collects samples following a partial or full lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement required by § 141.84(h)(1)(iv) or (h)(3)(iv) must report the results to the State within the first ten days following the month in which the system receives the results or as specified by the State. Systems must also report any additional information as specified by the State, and in a time and manner prescribed by the State, to verify that all partial lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement activities have taken place.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(e)(13)	40 CFR 141.90(e)(13)
<u>By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the supplier must certify to the Agency that it offered to inspect service lines that consumers who suspected the inventory incorrectly categorized their service line material within 30 days of receiving the customer notification in compliance with Section 611.354(b)(4). A supplier having lead service lines in its inventory must certify on an annual basis that the supplier complied with consumer notification of service line containing lead under Section 611.355(e).</u>	By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must certify to the State that it offered to inspect service lines that consumers who suspected the inventory incorrectly categorized their service line material within 30 days of receiving the customer notification in accordance with § 141.84(b)(4).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)	40 CFR 141.90(f)
<u>Reporting for</u> Public <u>e</u> Education <u>p</u> Program <u>reporting requirements.</u>	<i>Public education program reporting requirements.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(1)
A supplier subject to Section 611.355 must <u>submit</u> send <u>a copy of all written public education materials</u> documents to the Agency <u>prior to delivery.</u> <u>The Agency may require</u> containing certain items within ten days after the end of each period in which the supplier to obtain approval of the content of written must perform public education <u>materials prior to delivery in compliance with Section 611.355(a)(1), under Section 611.355(b):</u>	Any water system conducting public education requirements in § 141.85 must submit a copy of all written public education materials to the State prior to delivery. The State may require the system to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery in accordance with § 141.85(a)(1).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(1)(A) thru (B)	
A) — The public education materials the supplier delivered, and documents showing that the supplier delivered the public education materials complying with the content requirements in Sections 611.355(a) and the delivery requirements in Section 611.355(b); and B) — A list of all newspapers, radio stations, television stations, and facilities and	Removed subsection

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organizations to which the supplier delivered public education materials when this Subpart G required the supplier to perform public education tasks.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(2)
A supplier subject to the public education requirements in Section 611.355 must within 10 days after the end of each period in which the supplier is required to perform public education in compliance with Section 611.355(b), send written documentation to the Agency that contains: Unless the Agency issues a SEP requiring a supplier to do so, a supplier that previously submitted the information subsection (f)(1)(B) requires need not resubmit the information subsection (f)(1)(B) requires, as long as no changes in the distribution list occurred, and the supplier certifies that it distributed the public education materials to the same list the supplier previously submitted.	Any water system that is subject to the public education requirements in § 141.85 must, within 10 days after the end of each period in which the system is required to perform public education in accordance with § 141.85(b), send written documentation to the State that contains:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(2)(i)
The public education materials delivered, and a statement certifying that the supplier delivered the public education materials meeting the content requirements in Section 611.355(a) and the delivery requirements in Section 611.355(b); and	The public education materials that were delivered, and a statement certifying that the water system has delivered the public education materials that meet the content requirements in § 141.85(a) and the delivery requirements in § 141.85(b); and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(2)(ii)
A list of all the newspapers, radio stations, television stations, and facilities and organizations to which the supplier delivered public education materials during the period in which the supplier was required to perform public education tasks. Unless required by the Agency, a supplier that previously submitted this information need not resubmit it as long as there have been no changes in the distribution list and the supplier certifies that the public education materials were distributed to the same list submitted previously.	A list of all the newspapers, radio stations, television stations, and facilities and organizations to which the system delivered public education materials during the period in which the system was required to perform public education tasks. Unless required by the State, a system that previously has submitted this information need not resubmit it as long as there have been no changes in the distribution list and the system certifies that the public education materials were distributed to the same list submitted previously.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(3)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(3)
Each supplier must send a copy of the consumer notice of tap results to the Agency and certification that the notice has been distributed consistent with the requirements of Section 611.355(d), in compliance with the following schedule: No later than three months after the end of the tap sampling period, each supplier must mail a sample copy of the consumer notification of tap water monitoring results to the Agency, certifying that the supplier distributed the notification in a manner complying with Section 611.355(d).	Each water system must send an example copy of the consumer notification of tap results to the State along with a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of § 141.85(d), according to the schedule as follows:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(3)(i)
No later than three months following the end of the tap sampling period, for tap samples used to calculate the	No later than three months following the end of the tap sampling period, for tap samples used to calculate the 90th

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<u>90th percentile value described in Section 611.356, a copy of the consumer notice provided and certification the notice has been distributed consistent with the requirements of Section 611.355(d).</u>	percentile value as described in § 141.86, an example copy of the consumer notification provided and a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of § 141.85(d).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(3)(ii)
<u>Annually by January 30, for tap samples from the previous program year not included in subsection (f)(3)(A), including, but not limited to consumer-requested samples outside the tap sampling period for suppliers on reduced monitoring, a copy of the consumer notice provided and certification that the notice has been distributed consistent with the requirements of Section 611.355(d).</u>	Annually by January 30, for tap samples from the previous program year that are not included in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, including, but not limited to consumer-requested samples outside the tap sampling period for systems on reduced monitoring, an example copy of the consumer notification provided and a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of § 141.85(d).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(4)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(4)
<u>Annually by January 30, the supplier must certify to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier delivered annual consumer notification and lead service line information materials under Section 611.355(e) to customers and all persons affected consumers served by the supplier at the service connection with through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in compliance with Section 611.355(e) for during the previous calendar year. The supplier must also provide an example copy of the consumer notification and information materials for lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines to the Agency.</u>	Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the State that it delivered annual notification and service line information materials to customers and all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in accordance with § 141.85(e) for the previous calendar year. The water system must also provide an example copy of the notification and information materials for lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines to the State.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(5)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(5)
<u>This subsection (f)(5) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.90(f)(5), which USEPA marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rules. The supplier must demonstrate to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier conducted an outreach activity under Section 611.355(h) if the supplier failed to meet the lead service line replacement goal under Section 611.354(f) during the previous calendar year. The supplier must also submit a copy to the Agency of the outreach it provided to customers.</u>	[Reserved]
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(6)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(6)
<u>Annually by January 30, the supplier must certify to the Agency that it delivered notification to affected customers and the persons served by the supplier at the service connection and complied with the filter requirements after any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially containing lead in compliance with Section 611.355(f) for the previous calendar year, or that the supplier has not caused any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially contain lead, during the preceding year.</u>	Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the State that it delivered notification to affected customers and the persons served by the water system at the service connection and complied with the filter requirements after any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially containing lead in accordance with § 141.85(f) for the previous calendar year, or that the water system has not caused any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially contain lead, during the preceding year. The water system must also submit an example copy

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<u>The supplier must also submit an example copy of the notification to the Agency. Suppliers that are required to provide filters under Section 611.355(f) must also report the number of sites with disturbances that require filters as specified under Section 611.355(f) and number of filters provided. The supplier must certify to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier delivered notice to affected customers under Section 611.355(f) after any lead service line disturbance during the previous calendar year. The supplier must also submit a copy of the notice to the Agency.</u>	of the notification to the State. Water systems that are required to provide filters under § 141.85(f) must also report the number of sites with disturbances that require filters as specified under § 141.85(f) and number of filters provided.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(7)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(7)
<u>Annually by January 30, the supplier must certify to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier that it conducted an outreach activity in compliance with Section 611.355(h) when it does not meet the service line replacement rate specified in Section 611.354(d) for the previous calendar year. The supplier must also submit a copy to the Agency of the outreach materials provided. delivered the required find and fix information to the Agency and local health departments under Section 611.356(i) during the previous calendar year.</u>	Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the State that it conducted an outreach activity in accordance with § 141.85(h) when it does not meet the service line replacement rate as specified in § 141.84(d) for the previous calendar year. The water system must also submit a copy to the State of the outreach materials provided.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(8)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(8)
<u>Annually by January 30, the supplier must certify to the Agency that it delivered the required distribution system and site assessment information and public education materials to the Agency and local health departments for the previous calendar year in compliance with Section 611.355(i).</u>	Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the State that it delivered the required distribution system and site assessment information and public education materials to the State and local health departments for the previous calendar year in accordance with § 141.85(i).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(9)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(9)
<u>No later than 60 days after a supplier exceeds the lead action level for the second time in a rolling five-year period, the supplier must submit a filter plan to the Agency as specified in Section 611.355(j)(3). Thereafter, a supplier is not required to resubmit a filter plan unless requested by the Agency or if the supplier made updates to its plan.</u>	No later than 60 days after a water system exceeds the lead action level for the second time in a rolling five-year period, the system must submit a filter plan to the State as specified in § 141.85(j)(3). Thereafter, a system is not required to resubmit a filter plan unless requested by the State or if the system has made updates to its plan.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(10)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(10)
<u>Every six months, specifically by January 30 and July 30, any supplier that meets the criteria of multiple lead action level exceedances in Section 611.355(j)(1) must:</u>	Every six months, specifically by January 30 and July 30, any water system that meets the criteria of multiple lead action level exceedances in § 141.85(j)(1) must:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(10)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(10)(i)
<u>Certify compliance with the filter requirements in the previous six months (the previous July through December for January 30 reports and the previous January through June for July 30 reports) in compliance with Section 611.355(j)(2) and report the number of filters provided; and</u>	Certify compliance with the filter requirements in the previous six months (the previous July through December for January 30 reports and the previous January through June for July 30 reports) in accordance with § 141.85(j)(2) and report the number of filters provided; and

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(f)(10)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(f)(10)(ii)
<u>Certify the supplier completed a public outreach activity in the previous six months (the previous July through December for January 30 reports and the previous January through June for July 30 reports) in compliance with Section 611.355(j)(4) and submit a copy of the public education materials provided to consumers.</u>	Certify that the water system completed a public outreach activity in the previous six months (the previous July through December for January 30 reports and the previous January through June for July 30 reports) in accordance with § 141.85(j)(4) and submit a copy of the public education materials provided to consumers.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(g)	40 CFR 141.90(g)
Reporting aAdditional mMonitoring dData. Any supplier collecting more samples than the required minimum must report those sampling data results to the Agency within the first ten days following the end of the applicable sampling periods Sections 611.356 through 611.358 specify during which the supplier collected the samples. This includes the monitoring data for “find and fix” under Sections 611.356(h) and 611.357(g). The supplier must certify to the Agency the number of customer refusals or nonresponses for follow-up sampling it received under Section 611.352(j) with information supporting the accuracy of the refusals or non-responses. The supplier must certify within the first ten days after the end of the applicable tap sampling period during which any individual sample exceeded the lead action level.	Reporting of additional monitoring data
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(g)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(g)(1)
<u>Any supplier collecting more samples than the minimum required must report the results to the Agency within the first ten days following the end of the applicable monitoring period under Sections 611.356 through 611.358 during which the samples are collected. This includes the monitoring data pertaining to distribution system and site assessment under Sections 611.352(j) and 611.356(b)(1)(D).</u>	Any water system which collects more samples than the minimum required, must report the results to the State within the first 10 days following the end of the applicable monitoring period under §§ 141.86, 141.87, and 141.88 during which the samples are collected. This includes the monitoring data pertaining to distribution system and site assessment pursuant to §§ 141.82(j) and 141.86(b)(1)(iv).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(g)(2)
<u>The supplier must certify to the Agency the number of customer refusals or non-responses for follow-up sampling under Section 611.352(j)(2) it received and documentation explaining why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample, within the first 10 days following the end of the applicable tap monitoring period in which an individual sample exceeded the action level.</u>	The system must certify to the State the number of customer refusals or non-responses for follow-up sampling under § 141.82(j)(2) it received and documentation explaining why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample, within the first 10 days following the end of the applicable tap monitoring period in which an individual sample exceeded the action level
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(h)	40 CFR 141.90(h)
Reporting of 90th pPercentile lLead and cCopper cConcentrations whereIf the Agency cCalculates a sSupplier’s 90th pPercentile cConcentrations. A water supplier is not required to report needs not report its the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations during each tap monitoring eyeletap sampling period,	<i>Reporting of 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations where the State calculates a water system's 90th percentile concentrations. A water system is not required to report the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations measured from all lead and copper tap water samples collected during each tap sampling period, as required by paragraph (a)(2)(iv) of this section if:</i>

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as <u>required by</u> subsection (a)(24)(D) requires if, under certain circumstances:	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(h)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(h)(1)
The Agency previously notified the supplier that the Agency will calculate the supplier's 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations based on the lead and copper tap results the supplier submitted under subsection (h)(2)(A), and the supplier provides the results from lead and copper tap water samples no later than ten days after the end of the applicable tap monitoring eyeletap <u>tap sampling period</u> ; and	The State has previously notified the water system that it will calculate the water system's 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations, based on the lead and copper tap results submitted pursuant to paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this section, and the water system provides the results of lead and copper tap water samples no later than 10 days after the end of the applicable tap sampling period; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(h)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(h)(2)
The supplier provides the <u>following specific</u> information to the Agency by before the date <u>specified in</u> subsection (h)(1) specifies :	The system has provided the following information to the State by the date specified in paragraph (h)(1) of this section:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(h)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(h)(2)(i)
The results offrom all tap water samples for lead and copper, including the location of each site and the <u>site selection criteria under</u> Section 611.356(a)(43) through (a)(10) criteria under used as the basis for which the supplier selected the site for its sampling pool; and	The results of all tap samples for lead and copper including the location of each site and the site selection criteria under § 141.86(a)(4) used as the basis for which the site was selected for the water system's sampling pool; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(h)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.90(h)(2)(ii)
The supplier must identify sampling sites it used during the current tap monitoring eyeletap <u>monitoring period</u> that it did not sample during previous tap monitoring eyeletap <u>monitoring periods</u> , and <u>explain explaining</u> why the supplier changed sampling sites; and	An identification of sampling sites utilized during the current monitoring period that were not sampled during previous monitoring periods, and an explanation of why sampling sites have changed; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(h)(3)	40 CFR 141.90(h)(3)
The Agency provides the the written results of calculating the 90th percentile lead and copper calculationsoneconcentrations to the supplier within 15 days of after the end of the tap sampling period.	The State has provided the results of the 90th percentile lead and copper calculations, in writing, to the water system within 15 days of the end of the tap sampling period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)	40 CFR 141.90(i)
Reporting r Requirements for CWS <u>supplier's p</u> Public e Education and <u>s</u> Sampling in <u>s</u> Schools and <u>c</u> Child c Care <u>f</u> Facilities	Reporting requirements for a community water system's public education and sampling in schools and child care facilities.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(i)(1)
A CWS supplier must <u>provide a list of the schools and childcare facilities they serve, or provide certification that no schools or childcare facilities are served, to the Agency by the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) in compliance with Section 611.362(b)(1). A supplier that certifies that no schools or childcare facilities are served is not required to report the information in subsections (i)(2) and (3). Annually by January 30, beginning one year after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), the supplier must certify that there are no schools or childcare facilities served by the supplier. When the supplier</u>	A community water system must provide a list of the schools and child care facilities they serve, or provide certification that no schools or child care facilities are served, to the State by the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) in accordance with § 141.92(b)(1). A water system that certifies that no schools or child care facilities are served by the water system is not required to report the information in paragraphs (i)(2) and (3) of this section. Annually by January 30, beginning one year after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), the system must certify that there are no schools or child care facilities served by the water system. When the system becomes aware of one

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becomes aware of one or more schools or childcare facilities that it serves, it must provide a list to the Agency and begin to report the information in subsections (i)(2) and (3). report to the Agency before July 1 of each year the previous calendar year's activity. The report must include certain information:	or more schools or child care facilities that it serves, it must provide a list to the State and begin to report the information in paragraphs (i)(2) and (3) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(1)(A) thru (D)	
A) — The supplier must certify that it made a good faith effort to identify schools and childcare facilities under Section 611.362(e). The good faith effort may include reviewing customer records and requesting lists of schools and childcare facilities from the Agency, the Department of Children and Family Services, the State Board of Education, or other pertinent local agency. A supplier certifying that it serves no schools or childcare facilities needs not include the information subsections (i)(1)(B) through (i)(1)(D) require in the report. If changes occur to schools and childcare facilities a supplier serves, the supplier must submit an updated list at least once every five years under Section 611.362(e). BOARD NOTE: The Department of Children and Family Services regulates daycare facilities in Illinois, and the State Board of Education regulates primary and secondary schools. Local agencies may play a role, and many facilities and schools are not regulated under Illinois law. E.g., 225 ILCS 10 and 105 ILCS 5. B) — The supplier must certify that it delivered information about health risks from lead in drinking water to the school and childcare facilities it serves under Section 611.362(a)(2) and (g)(1). C) — The supplier must certify that it completed notifying and sampling under Section 611.362 and subsections (i)(1)(C)(i) through (i)(1)(C)(v) at a minimum of 20 percent of elementary schools and 20 percent of childcare facilities the supplier serves. The supplier must certify that it completed notifying and sampling under Section 611.362(g) and subsections (i)(1)(C)(i), (i)(1)(C)(ii), and (i)(1)(C)(v) for secondary schools the supplier sampled. After a supplier completes one cycle of required sampling in all elementary schools and childcare facilities it identified under Section 611.362(a)(1), the	Removed subsections.

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supplier must subsequently certify that it completed notifying and sampling under Section 611.362(g) and subsections (i)(1)(C)(i), (i)(1)(C)(ii), and (i)(1)(C)(v) for all sampling the supplier later completes in any school or childcare facility. i) — The number of schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves; ii) — The number of schools and childcare facilities the supplier sampled in the calendar year; iii) — The number of schools and childcare facilities that refused sampling; iv) — Information about outreach attempts for sampling that a school or childcare facility declined; and v) — The analytical results for all schools and childcare facilities the supplier sampled in the calendar year. D) — The supplier must certify that it provided its sampling results to schools, childcare facilities, and the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health agencies.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(i)(2)
A CWS supplier must report the lead analytical sampling results for schools and childcare facilities within 30 days of receipt of the results in compliance with Section 611.362(g)(1)(C). This subsection (i)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.90(i)(2), which USEPA marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rules.	A community water system must report the lead analytical sampling results for schools and child care facilities within 30 days of receipt of the results in accordance with § 141.92(g)(1)(iii).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)
Beginning one year after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), a CWS supplier must send a report to the Agency annually by January 30 for the previous year's activity as calculated from the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3). The report must include the following: The Agency has provided the results of the 90th percentile lead and copper calculations, in writing, to the supplier before the end of the monitoring period.	Beginning one year after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), a community water system must send a report to the State annually by January 30 for the previous year's activity as calculated from the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3). The report must include the following:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(i)
Certification that the supplier made a good faith effort to identify schools and childcare facilities in compliance with Section 611.362(b). The good faith effort may include reviewing customer records and requesting lists of schools and childcare facilities from	Certification that the water system made a good faith effort to identify schools and child care facilities in accordance with § 141.92(b). The good faith effort may include reviewing customer records and requesting lists of schools and child care facilities from the State or other licensing

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<u>the Agency or other licensing agency. If there are changes to the list of schools and childcare facilities that a supplier serves, an updated list must be submitted at least once every five years in compliance with Section 611.362(b)(2). If there are no changes to the list of schools or childcare facilities the supplier serves, the supplier must certify there are no changes to the list.</u>	agency. If there are changes to the list of schools and child care facilities that a water system serves, an updated list must be submitted at least once every five years in accordance with § 141.92(b)(2). If there are no changes to the list of schools or child care facilities the water system serves, the water system must certify there are no changes to the list.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(B) <u>Certification that the supplier delivered information about health risks from lead in drinking water to the school and childcare facilities that they serve in compliance with Section 611.362(c)(1).</u>	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(ii) Certification that the water system has delivered information about health risks from lead in drinking water to the school and child care facilities that they serve in accordance with § 141.92(c)(1).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(C) <u>During the first five years after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), certification the supplier completed the notification and sampling requirements in Section 611.362(c)(2)(A) and (d)(1) for elementary schools and childcare facilities and the information in subsections (i)(3)(C)(i) through (v).</u>	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(iii) During the first five years after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), certification that the water system has completed the notification and sampling requirements in § 141.92(c)(2)(i) and (d)(1) for elementary schools and child care facilities and the information in paragraphs (i)(3)(iii)(A) through (E) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(C)(i) <u>The number and names of schools and childcare facilities served by the supplier;</u>	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(iii)(A) The number and names of schools and child care facilities served by the water system;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(C)(ii) <u>The number and names of schools and childcare facilities sampled in the previous year;</u>	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(iii)(B) The number and names of schools and child care facilities sampled in the previous year;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(C)(iii) <u>The number and names of elementary schools and childcare facilities that declined sampling;</u>	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(iii)(C) The number and names of elementary schools and child care facilities that declined sampling;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(C)(iv) <u>The number and names of elementary schools and childcare facilities that did not respond to outreach attempts for sampling; and</u>	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(iii)(D) The number and names of elementary schools and child care facilities that did not respond to outreach attempts for sampling; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(C)(v) <u>Information pertaining to outreach attempts for sampling declined or not responded to by the elementary school or childcare facility.</u>	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(iii)(E) Information pertaining to outreach attempts for sampling that were declined or not responded to by the elementary school or child care facility.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(D) <u>During the first five years after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), certification that the supplier completed the notification and sampling requirements of Section 611.362(c)(2)(B) and (e) for secondary schools and the information in subsections (i)(3)(C)(i) and (ii).</u>	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(iv) During the first five years after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), certification that the water system has completed the notification and sampling requirements of § 141.92(c)(2)(ii) and (e) for secondary schools and the information in paragraphs (i)(3)(iii)(A) and (B) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(E)	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(v)

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<u>Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), the supplier must certify completion of the notification requirements of Section 611.362(c)(3) and sampling requirements of Section 611.363(d)(2) in elementary schools and childcare facilities and Section 611.362(e) for secondary schools and the information in subsections (i)(3)(C)(i) and (ii), thereafter.</u>	Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), the water system must certify completion of the notification requirements of § 141.92(c)(3) and sampling requirements of § 141.92(d)(2) in elementary schools and child care facilities and § 141.92(e) for secondary schools and the information in paragraphs (i)(3)(iii)(A) and (B) of this section, thereafter.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(i)(3)(F)	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(vi)
<u>Certification that sampling results were provided to schools, childcare facilities, and local and State health departments.</u>	Certification that sampling results were provided to schools, child care facilities, and local and State health departments.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(j)	40 CFR 141.90(j)
Reporting r Requirements for s Small s Supplier c Compliance f Flexibility o Options. By efore the dates <u>provided in</u> times subsections (j)(1) and (j)(2) provide , a supplier implementing a small supplier compliance option under Section 611.363 must provide the certain information <u>following information</u> to the Agency:	<i>Reporting requirements for small system compliance flexibility options.</i> By the applicable dates provided in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2), water systems implementing requirements pursuant to § 141.93, shall provide the following information to the State:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(j)(1)	40 CFR 141.90(j)(1)
Point-of-Use Device Option. A Small CWS suppliers serving 3,300 or fewer and NTNCWS suppliers implementing the point-of-use device option under Section 611.363(ca)(13), must report the results from tap sampling required under Section 611.363(c)(1)(D) no later than ten days after the end of the tap monitoring eyeletap sampling period. If results exceed the lead trigger level, the supplier must reach out to the homeowner or building management or, if applicable, both within 24 hours after receiving the tap sample results. If the supplier does not must complete corrective action within 30 days of a POU sample exceeding 0.010 mg/L. If the supplier does not complete corrective action within 30 days, the supplier must provide documentation to the Agency within 30 days of the failure explaining why itthe supplier was unable to correct the issue. Unless waived by the Agency, theA supplier selecting the point-of-use device option under Section 611.363(a)(3) must provide documentation to the Agency to certify certifying maintenance of that the supplier maintains the point-of-use devices, unless the Agency issues a SEP waiving this requirement.	Small water systems serving 3,300 or fewer and non-transient non-community water systems implementing the point-of-use device option under § 141.93(c)(1), must report the results from the tap sampling required under § 141.93(c)(1)(iv) no later than 10 days after the end of the tap sampling period. If corrective action is not completed within 30 days of a POU sample exceeding 0.010 mg/L, the system must provide documentation to the State within 30 days explaining why it was unable to correct the issue. Unless waived by the State, the water system must provide documentation to certify maintenance of the point-of-use devices.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.360(j)(2)	40 CFR 141.90(j)(2)
Replacing Lead Bearing Plumbing Option. A Small suppliers serving 3,300 or fewer CWS and NTNCWS suppliers implementing the option of replacing all lead-bearing plumbing under Section 611.363(ca)(24) must certify to the Agency that the supplier replaced all lead-bearing material has been replaced on the schedule established by the Agency	Small water systems serving 3,300 or fewer and non-transient non-community water systems implementing the small system compliance flexibility option to replace all lead-bearing plumbing under § 141.93(c)(2) must provide certification to the State that all lead-bearing material has been replaced on the schedule established by the State,

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establishes in a SEP within one year of after designating the option under Section 611.363(ca)(<u>24</u>).	within one year of designation of the option under § 141.93(c)(2).

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.90.

Section 611.361 Recordkeeping

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.361	40 CFR 141.91
Any supplier subject to this Subpart G must keep <u>retain</u> original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, Agency determinations, and any other information Sections 611.351 through 611.360, 611.362, and 611.363 require. Each supplier must keep <u>retain</u> the records this Section requires on its premises for at least 12 years.	Any system subject to the requirements of this subpart shall retain on its premises original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, State determinations, and any other information required by §§ <u>141.81</u> through <u>141.88</u> , <u>141.90</u> , <u>141.92</u> , and <u>141.93</u> . Each water system shall retain the records required by this section for no fewer than 12 years.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.91.

Section 611.362 Monitoring for Lead in Schools and Childcare Facilities

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362	40 CFR 141.92
A CWS supplier must conduct directed public education and lead monitoring at those schools and childcare facilities it serves that were constructed prior to January 1, 2014. A supplier must sample for lead at elementary schools and childcare facilities it serves once and afterwards on request of the school or facility. The supplier must also sample for lead at secondary schools it serves on request. This Section does not apply to a school or childcare facility that is a regulated PWS. This subsection (a) applies until the supplier samples all the elementary schools and childcare facilities it serves once under subsection (c). After sampling all elementary schools and childcare facilities, the supplier must comply with subsection (g).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(a)	40 CFR 141.92(a)
General requirements. Public Education to Schools and Childcare Facilities	General requirements
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.92(a)(1)
All CWS suppliers must conduct public education and lead monitoring at the schools and childcare facilities they serve unless those schools or childcare facilities: Before the compliance date Section 611.350(a)(3) specifies, a supplier must compile a list of schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves.	All community water systems must conduct public education and lead monitoring at the schools and child care facilities they serve unless those schools or child care facilities:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(a)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.92(a)(1)(i)

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<u>Were constructed or had full plumbing replacement on or after January 1, 2014, or the date the Agency adopted standards that meet the definition of lead free in compliance with section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, whichever is earlier; and</u>	Were constructed or had full plumbing replacement on or after January 1, 2014, or the date the State adopted standards that meet the definition of lead free in accordance with section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, whichever is earlier; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(a)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.92(a)(1)(ii)
<u>Are not served by a lead, a galvanized requiring replacement, or an unknown service line</u>	Are not served by a lead, a galvanized requiring replacement, or an unknown service line.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.92(a)(2)
<u>The provisions of this section do not apply to a school or childcare facility that is regulated as a public water system. A supplier must contact elementary schools and childcare facilities the supplier listed under subsection (a)(1):</u>	The provisions of this section do not apply to a school or child care facility that is regulated as a public water system.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(a)(2)(A) thru (a)(4)	
A) — The supplier must annually or more frequently provide information about health risks from lead in drinking water that complies with Section 611.355(a); B) — Notice that the supplier must sample for lead at elementary schools and childcare facilities, including certain information: i) — A proposed schedule for sampling at the facility; ii) — Information about sampling for lead in schools and childcare facilities; and BOARD NOTE: USEPA has guidance available from USEPA, National Center for Environmental Publications: “3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Childcare Facilities: A Training, Testing, and Taking Action Approach, Revised Manual” (October 2018), USEPA, Office of Water, doc. no. EPA 815-B-18-007 (search: “815B18007”) and “U.S. EPA 3Ts Program Training, Testing & Taking Action: Lead Sample Collection Field Guide for Schools and Childcare Facilities” (July 2022), USEPA, Office of Water, doc. no. EPA 815-F-22-009 (search: “815F22009”) or subsequent EPA guidance. iii) — Instructions for identifying sampling outlets and preparing for a sampling event 30 days prior to the event. 3) — The supplier must document under Section 611.360(i) if an elementary school or childcare facility fails to respond or otherwise declines to participate in monitoring or education under this Section. Under this	Removed subsections.

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Section, a school or childcare facility fails to respond after the supplier makes at least two separate good faith attempts to contact the facility to schedule sampling and receives no response. 4) — The supplier must annually or more frequently contact all secondary schools it listed under subsection (a)(1) to provide information on health risks from lead in drinking water and how to request lead sampling under subsection (g)(1).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(b)	40 CFR 141.92(b)
List of schools and childcare facilities. Lead Sampling in Schools and Childcare Facilities	List of schools and child care facilities.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.92(b)(1)
All CWS suppliers must compile a list of schools and childcare facilities they serve that meet the criteria of subsection (a) and submit the list to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360(i)(1) by the compliance date specified in Section 611.350(a)(3). The supplier must collect five samples per school and two samples per childcare facility at outlets typically used for consumption. Except as subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(D) provide otherwise, the outlets must not have a POU device. The supplier must sample at specific locations:	All community water systems must compile a list of schools and child care facilities they serve that meet the criteria of paragraph (a) of this section and submit the list to the State in accordance with § 141.90(i)(1) by the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(b)(1)(A) thru (F)(iv)	
A) — For schools: two drinking water fountains, one kitchen faucet persons use for preparing food or drink, one classroom faucet or other outlet persons use for drinking, and one nurse's office faucet, as available. B) — For childcare facilities: one drinking water fountain and one of either a kitchen faucet persons use for preparing food or drink or one classroom faucet or other outlet persons use for drinking. C) — If any school or facility has fewer than the required number of outlets, the supplier must sample all outlets persons use for consumption. D) — The supplier may sample at outlets having POU devices if the school or facility has POU devices installed on all outlets persons typically use for consumption. E) — If any school or facility does not contain the type of faucet listed above, the supplier must	Removed subsections.

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collect a sample from another outlet the school or facility identifies as one persons typically use for consumption. F) — The supplier must collect all samples from cold water taps fulfilling specific additional requirements: i) — All samples for lead must be first draw samples; ii) — All samples must be 250 ml in volume; iii) — The water must remain stationary in the sampling site's (building's) plumbing system for at least eight but no more than 18 hours before sampling; and iv) — The supplier must acidify samples and analyze them using the analytical methods in Section 611.359;	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.92(b)(2)
Within five years following the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) and at least once every five-year period after, all CWS suppliers must either certify in writing to the Agency there have been no changes to the list of schools and childcare facilities or submit a revised list to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360(i)(3)(A). Appropriately trained personnel of the water system, school, or childcare facility or another appropriately trained person may collect samples under subsection (b)(1).	Within five years following the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) and at least once every five-year period after, all community water systems must either certify in writing to the State there have been no changes to the list of schools and child care facilities or submit a revised list to the State in accordance with § 141.90(i)(3)(i).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)	40 CFR 141.92(c)
Public education to schools and childcare facilities. Sampling Frequency at Elementary Schools and Childcare Facilities	Public education to schools and child care facilities.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(1)
At least once a year beginning with the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), CWS suppliers must contact all schools and childcare facilities identified by the supplier in subsection (b) to provide information about the health risks from lead in drinking water consistent with the content requirements of Section 611.355(a)(1)(B) through 611.355(a)(1)(D) and (F). Annually, or on an alternative Agency approved schedule, the supplier must collect samples from no fewer than 20 percent of elementary schools and 20 percent of childcare facilities the supplier serves, until the supplier samples all schools and childcare facilities it listed under subsection (a)(1) that did not decline to participate. Under this Section, a supplier may count an elementary school or childcare facility failing to	At least once a year beginning with the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), community water systems must contact all schools and child care facilities identified by the system in paragraph (b) of this section to provide information about the health risks from lead in drinking water consistent with the content requirements of § 141.85(a)(1)(ii) through (iv) and (vi).

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respond or otherwise declining to participate as part of its annual 20 percent minimum.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(2)
Within the first five years following the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), CWS suppliers must: A supplier must sample all elementary schools and childcare facilities it serves at least once in the five years following the compliance date under Section 611.350(a)(1)(A).	Within the first five years following the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) , community water systems must:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(2)(i)
Notify elementary schools and childcare facilities, in compliance with the frequency requirements in subsection (d)(1), that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the supplier. This notice must include:	Notify elementary schools and child care facilities, in accordance with the frequency requirements in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the water system. This notice must include:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(2)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(2)(i)(A)
A proposed schedule for sampling at the facility; and	A proposed schedule for sampling at the facility; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(2)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(2)(i)(B)
Information about sampling for lead in schools and childcare facilities (EPA's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance).	Information about sampling for lead in schools and child care facilities (EPA's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance)
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(2)(ii)
Notify all secondary schools identified in subsection (b) at least once a year that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the CWS supplier on request. The notice must provide:	Notify all secondary schools identified in paragraph (b) of this section at least once a year that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the community water system on request. The notice must provide:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(2)(B)(i)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(2)(ii)(A)
Information on how to request sampling for lead at the facility; and	Information on how to request sampling for lead at the facility; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(2)(B)(ii)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(2)(ii)(B)
Information about sampling for lead in schools and childcare facilities (EPA's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance).	Information about sampling for lead in schools and child care facilities (EPA's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(3)	40 CFR 141.92(c)(3)
Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), a CWS supplier must contact all elementary schools, secondary schools, and childcare facilities identified in subsection (b) to notify them that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the CWS supplier on request and provide the information in subsections (c)(2)(B)(i) and (ii). After a supplier completes one required cycle of sampling in all elementary schools and childcare facilities it serves, the supplier must sample at the request of any elementary school or childcare facility under subsection (g).	Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) , a community water system must contact all elementary schools, secondary schools, and child care facilities identified in paragraph (b) of this section to notify them that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the community water system on request and provide the information in paragraphs (c)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(c)(4)	
Thirty days prior to any sampling event, CWS suppliers must provide schools and childcare facilities with instructions to identify outlets for lead sampling and prepare for a sampling event. A supplier must sample at the request of a secondary school under subsection (g). If a supplier receives requests from more than 20 percent of secondary schools it listed under subsection (a)(1) in any of the five years following the compliance date under 40 CFR Section 141.80(a)(3), the supplier may schedule the requests exceeding 20 percent for the following year, and the supplier needs not sample an individual secondary school more than once during the five years.	Thirty days prior to any sampling event, community water systems must provide schools and child care facilities with instructions to identify outlets for lead sampling and prepare for a sampling event.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)	40 CFR 141.92(d)
Frequency of sampling at elementary schools and childcare facilities. Alternative School and Childcare Lead Sampling Programs.	Frequency of sampling at elementary schools and child care facilities.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(1)
Within the first five years following the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), CWS suppliers must collect samples from at least 20 percent of the total of elementary schools served by the supplier per year and at least 20 percent of the total of childcare facilities served by the supplier per year, or according to an alternative schedule approved by the Agency, until all elementary schools and childcare facilities identified under subsection (b) have been sampled once or have declined to participate or are non-responsive. If a CWS supplier conducts mandatory sampling for lead in drinking water for schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves under another State or local law or program, the Agency may issue a SEP exempting the supplier from duplicative requirements under this Section.	Within the first five years following the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) , community water systems must collect samples from at least 20 percent of the total of elementary schools served by the system per year and at least 20 percent of the total of child care facilities served by the system per year, or according to an alternative schedule approved by the State, until all elementary schools and child care facilities identified under paragraph (b) of this section have been sampled once or have declined to participate or are non-responsive.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(1)(i)
CWS suppliers must provide documentation to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360(i)(3)(C)(iv) and (v) if an elementary school or childcare facility is non-responsive or otherwise declines to participate in the monitoring or education requirements of this section. For the purposes of this section: If the sampling under that State or local law or program is consistent with subsections (b) and (c);	Community water systems must provide documentation to the State in accordance with § 141.90(i)(3)(iii)(D) and (E) if an elementary school or child care facility is non-responsive or otherwise declines to participate in the monitoring or education requirements of this section. For the purposes of this section:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(1)(A)(i)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(1)(i)(A)
A CWS supplier may consider an elementary school or childcare facility non-responsive after the CWS supplier makes at least two separate outreach attempts to contact the facility to schedule sampling and does not receive any response on either attempt; and	A community water system may consider an elementary school or child care facility non-responsive after the community water system makes at least two separate outreach attempts to contact the facility to schedule

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	sampling and does not receive any response on either attempt; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(1)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(1)(i)(B)
<u>A CWS supplier may count a refusal or non-response from an elementary school or childcare facility as part of the minimum 20 percent of elementary schools and childcare facilities sampled per year.</u>	A community water system may count a refusal or non-response from an elementary school or child care facility as part of the minimum 20 percent of elementary schools and child care facilities sampled per year.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(1)(ii)
<u>This subsection (B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.92(d)(1)(ii), which USEPA removed and reserved. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations. If the sampling under that State or local law or program is consistent with subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(F) and (c) and the sampling is coupled with certain remediation actions:</u>	Reserved subsection
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(1)(B)(i) thru (D)	
i) — Disconnecting affected fixtures; ii) — Replacing affected fixtures with fixtures certified lead-free as Section 611.126(j) requires; or iii) — Installing POU devices; C) — If the sampling under that State or local law or program occurs in schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves less frequently than once every five years, and the sampling is coupled with any of the remediation actions in subsection (d)(1)(B); or D) — If the sampling is conducted under a voluntary school and childcare program lead testing grant awarded under section 1464(d) of SDWA (42 U.S.C. 300j-24(d)), consistent with the requirements of the grant.	Removed language
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(2)
<u>Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), CWS suppliers must conduct sampling as specified in subsection (f) when requested by an elementary school or childcare facility. The term of the waiver may not exceed the duration of the mandatory or voluntary sampling, and the waiver must automatically expire at the end of any 12-month period during which sampling does not occur at the required number of schools or childcare facilities.</u>	Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) , community water systems must conduct sampling as specified in paragraph (f) of this section when requested by an elementary school or child care facility.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(2)(i)
<u>A CWS supplier is not required under this subsection (d)(2) to sample more than 20 percent of the</u>	A community water system is not required under this paragraph (d)(2) to sample more than 20 percent of the

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elementary schools and childcare facilities identified in subsection (b) in any given year. A CWS supplier is not required under this subsection (d)(2) to sample an individual elementary school or childcare facility more than once in any five-year period.	elementary schools and child care facilities identified in paragraph (b) of this section in any given year. A community water system is not required under this paragraph (d)(2) to sample an individual elementary school or child care facility more than once in any five-year period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(2)(ii)
This subsection (B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.92(d)(2)(ii), which USEPA removed and reserved.	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(3)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(3)
The first time a supplier includes an elementary school or childcare facility in an update to the list of schools and childcare facilities required to be submitted to the Agency in subsection (b)(2), the supplier must conduct outreach at those elementary schools and childcare facilities as specified in subsection (c)(2) once prior to conducting sampling in compliance with subsection (d)(2). The Agency may issue a SEP granting the supplier a partial waiver if the sampling covers only a subset of the schools or childcare facilities the supplier serves as it listed under subsection (a)(1).	The first time a water system includes an elementary school or child care facility in an update to the list of schools and child care facilities required to be submitted to the State in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the water system must conduct outreach at those elementary schools and child care facilities as specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section once prior to conducting sampling in accordance with paragraph (d)(2) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(3)(i)
A CWS supplier may consider an elementary school or childcare facility non-responsive after the CWS supplier makes at least two separate outreach attempts to contact the facility to schedule sampling and does not receive any response on either attempt.	A community water system may consider an elementary school or child care facility non-responsive after the community water system makes at least two separate outreach attempts to contact the facility to schedule sampling and does not receive any response on either attempt.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.92(d)(3)(ii)
This subsection (B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.92(d)(3)(ii), which USEPA removed and reserved. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(d)(4)	
4) — The Agency may issue a SEP granting a waiver applicable to more than one supplier (e.g., one waiver for all suppliers subject to a statewide sampling program complying with subsection (d)).	Removed subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(e)	40 CFR 141.92(e)
Frequency of sampling at secondary schools. Confirming or Revising Schools and Childcare Facilities in Inventory. At least once every five years, a supplier must either confirm that the list it assembled under subsection (a)(1) of schools and childcare facilities it serves has not changed or submit a revised list.	Frequency of sampling at secondary schools.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(e)(1)	40 CFR 141.92(e)(1)

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<u>Starting with the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), CWS suppliers must conduct sampling as specified in subsection (f) when requested by a secondary school</u>	Starting with the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) , community water systems must conduct sampling as specified in paragraph (f) of this section when requested by a secondary school.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.92(e)(2)
<u>A CWS supplier is not required under this subsection (e) to sample more than 20 percent of the secondary schools identified in subsection (b) in any given year. A CWS supplier is not required under this subsection (e) to sample an individual secondary school more than once in any five-year period.</u>	A community water system is not required under this paragraph (e) to sample more than 20 percent of the secondary schools identified in paragraph (b) of this section in any given year. A community water system is not required under this paragraph (e) to sample an individual secondary school more than once in any five-year period.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)	40 CFR 141.92(f)
<u>Lead sampling protocol for schools and childcare facilities. Notice of results.</u>	Lead sampling protocol for schools and child care facilities.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(1)	40 CFR 141.92(f)(1)
<u>CWS suppliers must collect five samples per school and two samples per childcare facility at outlets typically used to provide water for human consumption. Except as provided in subsections (f)(1)(C) through (E), the outlets cannot have point-of-use devices. The CWS supplier must sample the following types and number of outlets: A supplier must provide analytical results to the school or childcare facility as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after receiving them with information about remediation options.</u>	Community water systems must collect five samples per school and two samples per child care facility at outlets typically used to provide water for human consumption. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(1)(iii) through (v) of this section, the outlets cannot have point-of-use devices. The community water system must sample the following types and number of outlets:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.92(f)(1)(i)
<u>For schools, two drinking water fountains, one kitchen faucet used for drinking or cooking, one classroom faucet or other outlet used to provide water for human consumption, and one nurse's office faucet, as available.</u>	For schools, two drinking water fountains, one kitchen faucet used for drinking or cooking, one classroom faucet or other outlet used to provide water for human consumption, and one nurse's office faucet, as available.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.92(f)(1)(ii)
<u>For childcare facilities, one drinking water fountain, and one of either a kitchen faucet used for drinking or cooking or one classroom faucet or other outlet used to provide water for human consumption.</u>	For child care facilities, one drinking water fountain, and one of either a kitchen faucet used for drinking or cooking or one classroom faucet or other outlet used to provide water for human consumption.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.92(f)(1)(iii)
<u>If any school or childcare facility has fewer than the required number of outlets, the CWS supplier must sample all outlets used to provide water for human consumption.</u>	If any school or child care facility has fewer than the required number of outlets, the community water system must sample all outlets used to provide water for human consumption.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.92(f)(1)(iv)
<u>The CWS supplier may sample at outlets with point-of-use devices if the facility has point-of-use devices installed on all outlets typically used to provide water for human consumption or if the school or childcare facility has fewer than the required number of outlets.</u>	The community water system may sample at outlets with point-of-use devices if the facility has point-of-use devices installed on all outlets typically used to provide water for human consumption or if the school or child care facility has fewer than the required number of outlets.

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(1)(E) <u>If any school or childcare facility does not contain the type of outlet listed in subsections (f)(1)(A) through (D), the CWS supplier must collect a sample from another outlet typically used to provide water for human consumption as identified by the facility, to meet the required number of samples provided in this subsection (f)(1).</u>	40 CFR 141.92(f)(1)(v) If any school or child care facility does not contain the type of outlet listed in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section, the community water system must collect a sample from another outlet typically used to provide water for human consumption as identified by the facility, to meet the required number of samples as provided in this paragraph (f)(1) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(2) <u>CWS suppliers must collect the samples from the cold water tap subject to the following additional requirements: A water system must annually provide analytical results:</u>	40 CFR 141.92(f)(2) Community water systems must collect the samples from the cold water tap subject to the following additional requirements:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(2)(A) <u>Each sample for lead must be a first draw sample; To the local and State health departments; and</u>	40 CFR 141.92(f)(2)(i) Each sample for lead must be a first draw sample
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(2)(B) <u>The sample must be 250 ml in volume; To the Agency under Section 611.360(i).</u>	40 CFR 141.92(f)(2)(ii) The sample must be 250 ml in volume;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(2)(C) <u>The water must have remained stationary in the plumbing system of the sampling site (building) for at least 8 but no more than 18 hours; and</u>	40 CFR 141.92(f)(2)(iii) The water must have remained stationary in the plumbing system of the sampling site (building) for at least 8 but no more than 18 hours; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(2)(D) <u>Samples must be analyzed using acidification and the corresponding analytical methods in Section 611.359.</u>	40 CFR 141.92(f)(2)(iv) Samples must be analyzed using acidification and the corresponding analytical methods in § 141.89 .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(f)(3) <u>CWS suppliers, school, or childcare facility staff, or other appropriately trained individuals must collect samples in compliance with subsection (f)(1) and (2).</u>	40 CFR 141.92(f)(3) Community water system, school, or child care facility staff, or other appropriately trained individuals must collect samples in accordance with paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(g) <u>Notification of results. Lead Sampling in Schools and Childcare Facilities on Request</u>	40 CFR 141.92(g) Notification of results.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(g)(1) <u>CWS suppliers must provide sampling results, regardless of lead sample concentration, as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after receipt of the results to: A supplier must contact schools and childcare facilities the supplier identified under subsection (a)(1) at least annually to provide:</u>	40 CFR 141.92(g)(1) Community water systems must provide sampling results, regardless of lead sample concentration, as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after receipt of the results to:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(g)(1)(A) <u>The sampled school or childcare facility, along with information about potential options to remediate lead in drinking water (consistent with EPA's 3Ts for</u>	40 CFR 141.92(g)(1)(i) The sampled school or child care facility, along with information about potential options to remediate lead in drinking water (consistent with EPA's 3Ts for Reducing

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Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance); Information about health risks from lead in drinking water;	Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance);
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(g)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.92(g)(1)(ii)
The local and State health department; and Information about how to request sampling for lead at the facility; and	The local and State health department; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(g)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.92(g)(1)(iii)
The Agency in compliance with Section 611.360(i). Information about sampling for lead in schools and childcare facilities. BOARD NOTE: USEPA has guidance available from USEPA, National Center for Environmental Publications: “3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Childcare Facilities: A Training, Testing, and Taking Action Approach, Revised Manual” (October 2018), USEPA, Office of Water, doc. no. EPA 815-B-18-007 (search: “815B18007”) and “U.S. EPA 3Ts Program Training, Testing & Taking Action: Lead Sample Collection Field Guide for Schools and Childcare Facilities” (July 2022), USEPA, Office of Water, doc. no. EPA 815-F-22-009 (search: “815F22009”) or subsequent EPA guidance.	The State in accordance with § 141.90(i) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.92(g)(2)
This subsection (g)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.92(g)(2), which USEPA removed and reserved. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations. A supplier must conduct sampling under subsection (b) when the school or facility requests, and the supplier must provide information to the facility.	Reserved subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(g)(2)(A) thru (g)(4)	
A) — Instructions for identifying outlets for sampling and preparing for sampling at least 30 days before it occurs; and B) — Results as subsection (f) requires. 3) — If a supplier receives requests from more than 20 percent of the schools and childcare facilities the supplier listed under subsection (a)(1) in a given year, the supplier may schedule sampling for those exceeding 20 percent for the following year. A supplier needs not sample an individual school or childcare facility more than once every five years. 4) — The Agency may issue a SEP exempting a CWS supplier from this Section by issuing a	Removed subsections.

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written waiver under subsection (d) if the supplier conducts voluntary sampling for lead in drinking water complying with this Section at schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)	40 CFR 141.92(h)
Alternative school and childcare lead sampling programs.	Alternative school and child care lead sampling programs.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)
If schools and childcare facilities served by a CWS supplier are sampled for lead in drinking water under a State or local law or program, the Agency may exempt one or more CWS(s) suppliers from the sampling requirements of this section by issuing a written waiver:	If schools and child care facilities served by a community water system are sampled for lead in drinking water under a State or local law or program, the State may exempt one or more community water system(s) from the sampling requirements of this section by issuing a written waiver:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)(i)
If the sampling meets the frequency requirements in subsection (d) for elementary schools and childcare facilities and subsection (e) for secondary schools and the protocol requirements in subsection (f); or	If the sampling meets the frequency requirements in paragraph (d) of this section for elementary schools and child care facilities and paragraph (e) of this section for secondary schools and the protocol requirements in paragraph (f) of this section; or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)(ii)
If the sampling meets the frequency requirements in subsection (d) for elementary schools and childcare facilities and subsection (e) for secondary schools and the protocol requirements in subsection (f) with the exception of sample size and stagnation time in subsections (f)(2)(B) and (C) and the sampling is conducted in addition to any of the following actions to remediate lead in drinking water:	If the sampling meets the frequency requirements in paragraph (d) of this section for elementary schools and child care facilities and paragraph (e) of this section for secondary schools and the protocol requirements in paragraph (f) of this section with the exception of sample size and stagnation time in paragraphs (f)(2)(ii) and (iii) of this section and the sampling is conducted in addition to any of the following actions to remediate lead in drinking water:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)(B)(i)	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)(ii)(A)
Disconnect affected fixtures;	Disconnect affected fixtures;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)(B)(ii)	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)(ii)(B)
Replace affected fixtures with fixtures certified as lead free; and	Replace affected fixtures with fixtures certified as lead free; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)(B)(iii)	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)(ii)(C)
Install and maintain point-of-use devices certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead levels; or	Install and maintain point-of-use devices certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead levels; or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)(iii)
If the sampling is conducted in schools and childcare facilities served by the CWS supplier less frequently than once every five years and that sampling is conducted in addition to any of the actions to remediate lead in drinking water specified in subsection (h)(1)(B); or	If the sampling is conducted in schools and child care facilities served by the community water system less frequently than once every five years and that sampling is conducted in addition to any of the actions to remediate lead in drinking water specified in paragraph (h)(1)(ii) of this section; or

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)(D) <u>If the school or childcare facility maintains point-of-use treatment devices as defined in Section 611.101 on all outlets used to provide water for human consumption; or</u>	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)(iv) If the school or child care facility maintains point-of-use devices as defined in § 141.2 on all outlets used to provide water for human consumption; or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(1)(E) <u>If the sampling is conducted under a grant awarded under section 1464(d) of the SDWA, consistent with the requirements of the grant and at least the minimum number of samples required in subsection (f) are collected.</u>	40 CFR 141.92(h)(1)(v) If the sampling is conducted under a grant awarded under section 1464(d) of the SDWA, consistent with the requirements of the grant and at least the minimum number of samples required in paragraph (f) of this section are collected.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(2) <u>The duration of the waiver cannot exceed the time period covered by the sampling and will automatically expire at the end of any 12-month period during which sampling is not conducted at the required number of schools or childcare facilities.</u>	40 CFR 141.92(h)(2) The duration of the waiver cannot exceed the time period covered by the sampling and will automatically expire at the end of any 12-month period during which sampling is not conducted at the required number of schools or child care facilities.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(3) <u>The Agency must only issue a waiver to the CWS supplier for the subset of the schools or childcare facilities served by the supplier as designated under subsection (b) that are sampled under an alternative program as described in subsection (h)(1).</u>	40 CFR 141.92(h)(3) The State must only issue a waiver to the community water system for the subset of the schools or child care facilities served by the system as designated under paragraph (b) of this section that are sampled under an alternative program as described in paragraph (h)(1) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(4) <u>Agency may issue a written waiver applicable to more than one CWS supplier (e.g., one waiver for all CWS suppliers subject to a statewide sampling program that meets the requirements of this subsection (h)).</u>	40 CFR 141.92(h)(4) The State may issue a written waiver applicable to more than one community water system (e.g., one waiver for all community water systems subject to a statewide sampling program that meets the requirements of this paragraph (h)).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.362(h)(5) <u>The Agency may issue a waiver for CWS suppliers to conduct the sampling requirements for the first five years following the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) in the schools and childcare facilities that were sampled for lead between January 1, 2021, and the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) that otherwise meets the requirements of subsection (h)(1).</u>	40 CFR 141.92(h)(5) The State may issue a waiver for community water systems to conduct the sampling requirements of this section for the first five years following the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) in the schools and child care facilities that were sampled for lead between January 1, 2021, and the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) that otherwise meets the requirements of paragraph (h)(1) of this section.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.92

Section 611.363 Small Supplier Compliance Flexibility

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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363 This section gives compliance flexibility options applying to a Small CWS suppliers serving 3,300-10,000 or fewer persons and all or an NTNCWS	40 CFR 141.93 Small community water systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons and all non-transient non-community water systems that exceed the lead action level, but do not

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suppliers that exceed the lead action level, but do not exceed the copper action level, may elect to use this provision in lieu of the corrosion control treatment requirements otherwise applicable to small and NTNCWS suppliers in Section 611.351(a)(3), if approved by the Agency. This compliance flexibility is not available to suppliers where the Agency has obtained primacy for this subpart and the Agency does not adopt regulations to provide compliance flexibility consistent with this section. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier having corrosion control treatment in place must continue operating and maintaining OCCT until the Agency issues a SEP determining this no longer necessary, and the supplier must comply with any conditions the Agency are appropriate before implementing an Agency approved compliance flexibility option under this Section.	exceed the copper action level, may elect to use this provision in lieu of the corrosion control treatment requirements otherwise applicable to small systems and non-transient non-community water systems in § 141.81(a)(3), if approved by the State. This compliance flexibility is not available to water systems where the State has obtained primacy for this subpart and the State does not adopt regulations to provide compliance flexibility consistent with this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(a)	40 CFR 141.93(a)
Small CWS suppliers and NTNCWS suppliers that elect to use this section must: A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but neither the lead nor copper action level must collect samples for water quality parameters under Section 611.357(b), evaluate compliance flexibility options under subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4), and recommend a compliance flexibility option to the Agency within six months of the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred. When recommending to the Agency, the supplier must comply with Section 611.382(a)(1). The Agency must either approve the supplier's recommended compliance flexibility option or designate an alternative under subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) within six months after the supplier recommends an option. If the supplier subsequently exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must implement the Agency approved compliance flexibility option under subsection (b). A supplier must select one from among specific compliance flexibility options:	Small community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems that elect to use this section must:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.93(a)(1)
For suppliers with corrosion control, collect water quality parameters in compliance with Section 611.357 and, if the supplier has not re-optimized OCCT in compliance with Section 611.351(d), evaluate compliance options in subsections (c)(1) and (2) and corrosion control treatment under Section 611.351(d)(1). Suppliers with corrosion control treatment in place must continue to operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment until the Agency determines, in writing, that it is no longer necessary, and meet any requirements that the Agency determines to be appropriate before implementing an Agency approved alternative compliance option	For water systems with corrosion control, collect water quality parameters in accordance with § 141.87 and, if the system has not re-optimized OCCT in accordance with § 141.81(d), evaluate compliance options in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section and corrosion control treatment under § 141.81(d)(1). Water systems with corrosion control treatment in place must continue to operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment until the State determines, in writing, that it is no longer necessary, and meet any requirements that the State determines to be appropriate before implementing a State approved alternative compliance option described in this section.

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described in this section. Replacing Lead Service Lines. A supplier must implement a program for full lead service line replacement on an Agency-approved schedule not exceeding 15 years. The supplier must begin replacing lead service lines within one year after the Agency approves or designates this compliance flexibility option.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(a)(1)(A) thru (C)	
A) — The supplier must replace lead service lines complying with Section 611.354(e) and (g)(4), (g)(8), and (g)(9). B) — The supplier must continue replacing lead service lines even if the supplier's 90th percentile lead concentration is at or below the lead action level in future tap monitoring cycles. C) — The supplier must have no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its inventory before ending its lead service line replacement program.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.93(a)(2)
For suppliers without corrosion control, collect water quality parameters in compliance with Section 611.357 and, if the supplier has not installed OCCT in compliance with Section 611.351(e), evaluate compliance options in subsections (c)(1) and (2) and corrosion control treatment under Section 611.351(e)(1). Corrosion Control Treatment. A supplier must install and maintain OCCT under Sections 611.351 and 611.352, even if its 90th percentile concentration is at or below the lead action level in future tap monitoring cycles. A supplier having installed corrosion control treatment must re-optimize its corrosion control treatment under Section 611.351(d). A supplier the Agency requires to optimize or re-optimize corrosion control treatment must follow the appropriate schedule in Section 611.351(d) or (e), beginning with Step 3 in Section 611.351(d)(3) or (e)(3), unless the Agency specifies OCCT under the applicable of Section 611.351(d)(2)(B) or (e)(2).	For systems without corrosion control, collect water quality parameters in accordance with § 141.87 and, if the system has not installed OCCT in accordance with § 141.81(e), evaluate compliance options in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section and corrosion control treatment under § 141.81(e)(1).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(a)(3)-(4)	
3) — Point of Use Devices. A supplier must continue installing, maintaining, and monitoring POU devices in each household or building it serves even if its 90th percentile lead concentration is at or below the action level in future tap monitoring cycles. A) — Schedule for Installing POU Devices	Removed subsection

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i) A CWS supplier must install a minimum of one POU device (at one tap) in every household and at every tap persons use for cooking or drinking in every non-residential building the supplier serves on a schedule not exceeding one year the Agency specifies in a SEP. ii) An NTNCWS supplier must provide a POU device to every tap persons use for cooking or drinking on a schedule not exceeding three months the Agency specifies in a SEP. B) A third party must independently certify the POU device to meet the American National Standards Institute standard applying to the specific type of POU unit for reducing lead in drinking water. C) The supplier must maintain each POU device according to its manufacturer's recommendations to ensure the POU device continues effectively filtering, including changing filter cartridges and resolving any operational issues. The POU devices must have mechanical warnings ensuring automatic notice to customers of operational problems. The supplier must certify to the Agency under Section 611.360(j)(1) that it maintains the POU devices, unless the Agency issues a SEP waiving this requirement. D) The supplier must monitor one third of the POU devices each year and all POU devices within a three-year cycle. The supplier must collect first draw tap samples under this Section after water passes through the POU device to assess its performance. Samples must be one liter in volume and have had a minimum six-hour stagnation time. Results from all samples must not exceed the lead trigger level. The supplier must report its tap sampling results no later than 10 days after the end of the tap monitoring cycle under Section 611.360(j)(1). The supplier must document the problem and take corrective action at any site exceeding the lead trigger level. If a site exceeds the lead trigger level, the supplier must reach out to the homeowner or building manager or, if applicable, both no later than 24 hours after receiving the tap sample results. The supplier must complete the corrective action within 30 days. If the supplier does not complete the corrective action within 30 days,	

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the supplier must document to the Agency within 30 days explaining why the supplier was unable to correct the issue. E) — The supplier must provide public education to consumers under Section 611.355(j) informing them how to properly use POU devices to maximize their effectiveness in reducing lead concentrations. F) — The supplier must operate and maintain the POU devices until the Agency approves another compliance flexibility option, and supplier implements it. 4) — Replacing Lead Bearing Plumbing. A supplier controlling all plumbing in buildings the supplier serves and having no lead status unknown, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead service lines must replace all plumbing that is not lead free as Section 611.126(e) defines the term when the supplier replaces it. Replacing all lead bearing plumbing must occur on a schedule not exceeding one year as established by the Agency in a SEP. The supplier must certify to the Agency that it has replaced all lead bearing material under Section 611.360(j)(2).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(b)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(b)
<u>The supplier must make a compliance option recommendation to the Agency within six months of the end of the tap sampling period in which the lead action level exceedance occurred. Within six months of the recommendation by the supplier, the Agency must approve or disapprove the recommendation. If the Agency disapproves the recommendation, the Agency may designate the other compliance alternative as an option for the supplier. If the Agency does not designate the other compliance alternative as an option for the supplier, the supplier must comply with the otherwise applicable corrosion control treatment requirements under Section 611.351(d) for suppliers with corrosion control or Section 611.351(e) for suppliers without corrosion control treatment. Suppliers must follow the schedules in Section 351(d) or (e), beginning with step 3 in Section 611.351(d)(3) or (e)(3) unless the Agency specifies optimal corrosion control treatment under either Section 611.351(d)(2) or (e)(2), as applicable. If the supplier fails to implement the approved alternative compliance option, or the Agency revokes approval for the alternative compliance option, then the supplier must follow the requirements for small and NTNCWS suppliers as</u>	The system must make a compliance option recommendation to the State within six months of the end of the tap sampling period in which the lead action level exceedance occurred. Within six months of the recommendation by the water system, the State must approve or disapprove the recommendation. If the State disapproves the recommendation, the State may designate the other compliance alternative as an option for the system. If the State does not designate the other compliance alternative as an option for the system, the system must comply with the otherwise applicable corrosion control treatment requirements under § 141.81(d) for systems with corrosion control or § 141.81(e) for systems without corrosion control treatment. Water systems must follow the schedules in § 141.81(d) or (e), beginning with step 3 in § 141.81(d)(3) or (e)(3) unless the State specifies optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to either § 141.81(d)(2) or (e)(2), as applicable. If the system fails to implement the approved alternative compliance option, or the State revokes approval for the alternative compliance option, then the system must follow the requirements for small and non-transient non-community water systems as described under § 141.81(a)(3).

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<u>described under Section 611.351(a)(3). Implementing a Compliance Option after Exceeding an Action Level</u>	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(b)(1) thru (3)	
1) — A supplier exceeding the lead action level after exceeding the lead trigger level but not exceeding the copper action level must implement the compliance option the Agency approved under subsection (a). 2) — A supplier exceeding the lead action level but not the copper action level and not previously exceeding the lead trigger level must comply with subsection (a) and implement the compliance option the Agency approved under subsection (a). 3) — A supplier exceeding the lead trigger level after implementing a compliance option the Agency approved under subsection (a) must complete the steps in subsection (a). If the supplier later exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must implement the compliance option the Agency approved under subsection (a).	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)
<u>Alternative compliance options:</u>	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)
<u>Alternative compliance option: point-of-use devices. A supplier that elects the compliance option in this subsection (c)(1), must install, maintain, and monitor POU devices in each household and each building served by the supplier.</u>	<i>Alternative compliance option: point-of-use devices. A water system that elects the compliance option in this paragraph (c)(1), must install, maintain, and monitor POU devices in each household and each building served by the water system.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(A)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(i)
<u>POU device installation.</u>	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(A)(i)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(i)(A)
<u>A CWS supplier must install a minimum of one POU device (at one tap) in every household and at every tap that is used for cooking and/or drinking in every non-residential building in its distribution system on a schedule specified by the Agency, but not to exceed one year after Agency approval.</u>	A community water system must install a minimum of one POU device (at one tap) in every household and at every tap that is used for cooking and/or drinking in every non-residential building in its distribution system on a schedule specified by the State, but not to exceed one year after State approval.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(A)(ii)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(i)(B)
<u>An NTNCWS supplier must provide a POU device to every tap that is used for cooking and/or drinking on a schedule specified by the Agency, but not to exceed three months.</u>	A non-transient non-community water system must provide a POU device to every tap that is used for cooking and/or drinking on a schedule specified by the State, but not to exceed three months.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(B)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(ii)

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<u>The POU device must be independently certified by a third party to meet the American National Standards Institute standard applicable to the specific type of POU unit to reduce lead in drinking water.</u>	The POU device must be independently certified by a third party to meet the American National Standards Institute standard applicable to the specific type of POU unit to reduce lead in drinking water.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(C)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(iii)
<u>The POU device must be maintained by the supplier in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations or on a more frequent schedule if required by the Agency to ensure continued effective filtration, including but not limited to changing filter cartridges and resolving any operational issues. The POU device must be equipped with mechanical warnings to ensure that consumers are automatically notified of operational problems. The supplier must provide documentation to the Agency to certify maintenance of the POU devices, unless the Agency waives this requirement, in compliance with Section 611.360(j)(1).</u>	The POU device must be maintained by the water system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or on a more frequent schedule if required by the State to ensure continued effective filtration, including but not limited to changing filter cartridges and resolving any operational issues. The POU device must be equipped with mechanical warnings to ensure that consumers are automatically notified of operational problems. The water system must provide documentation to the State to certify maintenance of the POU devices, unless the State waives this requirement, in accordance with § 141.90(j)(1) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(D)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(iv)
<u>The supplier must monitor, in compliance with this subsection (c)(1)(D), one-third of the POU devices each year and all POU devices must be monitored within a three-year cycle. First liter tap samples collected under this section must be taken after water passes through the POU device to assess its performance. Samples must be one liter in volume and have had a minimum 6-hour stagnation time. All samples must be at or below 0.010 mg/L. Suppliers must report the results from the tap sampling no later than 10 days after the end of the tap sampling period in compliance with Section 611.360(j)(1). If a sample exceeds 0.010 mg/L, the supplier must notify the persons served by the POU device, and/or building management no later than one business day of receiving the tap sample results. The supplier must document and take corrective action at each site where the sample result exceeds the lead action level. Corrective action must be completed within 30 days. If the corrective action is not completed within 30 days, the supplier must provide documentation to the Agency within 30 days explaining why it was unable to correct the issue.</u>	The water system must monitor, in accordance with this paragraph (c)(1)(iv) , one-third of the POU devices each year and all POU devices must be monitored within a three-year cycle. First liter tap samples collected under this section must be taken after water passes through the POU device to assess its performance. Samples must be one liter in volume and have had a minimum 6-hour stagnation time. All samples must be at or below 0.010 mg/L. Water systems must report the results from the tap sampling no later than 10 days after the end of the tap sampling period in accordance with § 141.90(j)(1) . If a sample exceeds 0.010 mg/L, the water system must notify the persons served by the POU device, and/or building management no later than one business day of receiving the tap sample results. The system must document and take corrective action at each site where the sample result exceeds the lead action level. Corrective action must be completed within 30 days. If the corrective action is not completed within 30 days, the system must provide documentation to the State within 30 days explaining why it was unable to correct the issue.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(E)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(v)
<u>The supplier must provide public education to consumers to inform them of proper use of POU devices.</u>	The water system must provide public education to consumers to inform them of proper use of POU devices.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(E)(i)	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(v)(A)
<u>Content. All small CWS suppliers serving 3,300 or fewer persons and NTNCWS suppliers approved to implement POU devices under this subsection (c)(1) must provide public education materials to inform users how to properly use POU devices to maximize</u>	<i>Content.</i> All small community water systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons and non-transient non-community water systems that are approved to implement POU devices under this paragraph (c)(1) must provide public education materials to inform users how to properly use

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<u>the units' effectiveness in reducing lead levels in drinking water. Public education materials must meet the requirements of Sections 611.355(a)(1)(B) through (D).</u>	POU devices to maximize the units' effectiveness in reducing lead levels in drinking water. Public education materials must meet the requirements of § 141.85(a)(1)(ii) through (iv) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(E)(ii) <u>Timing. Suppliers must provide the public education materials at the time of POU device delivery.</u>	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(v)(B) <i>Timing.</i> Water systems must provide the public education materials at the time of POU device delivery.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(E)(iii) <u>Delivery. Suppliers must provide the public education materials in person, by mail, or by another method approved by the Agency, to persons at locations where the supplier has delivered POU devices.</u>	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(v)(C) <i>Delivery.</i> Water systems must provide the public education materials in person, by mail, or by another method approved by the State, to persons at locations where the system has delivered POU devices.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(F) <u>The supplier must operate and maintain the POU devices even if the supplier's system is at or below the action level in future tap monitoring periods until the supplier receives Agency approval to select the other compliance flexibility option or follow Section 611.351(d) or (e) and the supplier has fully implemented it.</u>	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(1)(vi) The water system must operate and maintain the POU devices even if the system is at or below the action level in future tap monitoring periods until the system receives State approval to select the other compliance flexibility option or follow § 141.81(d) or (e) and the system has fully implemented it.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(2) <u>Alternative compliance option: replacement of lead-bearing plumbing. A supplier that has control over all plumbing in its buildings, and is not served by lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines, must replace all plumbing that does not meet the definition of "lead free" in section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act and any future amendments applicable at the time of replacement. The replacement of all lead-bearing plumbing must occur on a schedule established by the Agency but not to exceed one year. Suppliers must provide certification to the Agency that all lead-bearing material has been replaced in compliance with Section 611.360(j)(2).</u>	35 Ill. Admin Section 611.363(c)(2) <i>Alternative compliance option: replacement of lead-bearing plumbing.</i> A water system that has control over all plumbing in its buildings, and is not served by lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines, must replace all plumbing that does not meet the definition of "lead free" in section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act and any future amendments applicable at the time of replacement. The replacement of all lead-bearing plumbing must occur on a schedule established by the State but not to exceed one year. Water systems must provide certification to the State that all lead-bearing material has been replaced in accordance with § 141.90(j)(2) .

SUBPART I: DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Section 611.380 General Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.380(d) Controlling Disinfectant Residuals. Despite <u>Notwithstanding</u> the MRDLs in Section 611.313, a supplier may increase residual disinfectant levels of chlorine or chloramines (but not chlorine dioxide) in its distribution system to a level and for a time necessary to protect	Substituted language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
public health, to address specific microbiological contamination problems caused by circumstances such as distribution line breaks, storm run-off events, source water contamination events, or cross-connection events.	

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.130.

Section 611.381 Analytical Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.381(d)(3)(A)(i) High-Temperature Combustion. SM 5310 B (92), SM 5310 B (96), SM 5310 B (00), SM 5310 B (14), <u>SM 5310 B (22)</u> , USEPA 415.3 (05), or USEPA 415.3 (09).	Updated analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.381(d)(4)(A)(i) High-Temperature Combustion Method. SM 5310 B (92), SM 5310 B (96), SM 5310 B (00), SM 5310 B (14), <u>SM 5310 B (22)</u> USEPA 415.3 (05), or USEPA 415.3 (09).	Updated analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.381(d) BOARD NOTE BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.131 and appendix A to 40 CFR 141. The Board did not separately list approved alternative methods from Standard Methods Online that are the same version as a method appearing in a printed edition of Standard Methods. Using the Standard Methods Online copy is acceptable. Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-ClO ₂ D-00 and 4500-ClO ₂ E-00 appear in the 21st, 22nd, and 23 rd editions as Methods 4500-ClO ₂ D and 4500-ClO ₂ E. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-ClO ₂ D (00) and SM 4500-ClO ₂ E (00).	Updated analytical method.

Section 611.382 Monitoring Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.382(a)(3) Failure to monitor in compliance accordance with the monitoring plan required under subsection (f) is a monitoring violation.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.382(b)(1)(B) A supplier may reduce monitoring, except as otherwise provided, in compliance accordance with the following:	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.132.

Section 611.383 Compliance Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.383(c)(2)(A) Acute Violations. Compliance must be based on consecutive daily samples collected by the supplier under Section 611.382(c)(2). If any daily sample taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceeds the MRDL, and on the following day one (or more) of the three	Substituted language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
samples taken in the distribution system exceeds the MRDL, the supplier is in violation of the MRDL and must take immediate corrective action to lower the level of chlorine dioxide below the MRDL and must notify the public under the procedures for acute health risks in Subpart V, in addition to reporting to the Agency under Section 611.384. Failure to take samples in the distribution system the day following an exceedance of the chlorine dioxide MRDL at the entrance to the distribution system will also be considered an MRDL violation and the supplier must notify the public of the violation in compliance with the provisions for acute violations under Subpart V, in addition to reporting to the Agency under Section 611.384.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.383(c)(2)(B)	
Nonacute Violations. Compliance must be based on consecutive daily samples collected by the supplier under Section 611.382(c)(2). If any two consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceed the MRDL and all distribution system samples taken are below the MRDL, the supplier is in violation of the MRDL and must take corrective action to lower the level of chlorine dioxide below the MRDL at the point of sampling and must notify the public under the procedures for nonacute health risks in Subpart V, in addition to reporting to the Agency under Section 611.384. Failure to monitor at the entrance to the distribution system the day following an exceedance of the chlorine dioxide MRDL at the entrance to the distribution system is also an MRDL violation and the supplier must notify the public of the violation in compliance with the provisions for nonacute violations under Subpart V, in addition to reporting to the Agency under Section 611.384.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.133.

Section 611.384 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.384(a)	
A supplier required to sample quarterly or more frequently must report to the Agency within ten days after the end of each quarter in which samples were collected, despite notwithstanding the provisions of Section 611.840. A supplier required to sample less frequently than quarterly must report to the Agency within ten days after the end of each monitoring period in which samples were collected.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.134.

Section 611.385 Treatment Technique for Control of Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Precursors

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.385(b)(2)	
Required Step 1 TOC reductions, indicated in the following table, are based upon specified source water parameters measured in compliance with Section 611.381(d). A supplier practicing softening must meet the Step 1 TOC reductions in the far-right column (source water alkalinity greater than 120 mg/l) for the following specified source water TOC:	Substituted language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.135.

SUBPART K: GENERAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.490 Certified Laboratories

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.490(a)	
For the purpose of determining compliance with Subparts G, K through O, Q, and S, <u>and AZ</u> samples will be considered only if they have been analyzed by one of the following:	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.490(b)	
Nothing in this Part must be construed to preclude the Agency or any duly designated representative of the Agency from taking samples or from using the results from those <u>such</u> samples to determine compliance by a supplier of water with the applicable requirements of this Part.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(4), and (b) are derived from 40 CFR 141.28. Subsections (a)(3) and (c) are additional State requirements.

Section 611.500 Consecutive PWSs

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.500	
When a PWS supplies water to one or more other PWSs, the Agency must modify the monitoring requirements imposed by this Part to the extent that the interconnection of the PWSs justifies treating them as a single PWS for monitoring purposes. Any modified monitoring must be conducted under a schedule specified by a SEP. The Agency must not approve such modified monitoring without the concurrence of USEPA.	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.29.

Section 611.531 Analytical Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.531(a)(2)(A)(ii)	
Total Coliform Membrane Filter Technique. SM 9222 A (91), SM 9222 A (94), SM 9222 A (97), SM 9222 A (06), SM 9222 A (15), <u>SM 9222 A (22)</u> , SM 9222 B (91), SM 9222 B (94), SM 9222 B (97), 9222 B (06), SM 9222 B (15), <u>SM 9222 B (22)</u> , SM 9222 C (91), SM 9222 C (94), SM 9222 C (97), SM 9222 C (06), or SM 9222 C (15), <u>or SM 9222 C (22)</u> .	Added analytical methods.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.531(a)(2)(C)(i)	
Pour Plate Method. SM 9215 B (88), SM 9215 B (94), SM 9215 B (00), SM 9215 B (04), or SM 9215 B (16), <u>SM 9215 B (22)</u> .	Added analytical methods.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
BOARD NOTE: The time from collecting the sample to beginning analysis must not exceed eight hours. The supplier should but needs not hold samples below 10 °C during transit.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.531(a)(2)(D)(vi)	
LED Nephelometry (On-Line). AMI Turbiwell (09), Lovibond PTV 1000 (16), Lovibond PTV 2000 (16), Mitchell-M5331 (09), or Mitchell M5331 (16), <u>Yokogawa 820 (22)</u> .	Added analytical methods.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.531(b)(3)(A)	
Amperometric Titration. Palintest ChlordioX Plus (13), Palintest ChlordioX Plus (20), SM 4500-CIO ₂ C (88), SM 4500-CIO ₂ C (93), SM 4500-CIO ₂ C (00), SM 4500-CIO ₂ E (88), SM 4500-CIO ₂ E (93), or SM 4500-CIO ₂ E (00).	Removed analytical methods.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.531(b)(3)(D)	
<u>Amperometric Sensor. Palintest ChlordioX Plus (13), Palintest ChlordioX Plus (20).</u>	Added analytical methods.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.531(b)(4)	
Ozone. Indigo Method. SM 4500-O ₃ B (88), SM 4500-O ₃ B (93), or SM 4500-O ₃ B (97 <u>99</u>).	Modified analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.531(b)(4)(B)	
Continuous Monitoring for Free and Total Chlorine. A supplier may measure free and total chlorine residuals continuously by adapting a specified chlorine residual method for use with a continuous monitoring instrument if, provided the chemistry, accuracy, and precision remain the same. A supplier must calibrate instruments it uses for continuous monitoring with a grab sample measurement at least every five days or as the Agency provides otherwise in a SEP.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.531 BOARD NOTE	
BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.74(a) and appendix A to subpart C of 40 CFR 141. The Board did not separately list approved alternative methods from Standard Methods Online that are the same version as a method appearing in a printed edition of Standard Methods. Using the Standard Methods Online copy is acceptable. Standard Methods Online, Method 2130 B-01 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u>-editions as Method 2130 B. This appears in this Section as SM 2130 B (01). Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-Cl D-00, 4500-Cl E-00, 4500-Cl F-00, 4500-Cl G-00, 4500-Cl H-00, and 4500-Cl I-00 appear in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Methods 4500-Cl D, 4500-Cl E, 4500-Cl F, 4500-Cl G, 4500-Cl H, and 4500-Cl I. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-Cl D (00), SM 4500-Cl E (00), SM 4500-Cl F (00), SM 4500-Cl G (00), SM 4500-Cl H (00), and SM 4500-Cl I (00). Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-CIO₂ C-00 and 4500-CIO₂ E-00 appear in the 19th, and 20th, <u>21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th</u>-editions as Methods 4500-CIO₂ C and 4500-CIO₂ E. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-CIO₂ C (00) and SM 4500-CIO₂ E (00). Standard Methods Online, Method 4500-O₃ B-97 appears in the 20th, <u>21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th</u> editions as Method 4500-O₃ B. This appears in this Section as SM 4500-O₃ B (97).	Added standard method editions.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary

Section 611.533 Filtered PWSs

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.533	
A supplier using a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water and providing filtration treatment must monitor in compliance accordance with this Section.	Substituted language
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.533(c)(1)	
The supplier must measure the RDC at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as sampling total coliforms, as Sections 611.1054 through 611.1058 specify. The Agency must allow a supplier using both a surface water source and a groundwater source or a groundwater source under direct influence of surface water and a groundwater source to take RDC samples at points other than the total coliform sampling points if the Agency determines that those such points are more representative of treated (disinfected) water quality within the distribution system. The supplier may measure HPC, as Section 611.531(a) specifies, in lieu of RDC.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.74(c).

SUBPART M: TURBIDITY MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.601 Monitoring Frequency

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.601(b)(4)	
Additional sampling points. The Agency must, by SEP, designate additional sampling points in the distribution system or at the consumer's tap if it determines that additional such samples are necessary to more accurately determine consumer exposure.	Substituted language
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.601(d)	
The frequency of monitoring for the following contaminants must be in compliance accordance with the following Sections:	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(a) and (c).

Section 611.602 Asbestos Monitoring Frequency

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.602(f)	
A supplier of a PWS vulnerable to asbestos contamination due solely to source water must monitor in compliance accordance with Section 611.601.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(b).

Section 611.603 Inorganic Monitoring Frequency

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.603(d)	
Standard for SEP Reduction in Monitoring. The Agency must grant a SEP that allows a reduction in the monitoring frequency if the supplier demonstrates that all previous analytical results were less than the MCL if provided the supplier meets the following minimum data requirements:	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.603(i)	
A new system supplier or a supplier whose system uses a new source of water must demonstrate compliance with the MCL within a period of time specified by a permit issued the Agency. The supplier must also comply with the initial sampling frequencies specified by the Agency to ensure a system can demonstrate compliance with the MCL. Routine and increased monitoring frequencies must be conducted in compliance accordance with the requirements in this Section. BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(9).	Substituted language.

Section 611.606 Confirmation Samples

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.606(b)(1)	
Suppliers unable to comply with the 24-hour sampling requirement must immediately notify the persons served in compliance accordance with Section 611.902 and meet other Tier 1 public notification requirements under Subpart V of this Part.	Substituted language.

NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(f).

Section 611.608 Additional Optional Monitoring

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.608	
Suppliers may conduct additional, more frequent monitoring than the minimum frequencies specified in this Subpart N, without prior approval from the Agency. The supplier must report the results of all its such monitoring to the Agency.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(h).

Section 611.609 Determining Compliance

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.609(a)(3) BOARD NOTE	

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
Any sample below the method detection limit must be calculated at zero for the purpose of determining the annual average.	Removed language.
BOARD NOTE: The “method detection limit” is different from the “detection limit, “ as set forth in Section 611.600. The “method detection limit” is the level of contaminant that can be determined by a particular method with a 95 percent degree of confidence, as determined by the method outlined in appendix B to 40 CFR 136, incorporated by reference at Section 611.102.	

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(i).

Section 611.611 Inorganic Analysis

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.611(a)(3)(D)	
D) Atomic Absorption, Hydride Technique. ASTM D2972-97 B, ASTM D2972-03 B, ASTM D2972-08 B, ASTM D2972-15 B, SM 3114 B (89), SM 3114 B (93), SM 3114 B (97), SM 3114 B (04), or SM 3114 B (09).	Removed analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.611(a)(14)(B)	
Manual Distillation, Colorimetric SPADNS. SM 4500-F ⁻ B (88), SM 4500-F ⁻ B (94), SM 4500-F ⁻ B (97), SM 4500-F ⁻ D (88), SM 4500-F ⁻ DB (94), or SM 4500-F ⁻ DB (97).	Updated analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.611(a)(14)(F)	
Arsenite-Free Colorimetric SPADNS. Hach 10225 (11) (SPADNS 2). <u>Hach 10312 (22)</u>	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.611(a)(15)(D)	
Differential Pulse Anodic Stripping Voltammetry. Palintest 1001 (99). <u>Palintest 1001 (20)</u> .	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.611(a)(15)(F)	
F) ——— Differential Pulse Anode Stripping Voltammetry. Palintest 1001 (20).	Removed analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.611(b) BOARD NOTE	
The supplier must use specific sample preservation, container, and maximum holding time procedures when collecting samples for antimony, arsenic, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium under Sections 611.600 through 611.604: BOARD NOTE: For cyanide determinations, the supplier must adjust samples to pH 12 with sodium hydroxide to pH 12 when collecting them. When a sample needs chilling, the supplier must ship and store the sample at 4° C or less. The supplier may acidify nitrate or metals samples using a concentrated acid or a dilute (50% by volume) solution of the concentrated acid. USEPA encourages acidifying samples for metals analysis and that the laboratory acidify, rather than at the time of sampling <u>if, provided</u> the supplier follows the shipping time and other instructions in Section 8.3 of USEPA 200.7 (94), USEPA 200.8 (94), or USEPA 200.9 (94).	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.611(c) BOARD NOTE	

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.23(k) and appendix A to subpart C of 40 CFR 141. The Board did not separately list approved alternative methods from Standard Methods Online that are the same version as a method appearing in a printed edition of Standard Methods. Using the Standard Methods Online copy is acceptable. Standard Methods Online, Method 2320 B-97 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 2320 B. This appears in this Section as SM 2320 B (97). Standard Methods Online, Method 2510 B-97 appears in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 2510 B. This appears in this Section as SM 2510 B (97). Standard Methods Online, Method 2550-10 appears in the 22nd, 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> edition as Method 2550. This appears in this Section as SM 2550 (10). Standard Methods Online, Methods 3111 B-99 and 3111 D-99 appear in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Methods 3111 B and 3111 D. These appear in this Section as SM 3111 B (99) and SM 3111 D (99). Standard Methods Online, Method 3112 B-09 appears in the 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 3112 B. This appears in this Section as SM 3112 B (09). <u>Standard Methods Online, Method 3113 B-04 appears in the 21st edition as Method 3113 B. This appears in this Section as SM 3113 B (04).</u> Standard Methods Online, Method 3113 B-10 appears in the 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 3113 B. This appears in this Section as SM 3113 B (10). Standard Methods Online, Method 3114 B-09 appears in the 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 3114 B. This appears in this Section as SM 3114 B (09). Standard Methods Online, Methods 3500-Ca B-97 and 3500-Ca D-97 appear in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Methods 3500-Ca B and 3500-Ca D. These appear in this Section as SM 3500-Ca B (97) and SM 3500-Ca D (97). Standard Methods Online, Method 3500-Mg B-97 appears in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 3500-Mg B. This appears in this Section as SM 3500-Mg B (97). Standard Methods Online, Method 4110 B-00 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 4110 B. This appears in this Section as SM 4110 B (00). <u>Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-CN⁻ C-16, 4500-CN⁻ E-16, 4500-CN⁻ F-16, and 4500-CN⁻ G-16 appear in the 23rd and 24th editions as Methods 4500-CN⁻ C, 4500-CN⁻ E, 4500-CN⁻ F, and 4500-CN⁻ G. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-CN⁻ C (16), SM 4500-CN⁻ E (16), SM 4500-CN⁻ F (16), and SM 4500-CN⁻ G (16).</u>	Added standard method editions.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-F⁻ B-97, 4500-F⁻ C-97, 4500-F⁻ D-97, and 4500-F⁻ E-97 appear in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Methods 4500-F⁻ B, 4500-F⁻ C, 4500-F⁻ D, and 4500-F⁻ E. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-F⁻ B (97), SM 4500-F⁻ C (97), SM 4500-F⁻ D (97), and SM 4500-F⁻ E (97). <u>Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-NO₃⁻ D-16, 4500-NO₃⁻ E-16, and 4500-NO₃⁻ F-0 16 appear in the 23rd and 24th editions as Methods 4500-NO₃⁻ D, 4500-NO₃⁻ E, and 4500-NO₃⁻ F. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-NO₃⁻ D (16), SM 4500-NO₃⁻ E (16), and SM 4500-NO₃⁻ F (16).</u> Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-NO₂⁻ B-00 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 4500-NO₂⁻ B. This appears in this Section as SM 4500-NO₂⁻ B (00). Standard Methods Online, Method 4500-H⁺ B-00 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 4500-H⁺ B. This appears in this Section as SM 4500-H⁺ B (00). <u>Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-P E-05 and 4500-P F-05 appear in the 23rd and 24th editions as Methods 4500-P E and 4500-P F. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-P E (05) and SM 4500-P F (05).</u> Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-SiO₂ C-97, 4500-SiO₂ D-97, and 4500-SiO₂ E-97 appear in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Methods 4500-SiO₂ C, 4500-SiO₂ D, and 4500-SiO₂ E. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-SiO₂ C (97), SM 4500-SiO₂ D (97), and SM 4500-SiO₂ E (97). Standard Methods Online, Method 6251 B-07 appears in the 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 6251 B. This appears in this Section as SM 6251 B (07).	

Section 611.612 Monitoring Requirements for Old Inorganic MCLs

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.612(f) BOARD NOTE	
Analyses conducted to determine compliance with the old MCLs of Section 611.300 must be made in compliance <u>accordance</u> with the following methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, or alternative methods approved by the Agency under Section 611.480. Criteria for analyzing iron, manganese, and zinc samples with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical test procedures are contained in USEPA Technical Notes (94), incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.612 BOARD NOTE	
BOARD NOTE: The provisions of subsections (a) through (e) derive from 40 CFR 141.23(l) through (p). Subsections (f)(2) through (f)(4) relate exclusively to additional State requirements. The Board retained subsection (f) to set forth methods for the inorganic contaminants for which there is a State-only MCL. The methods specified are those set forth in 40 CFR 143.4(b) and appendix A to subpart C of 40 CFR 141, for secondary MCLs. The Board has not separately listed the following approved	Added standard method editions.

alternative methods from Standard Methods Online that are the same version as a method that appears in a printed edition of Standard Methods. Use of the Standard Methods Online copy is acceptable. Standard Methods Online, Method 3111 B-99 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, and 24th editions as Method 3111 B. In this Section, this appears as SM 3111 B (99). Standard Methods Online, Method 3113 B-99 appears in the 21st edition as Method 3113 B. In this Section, this appears as SM 3113 B (99). Standard Methods Online, Method 3113 B-10 appears in the 22nd, and 23rd, and 24th editions as Method 3113 B. In this Section, this appears as SM 3113 B (10). Standard Methods Online, Method 3120 B-99 appears in the 21st edition as Method 3120 B. In this Section, this appears as SM 3120 B (99).	
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SUBPART O: ORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.641 State-Only MCLs

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.641(d)	
Analysis made to determine compliance with the State-only MCLs of Section 611.310 must be made in compliance accordance with the appropriate methods specified in Section 611.645.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This provision now applies only to State-only MCLs. This Section originally derived from 40 CFR 141.24(a) through (e), which USEPA removed and reserved.

Section 611.646 Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V Volatile Organic Contaminants

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.646(i)	
A SEP issued to a GWS under subsection (g) is for a maximum of six years, except that a SEP as to the subsection (d) monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene must apply only to the initial round of monitoring. As a condition of a SEP, except as to a SEP from the initial round of subsection (d) monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, the supplier must shall , within 30 months after the beginning of the period for which the waiver was issued, reconfirm its vulnerability assessment required by subsection (h) and submitted under subsection (g), by taking one sample at each sampling point and reapplying for a SEP under subsection (g). Based on this application, the Agency must do either of the following:	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.646(j)(2)	
The Agency may require, as a condition to a SEP issued to an SWS or mixed supplier, that the supplier take these such samples for Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs at such	Substituted language.

a frequency as the Agency determines are necessary, based on the vulnerability assessment. BOARD NOTE: There is a great degree of similarity between 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7), the provision applicable to GWSs, and 40 CFR 141.24(f)(10), the provision for SWSs. The Board has consolidated the common requirements of both paragraphs into subsection (g). Subsection (j) represents the elements unique to an SWSs or mixed system, and subsection (i) relates to a GWS supplier. Although 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7) and (f)(10) are silent as to a mixed system supplier, the Board has included a mixed system supplier with an SWS supplier because this best follows the federal scheme for all other contaminants.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.646(j)(2)(v)	
A new system supplier or a supplier that uses a new source of water must demonstrate compliance with the MCL within a period of time specified by a permit issued by the Agency. The supplier must also comply with the initial sampling frequencies specified by the Agency to ensure the supplier can demonstrate compliance with the MCL. Routine and increased monitoring frequencies must be conducted in complianceaccordance with the requirements in this Section.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f).

Section 611.648 Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.648 BOARD NOTE	
<u>BOARD NOTE: This Section does not apply to regulated PFAS see Section 611.7902 and no monitoring is required for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, or aldicarb sulfone);</u>	Added BOARD NOTE
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.648(a) BOARD NOTE	
BOARD NOTE: This is a “trigger level” for Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOC inasmuch as since it prompts further action. The use of the term “detect” or “detection” in this Section is not intended to include any analytical capability of quantifying lower levels of any contaminant, or the “method detection limit”.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.648(t)	
A new system supplier or a supplier using a new source of water must demonstrate compliance with the MCL within a period of time specified by a permit issued by the Agency. The supplier must also comply with the initial sampling frequencies specified by the Agency to ensure the supplier can demonstrate compliance with the MCL. Routine and increased monitoring frequencies must be conducted in complianceaccordance with the requirements in this Section.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.24(h).

SUBPART Q: RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.720 Analytical Methods

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(1)(A)	
Evaporation Methods. SM 302 (71); SM 7110 B (85); SM 7110 B (91); SM 7110 B (96); SM 7110 B (00); <u>SM 7110 B (21)</u> ; USEPA 900.0 (80); USEPA 900.0 (18); USEPA 00-01 (84); USEPA IRM (76), pages 1-3; USEPA RCA (79), pages 1-5; or USGS R1120-76.	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(1)(B)	
Liquid Scintillation Methods. ASTM D7283-17, or SM 7110 D (17), <u>or SM 7110 D (21)</u> .	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(2)	
Gross Alpha. Coprecipitation Methods. SM 7110 C (91), SM 7110 C (96), SM 7110 C (00), <u>SM 7110 C (21)</u> or USEPA 00-02 (84).	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(3)(B)	
Radon Emanation Methods. ASTM D3454-97; ASTM D3454-05; ASTM D3454-18; <u>ASTM D3454-21</u> ; EML (97) Ra-04; EML (90) Ra-05; SM 305 (71); SM 7500-Ra C (88); SM 7500-Ra C (93); SM 7500-Ra C (01); USEPA 903.1 (80); USEPA 903.1 (21); USEPA Ra-04 (84); USEPA IRM (76), pages 16-23; or USGS R-1141-76.	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(5)(D)	
Alpha Spectrometry. ASTM D3972-97; ASTM D3972-02; ASTM D3972-09; EML (90) U-02; EML (97) U-02; USEPA 00-07 (84); USEPA RCA (79), pages 33-48; or USGS R-1182-76; <u>7500-U C (00)</u> .	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(6)(B)	
Gamma Ray Spectrometry. ASTM D3649-91; ASTM D3649-98a; ASTM D3649-06; EML (90) Ga-01; EML (97) Ga-01-R; SM 7120 (94); SM 7120 (97); <u>SM 7120 (21)</u> ; USEPA 901.1 (80); USEPA RCA (79), pages 92-95; or USGS R-1110-76.	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(7)(B)	
Gamma Ray Spectrometry. ASTM D4785-93; ASTM D4785-00a; ASTM D4785-08; ASTM D4785-20; EML (90) Ga-01; EML (97) Ga-01-R; SM 7120 (94); SM 7120 (97); <u>SM 7120 (21)</u> ; -USEPA 901.1 (80); or USEPA RCA (79), pages 92-95.	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(9)	
Tritium. Liquid Scintillation. ASTM D4107-91; ASTM D4107-98; ASTM D4107-08; ASTM D4107-20; SM 306 (71); SM 7500- ³ H B (88); SM 7500- ³ H B (93); SM 7500- ³ H B (00); <u>SM 7500-³H B (22)</u> ; USEPA 906.0 (80); USEPA H-02 (84); USEPA IRM (76), pages 34-37; USEPA RCA (79), pages 87-91; or USGS R-1171-76.	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720(a)(10)	
Gamma Emitters. Gamma Ray Spectrometry. ASTM D3649-91; ASTM D3649-98a; ASTM D3649-06; ASTM D4785-93; ASTM D4785-00a; ASTM D4785-08; ASTM D4785-20; EML (90) Ga-01; EML (97) Ga-01-R; SM 7120 (94); SM 7120 (97); <u>SM 7120 (21)</u> ; SM 7500-Cs B (88); SM 7500-Cs B (93); SM 7500-Cs B (00); SM 7500-I B (88); SM 7500-I B (93); SM 7500-I B (00); USEPA 901.0 (80); USEPA 901.1 (80); USEPA 902.0 (80); USEPA RCA (79), pages 92-95; or USGS R-1110-76.	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.720 BOARD NOTE	
BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.25 and appendix A to subpart C of 40 CFR 141. The Board did not separately list approved alternative methods from Standard Methods Online that are the same version as a method appearing in a printed edition of Standard Methods. Using the Standard Methods Online copy is acceptable.	Added analytical methods.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
<u>Standard Methods Online, Methods 7110 D-17 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd editions as Methods 7110 D. This appears in this Section as SM 7110 D (00) and SM 7110 D (00).</u> Standard Methods Online, Method 7120-97 appears in the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd editions as Method 7120. This appears in this Section appears as SM 7120 (97). Standard Methods Online, Method 7500-Cs B-00 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 7500-Cs B. <u>This appears in this Section,</u>thus appears as SM 7500-Cs B (00). Standard Methods Online, Methods 7500-I B-00, 7500-I C-00, and 7500-I D-00 appear in the 21st, 22nd,and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Methods 7500-I B, 7500-I C, and 7500-I D. These appear in this Section as SM 7500-I B (00), SM 7500-I C (00), and SM 7500-I D (00). Standard Methods Online, Methods 7500-Ra B-01, 7500-Ra C-01, and 7500-Ra D-01 appears in the 21st,and 22nd, <u>23rd, and 24th</u> editions as Methods 7500-Ra B, 7500-Ra C, and 7500-Ra D. These appear in this Section as SM 7500-Ra B (01), SM 7500-Ra C (01), and SM 7500-Ra D (01). Standard Methods Online, Methods 7500-Ra B-07, 7500-Ra C-07, 7500-Ra D-07, and 7500-Ra E-07 appears in the <u>22nd, 23rd, and 24th</u> editions as Methods 7500-Ra B, 7500-Ra C, 7500-Ra D, and 7500-Ra E. This<u>es</u>e appears in this Section as SM 7500-Ra B (07), SM 7500-Ra C (07), SM 7500-Ra D (07), and SM 7500-Ra E (07). Standard Methods Online, Method 7500-Sr B-01 appears in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Method 7500-Sr B. This appears in this Section as SM 7500-Sr B (01). Standard Methods Online, Methods 7500-U B and 7500-U C-00 appear in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, <u>and 24th</u> editions as Methods 7500-U B and 7500-U C. These appear in this Section as SM 7500-U B (00) and SM 7500-U C (00).	

Section 611.731 Gross Alpha

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.731(e)	
A supplier may substitute a gross alpha particle activity measurement for the required radium-226 measurement if, provided the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 5 pCi/ L. A supplier may substitute a gross alpha particle activity measurement for the required uranium measurement if, provided the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 15 pCi/ L.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.26(a).

SUBPART R: ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION: SYSTEMS THAT
SERVE 10,000 OR MORE PEOPLE

Section 611.740 General Requirements

SUBPART S: GROUNDWATER RULE

Section 611.801 Sanitary Surveys for GWS Suppliers

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.801(d)(1)	
The Agency must conduct a sanitary survey that addresses the eight sanitary survey components listed in subsection (c) no less frequently than every three years for a CWS supplier, except as provided in subsection (d)(3), and every five years for a non-CWS supplier. The Agency may conduct more frequent sanitary surveys for any supplier. The sanitary survey must include an evaluation of each of the elements set forth in subsection (c), as applicable.	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a) through (c) derive from 40 CFR 141.401. Subsection (d) derives from 40 CFR 142.16(o)(2).

Section 611.802 Groundwater Source Microbial Monitoring and Analytical Methods

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.801(c)(2)(A)(vi)	
NA–MUG. SM 9222 G (97) (20th ed. only) or SM 9222 I (15), <u>SM 9222 I (22)</u> .	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.801(c)(2)(B)(ii)	
SM 9222 J (15), <u>SM 9222 J (22)</u> .	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.801(c)(2)(C)(i)	
Multiple-Tube Technique. SM 9230 B (93) (20th ed. only), SM 9230 B (04), <u>SM 9230 B (13)</u> , <u>SM 9230 B (22)</u> , SM 9230 C (93) (20th ed. only), SM 9230 C (13), <u>SM 9230 C (22)</u> , or USEPA 1600 (02). BOARD NOTE: The holding time and temperature for groundwater samples are specified in subsection (c)(2)(D), rather than as specified in Section 8 of USEPA 1600 (02).	Added analytical method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.801(c)(2)(C)(ii)	
Fluorogenic Substrate Enterococcus Test (using Enterolert). Enterolert (96), or SM 9230 D (13), <u>or SM 9230 D (22)</u> . BOARD NOTE: Medium is available through IDEXX Laboratories, Inc., at the address set forth in Section 611.102(b). Preparation and use of the medium must be as stated <u>set forth</u> in the article that embodies the method as incorporated by reference in Section 611.102(b).	Added analytical method.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.402 and appendix A to subpart C of 40 CFR 141. The Board did not separately list approved alternative methods from Standard Methods Online that are the same version as a method appearing in a printed edition of Standard

Methods. Using the Standard Methods Online copy is acceptable.

(Section 611.803 Treatment Technique Requirements for GWS Suppliers

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.803(a)(5)(A)	
It must have completed corrective action in compliance with any applicable plan review processes adopted by the Agency or with any SEP issued by the Agency, if any, including Agency-specified interim measures; or	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.803(b)(1)	
Existing Groundwater Sources. A GWS supplier that is not required by Section 611.802(a)(1) to meet the source water monitoring requirements of this Subpart S for any groundwater source must notify the Agency in writing that it provides at least 4-log treatment of viruses (using inactivation, removal, or an Agency-approved combination of 4-log virus inactivation and removal) before or at the first customer for the specified groundwater source and begin compliance monitoring in compliance with subsection (b)(3). Notification to the Agency must include engineering, operational, or other information that the Agency requests to evaluate the submission. If the supplier subsequently discontinues 4-log treatment of viruses (using inactivation, removal, or an Agency-approved combination of 4-log virus inactivation and removal) before or at the first customer for a groundwater source, the supplier must conduct groundwater source monitoring, as required under Section 611.802.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.803(b)(3)(B)	
Membrane Filtration. A GWS supplier that uses membrane filtration to meet the requirements of this Subpart S must monitor the membrane filtration process in compliance with all Agency-specified monitoring requirements and must operate the membrane filtration in compliance with all Agency-specified compliance requirements. A GWS supplier that uses membrane filtration is in compliance with the requirement to achieve at least 4-log removal of viruses when it fulfills the following conditions:	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.803(b)(3)(B)(ii)	
The membrane process is operated in compliance with Agency-specified compliance requirements; and	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.803(b)(3)(C)(i)	
It must monitor the alternative treatment in compliance with all Agency-specified monitoring requirements; and	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.803(b)(3)(C)(ii)	
It must operate the alternative treatment in compliance with all operational requirements determined by the supplier that the Agency has approved as necessary to achieve at least 4-log treatment of viruses.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.403.

Section 611.804 Treatment Technique Violations for GWS Suppliers

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
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35 Ill. Admin Section 611.804(a)	
It does not complete corrective action in compliance with any applicable Agency plan review processes or other Agency guidance and direction, including Agency specified interim actions and measures; or	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.804(a)(1)	
It does not complete corrective action in compliance with any applicable Agency plan review processes or other Agency guidance and direction, including Agency-specified interim measures; or	Substituted language

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.404.

Section 611.805 Reporting and Recordkeeping for GWS Suppliers

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.805(a)(1)	
A GWS supplier conducting compliance monitoring under Section 611.803(b) must notify the Agency any time the supplier fails to meet any Agency-specified requirements including minimum residual disinfectant concentration, membrane operating criteria or membrane integrity, and alternative treatment operating criteria, if operation in compliance with the criteria or requirements is not restored within four hours. The GWS supplier must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but in no case later than the end of the next business day.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.405.

SUBPART T: REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

Section 611.840 Reporting

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.840(d)(1)	
Within ten days after completing the public notification requirements under Subpart V for the initial public notice and any repeat public notices, the PWS must certify to the Agency that it has fully complied with the public notification rules under subpart V.- For Tier 2 and 3 public notices, T he PWS must include with this certification a representative copy of each type of notice that the PWS distributed, published, posted, or made available to the persons served and to the media.	Modified subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.840(d)(2)	
For a Tier 1 public notice for exceeding the lead action level, the PWS must provide a copy of the any Tier 1 public notice to USEPA and the Agency as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours after the supplier learns of the exceedance.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.31.

Section 611.860 Record Maintenance

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.860	
A supplier must keep retain on its premises or at a convenient location near its premises the following records:	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.860(a)	
Records of bacteriological analyses and turbidity analyses made under this Part must be kept for not less than five years. Records of chemical analyses made under this Part must be kept for not less than ten years. Actual laboratory reports may be kept, or data may be transferred to tabular summaries if provided that the following information is included:	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.860(d)	
Records concerning a variance or adjusted standard granted to the supplier must be kept for a period ending not less than five years following the expiration of the such variance or adjusted standard.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.33.

Section 611.870 List of 36 Contaminants (Repealed)

SUBPART U: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS

Section 611.881 Purpose and Applicability

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.881(a)	40 CFR 141.151(a)
This Subpart U establishes the minimum requirements for the content of annual reports that community water systems (CWSs) must deliver to their customers. These reports must contain information on the quality of the water delivered by the systems and characterize the risks (if any) from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner. <u>This subpart also includes requirements for suppliers serving more than 100,000 persons to develop and annually update a plan for providing assistance to consumers with limited English proficiency.</u>	This subpart establishes the minimum requirements for the content of reports that community water systems must deliver to their customers. These reports must contain information on the quality of the water delivered by the systems and characterize the risks (if any) from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner. This subpart also includes requirements for systems serving more than 100,000 persons to develop and annually update a plan for providing assistance to consumers with limited English proficiency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.881(b)	40 CFR 141.151(b)
Despite Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 611.100(d), this Subpart U only applies to CWSs.	Notwithstanding the provisions of <u>§ 141.3</u> , this subpart applies only to community water systems.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.881(c)	40 CFR 141.151(c)
For the purpose of this Subpart U, “customers” are defined as billing units or service connections to which	For the purpose of this subpart, <i>customers</i> are defined as billing units or service connections to which water is

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
water is delivered by a CWS. <u>For purposes of this subpart consumers are defined as people served by the water system, including customers and people that do not receive a bill.</u>	delivered by a community water system. For the purposes of this subpart, <i>consumers</i> are defined as people served by the water system, including customers, and people that do not receive a bill.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.881(d)	40 CFR 141.151(d)
For the purpose of this Subpart U, “detected” means the following: at or above the <u>detection limit levels</u> prescribed by Section 611.600(d) for inorganic contaminants; at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.646(ga) for Phase I, II, and V VOCs; at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.648(r) for Phase II, IIB, and V SOC s <u>(except for PFAS)</u> ; at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.381(b)(2)(D) for the disinfection byproducts listed in Section 611.312; and at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.720(c)(23) for radioactive contaminants; <u>and at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.7902(a)(5) for PFAS listed in Section 611.311(c)(2).</u>	For the purpose of this subpart, detected means: at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.23(a)(4) for inorganic contaminants, at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.24(f)(7) for the contaminants listed in § 141.61(a) , at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.24(h)(18) for the contaminants listed in § 141.61(c) (except PFAS), at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.131(b)(2)(iv) for the contaminants or contaminant groups listed in § 141.64 , at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.25(c) for radioactive contaminants, and at or above the levels prescribed in § 141.902(a)(5) for PFAS listed in § 141.61(c) .

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.151.

Section 611.882 Compliance Dates

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.882(a)	40 CFR 141.152(a)
<u>Between June 24, 2024 and December 31, 2026, CWS suppliers must comply with Sections 611.881 through 611.885 (except Section 611.883(d)(4)(G)), as codified in Subpart AH. Beginning January 1, 2027, CWS suppliers must comply with Section 611.881 through 611.886 (except Section 611.883(h)(8)(A)) as codified in this subpart U. Beginning November 1, 2027, CWS suppliers must comply with Sections 611.881 through 611.886, as codified in subpart G. Each existing CWS must deliver its reports by July 1 annually. Each report must contain data collected during, or prior to, the previous calendar year as prescribed in Section 611.883(d)(3).</u>	Between June 24, 2024, and December 31, 2026, community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.151 through 141.155 (except § 141.153(d)(4)(xii)), as codified on July 1, 2023. Beginning January 1, 2027, community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.151 through 141.156 (except § 141.153(8)(h)(i)), as codified on July 1, 2024. Beginning November 1, 2027, community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.151 through 141.156 , as codified on July 1, 2025.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.882(b)	40 CFR 141.152(b)
Each existing CWS <u>supplier</u> must deliver its reports <u>in compliance with 611.885</u> by July 1 <u>each year annually</u> . Each report <u>delivered by July 1</u> must contain data collected during, or prior to, the previous calendar year, <u>or the most recent calendar year before the previous calendar year, as prescribed in Section 611.883(d)(3).</u>	Each existing community water system must deliver reports according to § 141.155 by July 1 each year. Each report delivered by July 1 must contain data collected during the previous calendar year, or the most recent calendar year before the previous calendar year.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.882(c)	40 CFR 141.152(c)
A new CWS must deliver its first report by July 1 of the year after its first full calendar year in operation, and annually thereafter.	A new community water system must deliver its first report by July 1 of the year after its first full calendar year in operation.

35 Ill. Admin Section 611.882(d)	40 CFR 141.152(d)
A CWSe community water system supplier that sells water to another CWSe community water system supplier must deliver the applicable information required in Section 611.883 to the buyer supplier system as follows:	A community water system that sells water to another community water system must deliver the applicable information required in § 141.153 to the buyer system:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.882(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.152(d)(1)
By no later than April 1, 2027 and annually thereafter ; or	By April 1, 2027, and annually thereafter; or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.882(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.152(d)(2)
On a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties; and .	On a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.882(d)(3)	40 CFR 141.152(d)(3)
A CWS supplier that sells water to another CWS supplier that is required to provide reports biannually in compliance with Section 611.885(i) must provide the applicable information required in 611.855(j) by October 1, 2027, to the buyer system, and annually thereafter, or a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, included in a contract between the parties.	A community water system that sells water to another community water system that is required to provide reports biannually according to § 141.155(i) must provide the applicable information required in § 141.155(j) by October 1, 2027, to the buyer system, and annually thereafter, or a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, included in a contract between the parties.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.152.

Section 611.883 Content of the Reports

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(a)	40 CFR 141.153(a)
Each CWS supplier must provide to its customers an annual report(s) containing the information specified in this Section and Section 611.884, and include a summary as specified in Section 611.886. specify.	Each community water system must provide to its customers a report(s) that contains the information specified in this section, § 141.154 , and include a summary as specified in § 141.156 .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.153(b)(2)
If the supplier has a complete source water assessment, the report must notify consumers of the availability of this assessment, the year it was completed or most recently updated. -and how to obtain it. In addition, the supplier should highlight in the report significant sources of contamination in the source water area if the supplier readily has that information. If the supplier received the source water assessment from the Agency, the report must include a brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination, using language the Agency provides or as the supplier writes.	If a source water assessment has been completed, the report must notify consumers of the availability of this information, the year it was completed or most recently updated, and the means to obtain it. In addition, systems are encouraged to highlight in the report significant sources of contamination in the source water area if they have readily available information. Where a system has received a source water assessment from the primacy agency, the report must include a brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination, using language provided by the primacy agency or written by the operator.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(c)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.153(c)(1)(iii)

<u>Contaminant: Any physical chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in the water.</u>	<i>Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(c)(3)(E)	40 CFR 141.153(c)(3)(v)
<u>Hazard Index or HI. The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water supplier. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a supplier to take action.</u>	<i>Hazard Index or HI. The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(c)(5)	40 CFR 141.153(c)(5)
<u>Suppliers must use the following definitions for the terms listed below if the terms are used in the report unless the supplier obtains written approval from the Agency to use an alternate definition:</u>	Systems must use the following definitions for the terms listed below if the terms are used in the report unless the system obtains written approval from the state to use an alternate definition:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(c)(5)(A)	40 CFR 141.153(c)(5)(i)
<u>Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.</u>	<i>Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(c)(5)(B)	40 CFR 141.153(c)(5)(ii)
<u>Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.</u>	<i>Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.</i>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(2)
<u>The data relating to these contaminants must be presented in the reports must display these contaminants in a manner that is clear and understandable for consumers. For example, the data may be displayed in one table or in several adjacent tables. The CWS must separately display any additional monitoring results it chooses to include in its report.</u>	The data relating to these contaminants must be presented in the reports in a manner that is clear and understandable for consumers. For example, the data may be displayed in one table or in several adjacent tables. Any additional monitoring results which a community water system chooses to include in its report must be displayed separately.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(3)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)
<u>The supplier must derive the data in the report from data it collected to comply with monitoring and analytical requirements during the previous each calendar year or the most recent calendar year before the previous calendar year except that . If the Agency allows a supplier to monitor for regulated contaminants less frequently than annually, the tables must include the date and results of the most recent sampling, and the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data in the report is from the most recent testing done under the regulations. The supplier must not include data older than five years.</u>	The data must be derived from data collected to comply with EPA and State monitoring and analytical requirements during the previous calendar year, or the most recent calendar year before the previous calendar year except that:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(i)
<u>Where a supplier is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the contaminant data section must include the date and results of the most recent sampling and the report must include a brief statement</u>	Where a system is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the contaminant data section must include the date and results of the most recent sampling and the report

<u>indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in compliance with the regulations. No data older than 5 years need be included.</u>	must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. No data older than 5 years need be included.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(ii)
<u>This subsection (d)(3)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(ii), which USEPA has designated as “reserved”. This statement maintains structural correspondence with the corresponding federal regulation.</u>	Reserved subsection
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(4)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)
For each detected regulated contaminant (listed in Appendix A <u>to this subpart</u>), <u>data sections (s) must contain:</u> the tables must contain specific information:	For each detected regulated contaminant (listed in appendix A to this subpart), the contaminant data section(s) must contain:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iii)
If there is no MCL for a detected contaminant, the <u>contaminant data section(s)</u> table must indicate that there is a treatment technique or specify the action level for the contaminant, and the report must include the applicable of the definitions for treatment technique or action level that subsection (c)(3) specifies;	If there is no MCL for a detected contaminant, the contaminant data section(s) must indicate that there is a treatment technique, or specify the action level, applicable to that contaminant, and the report must include the definitions for treatment technique and/or action level, as appropriate, specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(4)(D)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)
For contaminants subject to an MCL, except turbidity, total coliforms, fecal coliforms, and <i>E. coli</i> , <u>the contaminant data sections must contain</u> the highest contaminant level the supplier used to determine compliance with the applicable NPDWR and the range of detected levels <u>as follows:</u>	For contaminants subject to an MCL, except turbidity and <i>E. coli</i> , the contaminant data section(s) must contain the highest contaminant level used to determine compliance with an NPDWR and the range of detected levels, as follows:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(4)(D)(ii)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)(B)
When the supplier determines compliance with the MCL by calculating a running annual average of all samples taken at a monitoring location: the highest average of all monitoring locations and the range of <u>individual sample results for</u> all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. For TTHM and HAA5 MCLs in Section 611.312(b), the supplier must include the highest locational running annual average for TTHM and HAA5 and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. If results from more than one location exceed the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the supplier must include the locational running annual average for each location having results exceeding the MCL.	When compliance with the MCL is determined by calculating a running annual average of all samples taken at a monitoring location: the highest average of any of the monitoring locations and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. For the MCLs for TTHM and HAA5 in § 141.64(b)(2) , systems must include the highest locational running annual average for TTHM and HAA5 and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. If more than one location exceeds the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the system must include the locational running annual averages for all locations that exceed the MCL.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(4)(D)(iii)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)(C)
iii) — When the supplier determines compliance with the MCL on a system-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all samples at all monitoring locations: the average and range of detected concentrations expressed in the same units as the MCL. The supplier must include individual sample results for the IDSE the supplier conducted under Subpart W when determining the range of TTHM and HAA5 results to report in its annual consumer confidence report for the calendar year	Removed subsection.

when the supplier took the IDSE samples;	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(4)(I)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(ix)
The likely sources of detected contaminants to the best of the supplier's knowledge. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and must be used when available to the supplier. If the supplier lacks specific information on the likely source, the report must include one or more of the typical sources for that contaminant listed in Appendix G that are most applicable to the CWS; <u>and</u>	The likely source(s) of detected contaminants to the best of the operator's knowledge. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments, and should be used when available to the operator. If the operator lacks specific information on the likely source, the report must include one or more of the typical sources for that contaminant listed in appendix A to this subpart that is most applicable to the system; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(4)(J)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(x)
For <i>E. coli</i> analytical results under Subpart AA, the total number of <u><i>E. coli</i></u> positive samples;	For <i>E. coli</i> analytical results under subpart Y: The total number of <i>E. coli</i> positive samples;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(4)(K) and (L)	
K) — The report must state that the supplier inventoried its service lines (including if only a statement that the supplier serves no lead service lines) and instruct how to access the service line inventory; and L) — The report must notify consumers that complete lead tap sampling data are available for review and must inform how to access the data.	Removed subsections.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(5)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(5)
If a CWS distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the <u>contaminant data section(s) should differentiate contaminant data table must contain a separate column</u> for each service area, and the report must identify each separate distribution system. <u>For example, if displayed in a table, it should contain a separate column for each service area.</u> Alternatively, a CWS may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.	If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems that are fed by different raw water sources, the contaminant data section(s) should differentiate contaminant data for each service area and the report should identify each separate distribution system. For example, if displayed in a table, it should contain a separate column for each service area. Alternatively, systems could produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(6)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(6)
The <u>detected contaminant data section(s) tables</u> must clearly identify any data indicating violations of MCLs, MRDLs, or treatment techniques, and the report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, including specific information: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions the CWS took to address the violation. To describe the potential health effects, the CWS must use the relevant language from Appendix A.	The detected contaminant data section(s) must clearly identify any data indicating violations of MCLs, MRDLs, or treatment techniques, and the report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. To describe the potential health effects, the system must use the relevant language of appendix A to this subpart.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(7)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(7)
For detected unregulated contaminants for which USEPA requires monitoring under 40 CFR 141.40 (except <i>Cryptosporidium</i>) , the <u>reports must present tables must contain</u> the average and range at which the supplier detected the contaminant. The report <u>must may</u> briefly explain the	For detected unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required, the reports must present the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. The report must include a brief explanation

reasons for monitoring for unregulated contaminants <u>such as:-</u>	of the reasons for monitoring for unregulated contaminants such as:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(7)(A)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(7)(i)
<u>Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the Agency to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.</u>	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(7)(B)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(7)(ii)
<u>May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Agency.</u>	May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(d)(8)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(8)
<u>For suppliers that exceeded the lead action level in Section 611.350(c), the detected contaminant data section must clearly identify the exceedance if any corrective action has been required by the UESPA or the Agency during the monitoring period covered by the report. The report must include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the exceedance, the steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water, and a description of any corrective actions the supplier has or will take to address the exceedance.</u>	For systems that exceeded the lead action level in § 141.80(c) , the detected contaminant data section must clearly identify the exceedance if any corrective action has been required by the Administrator or the State during the monitoring period covered by the report. The report must include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the exceedance, the steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water, and a description of any corrective actions the system has or will take to address the exceedance.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(e)(1)	40 CFR 141.153(e)(1)
If the CWS monitored for Cryptosporidium, <u>which including monitoring under Subpart L, and the monitoring</u> indicates the possible presence of Cryptosporidium in the supplier's source water or finished water, the report must include <u>specific information:</u>	If the system has performed any monitoring for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> which indicates that <i>Cryptosporidium</i> may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(e)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.153(e)(1)(i)
<u>A summary of the results of the monitoring</u> It must summarize the monitoring results; and	A summary of the results of the monitoring; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(e)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.153(e)(1)(ii)
<u>An explanation of the significance of the results.</u> It must explain the results' significance.	An explanation of the significance of the results.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.153(e)(2)
If the CWS monitored for radon, and the monitoring indicates the possible presence of radon in the supplier's finished water, the report must include <u>specific information:</u>	If the system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(e)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.153(e)(2)(i)
The <u>results of the monitoring</u> monitoring results; and	The results of the monitoring; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(e)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.153(e)(2)(ii)
<u>An explanation of the significance of the results.</u> It must explain the results' significance.	An explanation of the significance of the results.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(e)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.153(e)(3)(ii)

It must explain the results' significance noting any pertinent health advisory or proposed regulation.	An explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(f)	40 CFR 141.153(f)
Complying with an NPDWR. In addition to the information subsection (d)(6) requires, the report must note any of specific violations that in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(7) occurred during the period year the report covers and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the CWS took to correct the violation.	Compliance with NPDWR. In addition to the requirements of <u>paragraph (d)(6)</u> of this section, the report must note any violation that occurred during the period covered by the report of a requirement listed below, and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(f)(3)	40 CFR 141.153(f)(3)
Lead and c Copper c Control r Requirements u Under Subpart G. For a suppliers that fail failing to take one or more actions under Sections 611.350 (d) through, 611.351, 611.352, 611.353, or 611.354, the report must include the applicable language from Appendix A for lead, copper, or both.	Lead and copper control requirements prescribed by <u>subpart I of this part</u> . For systems that fail to take one or more actions prescribed by <u>§§ 141.80 through 141.93</u> , the report must include the applicable language of appendix A to this subpart for lead, copper, or both.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(g)	40 CFR 141.153(g)
Variances, Adjusted Standards, and Site-Specific Rules. If a supplier operates under the terms of a variance, adjusted standard, or site-specific rule the Board issued under Section 611.111, 611.112, or 611.131, the report must contain certain information :	Variances and Exemptions. If a system is operating under the terms of a variance or an exemption issued under § 1415 or 1416 of SDWA, the report must contain:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(i)
The sources of drinking water (B Both tap water and bottled water come from) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up <u>and transport</u> substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. <u>These substances are also called</u> <u>contaminants</u> .	Both tap water and bottled water come from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)
Source water may include any of several <u>C</u> ontaminants <u>are</u> <u>any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.</u> <u>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</u>	Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(1)(B)(ii)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(B)
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur <u>be</u> naturally <u>in the soil or groundwater or may -</u> occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;	<i>Inorganic contaminants</i> , such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(1)(B)(v)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(E)
Radioactive contaminants, which can occur <u>be</u> naturally- occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.	Radioactive contaminants , which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(iii)

To protect public health, In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in <u>tap</u> water PWSs provide. United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.	To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(iv)
One may reasonably expect drinking water, including bottled water, to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean<u>indicate</u> that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Information webpage (www.epa.gov/safewaterground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information).	Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(2)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(2)
The report must include a telephone number for the CWS's owner, operator, or designee as a source of additional information about the report. <u>If a supplier uses a website or social media to share additional information, the USEPA recommends including information about how to access such media platforms in the report.</u>	The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report. If a system uses a website or social media to share additional information, EPA recommends including information about how to access such media platforms in the report.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(3)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(3)
In communities with a large proportion of <u>consumers with limited English proficiency</u>non-English speaking residents, as the Agency determines, the report must contain information in the appropriate languages regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address and either contain information where <u>consumers/residents</u> may obtain<u>contact the supplier for</u> a translated copy of the report, or assistance in the appropriate language(s) or the report must be in the appropriate language(s).	In communities with a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report and either contain information where such consumers may obtain a translated copy of the report, or assistance in the appropriate language(s), or the report must be in the appropriate language(s).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(6)(A)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(i)
Any GWS supplier that receives<u>receiving</u> written notice from the Agency of a significant deficiency <u>or notice from a laboratory of a fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample that is not invalidated by the Agency under Section 611.802(d)</u> must inform its customers of any significant deficiency that is still uncorrected at the time of the next reporting period or of any Any GWS supplier receiving notice from a laboratory of a fecal indicator-positive groundwater source sample <u>in the next report or 6-month updated in compliance with Section 611.885</u>that the Agency does not invalidate under Section 611.802(d) must inform its customers of the fecal indicator-positive groundwater source sample in the next report. The supplier must continue to annually inform the public <u>annually</u> until the Agency <u>determines that issues a SEP determining the supplier corrected</u> the particular significant deficiency <u>is</u>	Any ground water system that receives notice from the State of a significant deficiency or notice from a laboratory of a fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample that is not invalidated by the State under <u>§ 141.402(d)</u> must inform its customers of any significant deficiency that is uncorrected at the time of the next reporting period or of any fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample in the next report or 6-month update according to <u>§ 141.155</u>. The system must continue to inform the public annually until the State determines that particular significant deficiency is corrected or the fecal contamination in the ground water source is addressed under <u>§ 141.403(a)</u>. Each report must include the following elements:

corrected or addressed the fecal contamination in the groundwater source is addressed under Section 611.803(a). Each report must include the following elements specific information :	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(6)(A)(iv) If the supplier receives notice of a fecal indicator-positive groundwater source sample that the Agency does not invalidate under Section 611.802(d), the potential health effects using the pertinent health effects language from a Appendix A to this subpart .	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(i)(D) If the system receives notice of a fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample that is not invalidated by the State under <u>§ 141.402(d)</u> , the potential health effects using the health effects language of appendix A to this subpart.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(7)(A) Any supplier that must comply with the Level 1 assessment requirement or a Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation must include in the report the text found in subsections (h)(7)(A)(i) through and (h)(7)(A)(ii) or (h)(7)(A)(i) and (h)(7)(A)(iii), as appropriate, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in subsection (h)(7)(A)(iv), if appropriate.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i) Any system required to comply with the Level 1 assessment requirement or a Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation must include in the report the text found in <u>paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(A) through (C)</u> of this section as appropriate, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in <u>paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(D)(1) and (2)</u> of this section if appropriate. Systems may use an alternative statement with equivalent information for <u>paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(B) and (C)</u> of this section if approved by the primacy agency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(7)(A)(iv) Any supplier that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate: “During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).” or “During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.”	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)(1) and (2) Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate: (1) During the past year we failed to conduct all the required assessment(s). (2) During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(7)(B) Any supplier that must conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation must include in the report the text found in subsections (h)(7)(B)(i) and (h)(7)(B)(ii), and health effects language in appendix A to this subpart , filling in the blanks accordingly and the appropriate alternative text found in subsection <u>(h)(7)(B)(iii)</u> , if appropriate. <u>Suppliers may use an alternative statement with equivalent information for paragraphs (h)(7)(B)(i) through (iii), if approved by the primacy agency.</u>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii) Any system required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation must include in the report the text found in <u>paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(A) and (B)</u> of this section, and health effects language in appendix A to this subpart, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in <u>paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(C)(1) and (2)</u> of this section, if appropriate. Systems may use an alternative statement with equivalent information for <u>paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(A) through (C)</u> of this section, if approved by the primacy agency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(7)(B)(i) “E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.” “We found <i>E. coli</i>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(A) We found <i>E. coli</i> bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s), also known as a Level 2 assessment, to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s), <u>also known as level 2 assessment</u> , to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.”	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(7)(B)(ii) “We were required to complete a <u>detailed assessment of our water system, also known as a</u> Level 2 assessment, because we found <i>E. coli</i> in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [insert number of corrective actions] corrective actions and we completed [insert number of corrective actions] of these actions.”	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(B) We were required to complete a detailed assessment of our water system, also known as a Level 2 assessment, because we found <i>E. coli</i> in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(7)(B)(iii) Any supplier that has failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate: “We failed to conduct the required assessment.” or “We failed to correct all <u>sanitary</u> defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.”	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)(1) and (2) Any system that has failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate: (1) We failed to conduct the required assessment. (2) We failed to correct all defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(7)(D) If a supplier detects <i>E. coli</i> <u>and has but does not</u> violated the <i>E. coli</i> MCL, in addition to completing the table as <u>required in</u> subsection (d)(4) requires , the supplier may include a statement explaining that although the supplier detected <i>E. coli</i> , it did not violate the <i>E. coli</i> MCL.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iv) If a system detects <i>E. coli</i> and has not violated the <i>E. coli</i> MCL, in addition to completing the table as required in <u>paragraph (d)(4)</u> of this section, the system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected <i>E. coli</i> , they are not in violation of the <i>E. coli</i> MCL.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(8) <u>Suppliers required to comply with subpart G.</u>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8) Systems required to comply with <u>subpart I of this part.</u>
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(8)(A) <u>The report must notify consumers that complete lead tap sampling data is available for review and must include information on how to access the data.</u>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(i) The report must notify consumers that complete lead tap sampling data are available for review and must include information on how to access the data.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(8)(B) <u>The report must include a statement that a service line inventory (including inventories where the publicly accessible inventory consist of a written statement that there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, lead status unknown service lines, known lead connectors or connectors of unknown material) has been prepared and include instructions to access the publicly accessible service line inventory. If the service line inventory is available online, the report must include the direct link to the inventory.</u>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(ii) The report must include a statement that a service line inventory (including inventories where the publicly accessible inventory consists of a written statement that there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, known lead connectors or connectors of unknown material) has been prepared and include instructions to access the publicly accessible service line inventory. If the service line inventory is available online, the report must include the direct link to the inventory.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(8)(C) <u>For suppliers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in the supplier's</u>	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iii) For systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in

inventory under Section 611.354(a) and (b), the report must include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or a direct link to the plan if the supplier is required to make the service line replacement plan available online.	the system's inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a) and (b), the report must include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or a direct link to the plan if the system is required to make the service line replacement plan available online.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(8)(D)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)
<u>The report must contain a plainly worded explanation of the corrosion control efforts the supplier is taking in compliance with subpart G, and AH, if applicable. Corrosion control efforts consist of treatment (e.g., pH adjustment, alkalinity adjustment, or corrosion inhibitor addition) and other efforts contributing to the control of the corrosivity of water, e.g., monitoring to assess the corrosivity of water. The supplier may use one of the following templates or use their own explanation that includes equivalent information.</u>	The report must contain a plainly worded explanation of the corrosion control efforts the system is taking in accordance with subpart I of this part . Corrosion control efforts consist of treatment (e.g., pH adjustment, alkalinity adjustment, or corrosion inhibitor addition) and other efforts contributing to the control of the corrosivity of water (e.g., monitoring to assess the corrosivity of water). The system may use one of the following templates or use their own explanation that includes equivalent information.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(8)(D)(i)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)(A)(1) and (2)
<u>For suppliers with Agency or USEPA-designated Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment: Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, [name of supplier] conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites [insert frequency at which supplier conducts tap sampling]. [Name of supplier] treats water using [identify treatment method] to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by [the Agency or USEPA, as applicable]. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, [name of supplier] monitors water quality parameters set by the [Agency or USEPA, as applicable] [insert frequency at which supplier conducts water quality parameter monitoring]. If applicable add: “[Name of supplier] is currently conducting a study of corrosion control to determine if any changes to treatment methods are needed to minimize the corrosivity of the water.”</u>	For systems with State or EPA-designated Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment: (1) Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings, and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, [name of system] conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites [insert frequency at which system conducts tap sampling]. [Name of system] treats water using [identify treatment method] to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by [the State or EPA, as applicable]. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, [name of system] monitors water quality parameters set by the [the State or EPA, as applicable] [insert frequency at which system conducts water quality parameter monitoring]. (2) If applicable add: [Name of system] is currently conducting a study of corrosion control to determine if any changes to treatment methods are needed to minimize the corrosivity of the water.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(8)(D)(ii)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)(B)
<u>For suppliers without Agency or USEPA designated Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment: Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, [name of supplier] conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites [insert frequency at which supplier conducts tap sampling]. If applicable, add: “[Name of supplier] treats water using [identify treatment method] to control corrosion. If applicable add: “[Name of supplier] is currently conducting a study of corrosion control to determine if any changes to treatment methods are needed to minimize the corrosivity of the water.</u>	For systems without State or EPA designated Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment: (1) Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, [name of system] conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites [insert frequency at which system conducts tap sampling]. (2) If applicable, add: [Name of system] treats water using [identify treatment method] to control corrosion. (3) If applicable add: [Name of system] is currently conducting a study of corrosion control to determine if any changes to treatment methods are needed to minimize the corrosivity of the water.

35 Ill. Admin Section 611.883(h)(8)(E)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(v)
<u>The report must include a statement that the supplier is required to sample for lead in schools and licensed childcare facilities as requested by the facility and that directs the public to contact their school or childcare facility for further information about potential sampling results.</u>	The report must include a statement that the water system is required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility and that directs the public to contact their school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.153.

Section 611.884 Required Additional Health Information

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.884(a)	40 CFR 141.154(a)
All reports must prominently display the following language: “Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA or Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) <u>or on USEPA’s website epa.gov/safewater.</u> ”	All reports must prominently display the following language: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on EPA’s website epa.gov/safewater .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.884(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.154(b)(1)
The supplier must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using the following language: <u>“Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. [NAME OF SUPPLIER] meets the USEPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that USEPA’s MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community’s understanding of arsenic-related health effects and While your drinking water meets USEPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX ARSENIC LEVEL per Section 611.884(d)(4)(D) ppb. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.”; or</u>	Must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using language such as: Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. [NAME OF UTILITY] meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that EPA’s MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community’s understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX ARSENIC LEVEL per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)] ppb.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.884(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.154(b)(2)

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Agency. The supplier may write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the Agency.	May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.884(c)(1) The supplier must include a short informational statement about the impacts of nitrate on children, using the following language: “Nitrate in drinking water at. Even though [NAME of SUPPLIER] meets USEPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose is a particularly high health concern risk for infants under of less than six months of age-age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as “blue baby syndrome.” High Nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly, increase for short periods of time due to high levels of because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider”; or therefore we test for nitrate [INSERT APPLICABLE SAMPLING FREQUENCY]. The highest level for nitrate found during [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX NITRATE LEVEL per Section 611.883(d)(4)(D)] ppm.	40 CFR 141.154(c)(1) Must include a short informational statement about the impacts of nitrate on children using language such as: Even though [NAME OF UTILITY] meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as “blue baby syndrome.” Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate [INSERT APPLICABLE SAMPLING FREQUENCY]. The highest level for nitrate found during [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX NITRATE LEVEL per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)] ppm.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.884(c)(2) The CWS supplier may write its own educational statement in the CCR, but only if approved by the in consultation with the Agency.	40 CFR 141.154(c)(2) May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.884(d)(1) A short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children. The statement must include the following information: Lead can cause serious health problems effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant people, infants(both formula-fed and breastfed), women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and	40 CFR 141.154(d)(1) A short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children. The statement must include the information in figure 1 to this paragraph (d)(1): Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. <u>You can do this</u> by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish, you may wish to have your water tested, contact [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .	National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.884(d)(2)	40 CFR 141.154(d)(2)
A supplier may use an alternative write its own educational statement in the CCR, if approved by but only in consultation with the Agency.	May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.884(e)	40 CFR 141.154(e)
e) — A CWS supplier that detects TTHM above 0.080 mg/L, but below the MCL in Section 611.312, as an annual average, monitored and calculated under the provisions of former Section 611.680, must include the health effects language prescribed by Appendix A of this Part. BOARD NOTE: Former Section 611.680 originally derived from 40 CFR 141.30(a) and (b). USEPA removed 40 CFR 141.30 in its entirety in 2006. The Board repealed former Section 611.680 in 2012. The references to former Section 611.680 in this subsection (e) relate to use of existing monitoring data collected under those provisions as they existed before their repeal.	

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.154.

Section 611.885 Report Delivery and Recordkeeping

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)	40 CFR 141.155(a)

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
Except as provided in subsection (g), each CWS must mail or otherwise directly deliver a one copy of the report to each customer.	Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each community water system must directly deliver a copy of the report to each customer.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)
<u>Suppliers must use at a minimum, one of the following forms of delivery:</u>	Systems must use at a minimum, one of the following forms of delivery:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)(i)
<u>Mail or hand deliver a paper copy of the report;</u>	Mail or hand deliver a paper copy of the report;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)(ii)
<u>Mail a notification that the report is available on a website via a direct link;</u>	Mail a notification that the report is available on a website via a direct link;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)(iii)
<u>Email a direct link or electronic version of the report; or</u>	Email a direct link or electronic version of the report; or
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)(iv)
<u>Another direct delivery method approved in writing by the primacy agency.</u>	Another direct delivery method approved in writing by the primacy agency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(2)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(2)
<u>Suppliers using electronic delivery methods in subsection (a)(1)(B), (C), or (D) of this section must provide a paper copy of the report to any customer upon request. The notification method must prominently display directions for requesting such copy.</u>	Systems using electronic delivery methods in paragraph (a)(1)(ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section must provide a paper copy of the report to any customer upon request. The notification method must prominently display directions for requesting such copy.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(3)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(3)
<u>For suppliers that choose to electronically deliver the reports by posting the report to a website and providing a notification either by mail or email:</u>	For systems that choose to electronically deliver the reports by posting the report to a website and providing a notification either by mail or email:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(3)(i)
<u>The report must be publicly available on the website at time notification is made;</u>	The report must be publicly available on the website at time notification is made;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(3)(ii)
<u>Notifications must prominently display the link and include an explanation of the nature of the link; and</u>	Notifications must prominently display the link and include an explanation of the nature of the link; and
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(3)(iii)
<u>Suppliers may use a web page to convey the information required in Sections 611.883, 611.884, and 611.886.</u>	Systems may use a web page to convey the information required in §§ 141.153, 141.154, and 141.156 .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(a)(4)	40 CFR 141.155(a)(4)
<u>Suppliers that use a publicly available website to provide reports must maintain public access to the report for no less than 3 years.</u>	Systems that use a publicly available website to provide reports must maintain public access to the report for no less than 3 years.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(b)	40 CFR 141.155(b)
The CWS must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using a means approved by the Agency by a SEP . A good faith effort to reach consumers	The system must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the primacy agency. EPA expects

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
includes <u>a mix of methods to reach the broadest possible range of persons served by the supplier</u> such as <u>but not limited to: the following</u>: <u>Posting the reports on the Internet, mailing reports or postcards with links to the reports to all service addresses and/or postal customers; using an opt in notification system to send emails or texts with links to the reports to interested consumers; advertising the availability of the report in the news media and on social media;</u> publication in a local newspaper <u>or newsletter;</u> <u>posting a copy of the report or notice of availability with the links or equivalent, such as Quick Response (QR) codes in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; or</u> delivery to community organizations; <u>holding a public meeting to educate consumers on the reports.</u>	that an adequate good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. A good faith effort to reach consumers includes a mix of methods to reach the broadest possible range of persons served by the water system such as, but not limited to: Posting the reports on the internet; mailing reports or postcards with links to the reports to all service addresses and/or postal customers; using an opt in notification system to send emails and/or texts with links to the reports to interested consumers; advertising the availability of the report in the news media and on social media; publication in a local newspaper or newsletter; posting a copy of the report or notice of availability with links (or equivalent, such as Quick Response (QR) codes) in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; delivery to community organizations; holding a public meeting to educate consumers on the reports.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.155(4)(b)(i)
<u>Where a supplier is aware that it serves a substantial number of non-bill paying consumers, the supplier is encouraged to directly deliver the reports or notices of availability of the reports to service addresses.</u>	Where a system is aware that it serves a substantial number of non-bill paying consumers, the system is encouraged to directly deliver the reports or notices of availability of the reports to service addresses.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.155(4)(b)(ii)
<u>Where a supplier is aware of a substantial number of bill-paying consumers without access to electronic forms of the report, the supplier should use at least one non-electronic form of delivery.</u>	Where a system is aware of a substantial number of bill-paying consumers without access to electronic forms of the report, the system should use at least one non-electronic form of delivery.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(c)	40 CFR 141.155(c)
No later than <u>10 days after</u> the date the CWS is required to distribute the report to its customers, each CWS must <u>provided</u> mail a copy of the report to the Agency, followed within three months by <u>and</u> a certification that the report(s) has/<u>have</u> been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Agency.	No later than 10 days after the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system must provide a copy of the report to the primacy agency and a certification that the report(s) has/have been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(e)	40 CFR 141.155(e)
Each CWS must make its reports available to the public upon request. <u>Suppliers should make a reasonable effort to provide the reports in an accessible format to anyone who requests an accommodation.</u>	Each community water system must make its reports available to the public upon request. Systems should make a reasonable effort to provide the reports in an accessible format to anyone who requests an accommodation.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(f)	40 CFR 141.155(f)

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
Each CWS serving 5 400,000 or more persons must post its current year's report to a publicly-accessible site on the Internet.	Each community water system serving 50,000 or more persons must post its current year's report to a publicly-accessible site on the internet.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(g)	40 CFR 141.155(g)
The Governor or their his designee, or the Tribal Leader where the Tribe has met the eligibility requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. § 142.72 for the purposes of waiving the mailing requirement, can waive the requirement of 40 C.F.R. § 142.72 for community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons. In consultation with the tribal government, the USEPA Regional Administrator may waive the requirement of Section 611.855(a) in areas in Indian country where no tribe has been deemed eligible.	The Governor of a State or their designee, or the Tribal Leader where the Tribe has met the eligibility requirements contained in <u>§ 142.72</u> for the purposes of waiving the mailing requirement, can waive the requirement of <u>paragraph (a)</u> of this section for community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons. In consultation with the tribal government, the Regional Administrator may waive the requirement of <u>§ 141.155(a)</u> in areas in Indian country where no tribe has been deemed eligible.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(g)(1)	40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)
The Such a CWS must do the following :	Such systems must:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(g)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)(i)
The CWS must publish the report in one or more local newspapers <u>or on one or more local online news sites</u> serving the county in which the CWS is located;	Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers or on one or more local online news sites serving the area in which the system is located;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(g)(1)(A)(2)	40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)(i)(2)
Systems serving 500 or fewer persons fewer than 500 persons may forgo the requirements of subsections (g)(1)(A) and (g)(1)(B) if they provide notice <u>that the report is available upon request</u> at least once per year to their customers by mail, by door-to-door delivery, or by posting in a location approved by the Agency that the report is available upon request <u>one or more locations where persons served by the supplier can reasonably be expected to see it.</u>	Systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of <u>paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii)</u> of this section if they provide notice that the report is available upon request at least once per year to their customers by mail, door-to-door delivery or by posting in one or more locations where persons served by the system can reasonably be expected to see it.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(h)	40 CFR 141.155(h)
Any system subject to this Subpart U must keep retain copies of its consumer confidence report for no less than three years.	Any system subject to this subpart must retain copies of its Consumer Confidence Report for no less than 3 years.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(i)	40 CFR 141.155(i)
<u>Suppliers serving 100,000 or more persons, must develop a plan for providing assistance to consumers with limited English proficiency. The supplier must evaluate the languages spoken by persons with limited English proficiency served by the supplier, and the supplier's anticipated approach to address translation needs. The first plan must be provided to the Agency with the first report in 2027. Plans must be evaluated annually and updated as necessary and reported with the certification required in subsection (c).</u>	Systems serving 100,000 or more persons, must develop a plan for providing assistance to consumers with limited English proficiency. The system must evaluate the languages spoken by persons with limited English proficiency served by the water system, and the system's anticipated approach to address translation needs. The first plan must be provided to the state with the first report in 2027. Plans must be evaluated annually and updated as necessary and reported with the certification required in <u>paragraph (c)</u> of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)	40 CFR 141.155(j)
<u>Delivery timing and biannual delivery:</u>	Delivery timing and biannual delivery:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)(1)	40 CFR 141.155(j)(1)

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
<u>Each CWS must distribute reports by July 1 each year. Each report distributed by July 1 must use data collected during, or prior to, the previous calendar year using methods described in subsection (a).</u>	Each community water system must distribute reports by July 1 each year. Each report distributed by July 1 must use data collected during, or prior to, the previous calendar year using methods described in paragraph (a) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)(2)	40 CFR 141.155(j)(2)
<u>Each CWS serving 10,000 or more persons must distribute the report biannually, or twice per calendar year, by December 31 using methods described in subsection (a).</u>	Each community water system serving 10,000 or more persons must distribute the report biannually, or twice per calendar year, by December 31 using methods described in paragraph (a) of this section.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)(3)	40 CFR 141.155(j)(3)
<u>Suppliers required to comply with subsection (j)(2), with a violation or action level exceedance that occurred between January 1 and June 30 of the current year, or have received monitoring results from required monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule in 40 C.F.R. § 141.40, must include a 6-month update with the second report with the following:</u>	Systems required to comply with paragraph (j)(2) of this section, with a violation or action level exceedance that occurred between January 1 and June 30 of the current year, or have received monitoring results from required monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule in § 141.40 , must include a 6-month update with the second report with the following:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)(3)(A)	40 CFR 141.155(j)(3)(i)
<u>A short description of the nature of the 6-month update and the biannual delivery.</u>	A short description of the nature of the 6-month update and the biannual delivery.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)(3)(B)	40 CFR 141.155(j)(3)(ii)
<u>If a supplier receives an MCL, MRDL, or treatment technique violation, the 6-month update must include the applicable contaminant section information in Section 611.883(d)(4), and a readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, actions taken by the supplier to address the violation, and timeframe the supplier expects to complete those actions. To describe the potential health effects, the supplier must use the relevant language of appendix A to this subpart.</u>	If a system receives an MCL, MRDL, or treatment technique violation, the 6-month update must include the applicable contaminant section information in § 141.153(d)(4) , and a readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, actions taken by the system to address the violation, and timeframe the system expects to complete those actions. To describe the potential health effects, the system must use the relevant language of appendix A to this subpart.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)(3)(C)	40 CFR 141.155(j)(3)(iii)
<u>If a supplier receives any other violation, the 6-month update must include the information in Section 611.883(f).</u>	If a system receives any other violation, the 6-month update must include the information in § 141.153(f) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)(3)(D)	40 CFR 141.155(j)(3)(iv)
<u>If a supplier exceeded the lead action level following monitoring conducted between January 1 and June 30 of the current year, the supplier must include information identified in Section 611.883(d)(4)(F) and (d)(8).</u>	If a system exceeded the lead action level following monitoring conducted between January 1 and June 30 of the current year, the system must include information identified in § 141.153(d)(4)(vi) and (d)(8) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.885(j)(3)(E)	40 CFR 141.155(j)(3)(v)
<u>For suppliers monitoring under 40 C.F.R. § 141.40 that become aware of results for samples collected during the reporting year but were not included in the reports distributed by July 1, the supplier must include information as required by Section 611.883(d)(7).</u>	For systems monitoring under § 141.40 that become aware of results for samples collected during the reporting year but were not included in the reports distributed by July 1, the system must include information as required by § 141.153(d)(7) .

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.155.

Section 611.886 Summary of Report Contents

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(a)	40 CFR 141.156(a)
<u>Each report must include a summary displayed prominently at the beginning of the report, including a brief description of the nature of the report.</u>	Each report must include a summary displayed prominently at the beginning of the report, including a brief description of the nature of the report.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(b)	40 CFR 141.156(b)
<u>Suppliers must include, at a minimum, the following information in the summary:</u>	Systems must include, at a minimum, the following information in the summary:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.156(b)(1)
<u>Summary of violations and compliance information included in the report required by Section 611.883(d)(6) and (8), (f), and (h)(6) and (7).</u>	Summary of violations and compliance information included in the report required by § 141.153(d)(6) and (8) , (f) , and (h)(6) and (7) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(b)(2)	40 CFR 141.156(b)(2)
<u>Contact information for owner, operator, or supplier of the CWS as a source of additional information concerning the report, per Section 611.883(h)(2).</u>	Contact information for owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report, per § 141.153(h)(2) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(c)	40 CFR 141.156(c)
<u>If applicable, suppliers must include the following in the summary:</u>	If applicable, systems must include the following in the summary:
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.88(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.156(c)(1)
<u>For suppliers using delivery methods in Section 611.885(a)(1)(B), (C), or (D), the summary must include directions for consumers to request a paper copy of the report, as described in Section 611.885(a)(2).</u>	For systems using delivery methods in § 141.155(a)(1)(ii) , (iii) , or (iv) , the summary must include directions for consumers to request a paper copy of the report, as described in § 141.155(a)(2) .
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.156(c)(2)
<u>For suppliers subject to Section 611.883(h)(3) because they serve a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, the summary must include information where consumers may obtain a translated copy of the report, or get assistance in the appropriate language(s).</u>	For systems subject to § 141.153(h)(3) because they serve a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, the summary must include information where consumers may obtain a translated copy of the report, or get assistance in the appropriate language(s).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(c)(3)	40 CFR 141.156(c)(3)
<u>For suppliers using the report to also meet the public notification requirements of subpart V, the summary must specify that it is also serving to provide public notification of one or more violations or situations, provide a brief statement about the nature of the notice(s), and a brief description of how to locate the notice(s) in the report.</u>	For systems using the report to also meet the public notification requirements of subpart Q of this part , the summary must specify that it is also serving to provide public notification of one or more violations or situations, provide a brief statement about the nature of the notice(s), and a brief description of how to locate the notice(s) in the report.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(d)	40 CFR 141.156(d)
<u>The summary should be written in plain language and may use infographics.</u>	The summary should be written in plain language and may use infographics.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(e)	40 CFR 141.156(e)
<u>For those suppliers required to include a 6-month update with the second report under Section 611.885(j)(2), the</u>	For those systems required to include a 6-month update with the second report under § 141.155(j)(2) ,

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
<u>summary should include a brief description of the nature of the report and update, noting the availability of new information for the current year (between January and June).</u>	the summary should include a brief description of the nature of the report and update, noting the availability of new information for the current year (between January and June).
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.886(f)	40 CFR 141.156(f)
<u>The report summary must include the following standard language to encourage the distribution of the report to all persons served:</u>	The report summary must include the following standard language to encourage the distribution of the report to all persons served:
<u>Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.</u>	Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.156.

SUBPART V: PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS

Section 611.901 General Public Notification Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.901(a)	
Who Must Give Public Notice. Each owner or operator of a PWS (a CWS, an NTNCWS, or a transient non-CWS) must give notice for all violations of an NPDWR and for other situations, as listed in this subsection (a). The term “NPDWR violation” is used in this Subpart V to include violations of an MCL, an MRDL, a treatment technique, monitoring requirements, or a testing procedure set forth in this Part. Appendix G identifies the tier assignment for each specific violation or situation requiring a public notice.	Removed language.

The requirements of this Subpart V replace former notice requirements.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.201.

Section 611.902 Tier 1 Public Notice: Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.902(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.202(b)(1)
It must provide a public notice as soon as practical but no later than 24 hours after the supplier learns of the violation <u>or situation requiring Tier 1 public notice;</u>	Provide a public notice as soon as practical but no later than 24 hours after the system learns of the violation or situation requiring Tier 1 public notice;
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.902(b)(3)	40 CFR 141.202(b)(3)

Illinois Administrative Code	Code of Federal Regulations
It must comply with any additional public notification requirements (including any repeat notices or direction on the duration of the posted notices) that are established as a result of the consultation with the Agency. The Sueh requirements may include the timing, form, manner, frequency, and content of repeat notices (if any) and other actions designed to reach all persons served.	Comply with any additional public notification requirements (including any repeat notices or direction on the duration of the posted notices) that are established as a result of the consultation with the primacy agency. Such requirements may include the timing, form, manner, frequency, and content of repeat notices (if any) and other actions designed to reach all persons served.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.202.

Section 611.903 Tier 2 Public Notice: Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.903(b)(3)	
For the turbidity violations specified in this subsection (b)(3), a PWS supplier must consult with the Agency as soon as practical but no later than 24 hours after the supplier learns of the violation, to determine whether a Tier 1 public notice under Section 611.902(a) is required to protect public health. When consultation does not take place within the 24-hour period, the supplier water system must distribute a Tier 1 notice of the violation within the next 24 hours (i.e., no later than 48 hours after the supplier learns of the violation), following the requirements under Section 611.902(b) and (c). Consultation with the Agency is required for the following:	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.903(c)(1)(B)	
Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the supplier, if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in subsection (c)(1)(A). The Sueh persons may include those who do not pay water bills or do not have service connection addresses (e.g., house renters, apartment dwellers, university students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.). Other methods may include: Publication in a local newspaper; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., apartment building owners or large private employers); posting in public places served by the supplier or on the Internet; or delivery to community organizations.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.903(c)(2)(B)	
Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the system if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in subsection (c)(2)(A). The Sueh persons may include those served who may not see a posted notice because the posted notice is not in a location they routinely pass by. Other methods may include the following: Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers; use of E-mail to notify employees or students; or delivery of multiple copies in central locations (e.g., community centers).	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.203.

Section 611.904 Tier 3 Public Notice: Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.904(c)(1)(B)	
Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the supplier, if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in subsection (c)(1)(A). The Such persons may include those who do not pay water bills or do not have service connection addresses (e.g., house renters, apartment dwellers, university students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.). Other methods may include the following: publication in a local newspaper; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., apartment building owners or large private employers); posting in public places or on the Internet; or delivery to community organizations.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.903(c)(2)(B)	
Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the supplier, if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in subsection (c)(2)(A). The Such persons may include those who may not see a posted notice because the notice is not in a location they routinely pass by. Other methods may include the following: publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers; use of E-mail to notify employees or students; or delivery of multiple copies in central locations (e.g., community centers).	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.204.

Section 611.908 Special Notice for Exceedance of the Fluoride Secondary Standard

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.908(a)	
When to Give Special Notice. A CWS supplier that exceeds the federal fluoride secondary MCL of 2 mg/ℓ (see 40 CFR 143.3)) (determined by the last single sample taken in compliance exceedance with Section 611.603), but does not exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 4 mg/ℓ for fluoride (as specified in Section 611.301), must provide the public notice in subsection (c) to persons served. Public notice must be provided as soon as practical but no later than 12 months from the day the supplier learns of the exceedance. A copy of the notice must also be sent to all new billing units and new customers at the time service begins and to the Department of Public Health. The PWS supplier must repeat the notice at least annually for as long as the SMCL is exceeded. If the public notice is posted, the notice must remain in place for as long as the fluoride SMCL is exceeded, but in no case less than seven days (even if the exceedance is eliminated). On a case-by-case basis, the Agency may require an initial notice sooner than 12 months and repeat notices more frequently than annually. BOARD NOTE: The federal regulations provide at 40 CFR 143.1 that secondary MCLs relate to the aesthetic qualities of water; they are not enforceable standards. The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, however, include an enforceable requirement, at corresponding 40 CFR 141.208, that requires public notice upon exceedance of the secondary MCL for fluoride.	Substituted language

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.208.

SUBPART W: INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATIONS

Section 611.921 Standard Monitoring

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.921(a)(4)	
The supplier must keep retain a complete copy of its standard monitoring plan submitted under this subsection (a), including any Agency modification of the plan, for as long as the supplier is required to keep retain its IDSE report under subsection (c)(4).	Substituted language
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.921(c)	
IDSE Report. A supplier's IDSE report must include the elements required in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4). The supplier must submit its IDSE report to the Agency according to the applicability of the schedules set forth in Section 611.920(c).	Substituted language
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.921(c)(4)	
The supplier must keep retain a complete copy of its IDSE report submitted under this Section for ten years after the date on which the supplier submitted the supplier's report. If the Agency modifies the Subpart Y monitoring requirements that the supplier recommended in its IDSE report or if the Agency approves alternative monitoring locations under Section 611.161, the supplier must keep a copy of the Agency's notification on file for ten years after the date of the Agency's notification. The supplier must make the IDSE report and any Agency notification available for review by the Agency or the public.	Substituted language

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.601.

Section 611.922 System-Specific Studies

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.922(a)(1)(A)(i)	
Minimum Requirements i) TTHM and HAA5 results must be based on samples collected and analyzed in compliance accordance with Section 611.381. Samples must be collected no earlier than five years prior to the study plan submission date.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.922(a)(1)(B)(v)	
The supplier must keep retain a complete copy of its system-specific study plan submitted under this subsection (a)(1), including any Agency modification of the supplier's system-specific study plan, for as long as the supplier is required to keep retain its IDSE report under subsection (b)(5); and	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.922(a)(2)(B)(viii)	
The supplier must keep retain a complete copy of the supplier's system-specific study plan submitted under this subsection (a)(2), including any Agency modification of the supplier's system-specific study plan, for as long as the supplier is required to keep retain the supplier's IDSE report under subsection (b)(7).	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.922(b)(7)	
The supplier must keep retain a complete copy of its IDSE report submitted under this Section for ten years after the date that the supplier submitted its IDSE report. If the Agency modifies the Subpart Y monitoring requirements that the supplier recommended in the supplier's IDSE report or if the Agency approves alternative monitoring locations, the supplier must keep a copy of the Agency's notification on file for ten years after the date of the Agency's notification. The supplier must make the	Substituted language.

IDSE report and any Agency notification available for review by the Agency or the public.	
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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.602.

Section 611.923 40/30 Certification

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.923(b)(4)	
The supplier was to keep <u>retain</u> a complete copy of its certification under this Section for ten years after submitting it to the Agency. The supplier was to make the certification, all data upon which it based the certification, and any Agency notification available for Agency or public review.	Substituted language

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.603. Although this Section is an implementing provision with compliance deadlines long past, the Board removed the obsolete compliance dates but retained the rule in past-tense to avoid a gap in the Illinois rules.

Section 611.925 Subpart Y Compliance Monitoring Location Recommendations

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.925(a)	
A supplier's IDSE report must include its recommendations and justification for where and during what months it will conduct TTHM and HAA5 monitoring for Subpart Y. The supplier must base its recommendations on the criteria set forth in subsections (b) through (e).	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.605.

SUBPART X: ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION— SYSTEMS SERVING FEWER THAN 10,000 PEOPLE

Section 611.953 Disinfection Profile

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.953(a)	
Applicability. A disinfection profile is a graphical representation of a system's level of Giardia lamblia or virus inactivation measured during the course of <u>during</u> a year. A Subpart B community or non-transient non-community water system <u>supplier</u> that serves fewer than 10,000 persons must develop a disinfection profile unless the Agency, by a SEP, determines that a profile is unnecessary. The Agency may approve the use of a more representative data set for disinfection profiling than the data set required under subsections (c) through (g).	Substituted language
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.953(g)	
Development and Maintenance of the Disinfection Profile in Graphic Form. Each log inactivation serves as a data point in the supplier's disinfection profile. A supplier will have obtained 52 measurements (one for every week of the year). This will allow the	Substituted language

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
supplier and the Agency the opportunity to evaluate how microbial inactivation varied over the course of the year by looking at all 52 measurements (the supplier's disinfection profile). The supplier must keep retain the disinfection profile data in graphic form, such as a spreadsheet, which must be available for review by the Agency as part of a sanitary survey. The supplier must use this data to calculate a benchmark if the supplier is considering changes to disinfection practices.	

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.530 through 141.536.

Section 611.955 Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity Limits

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.955(a)	
Applicability. A Subpart B system supplier that serves fewer than 10,000 persons, that is required to filter, and that uses utilizes filtration other than slow sand filtration or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet the combined filter effluent turbidity requirements of subsections (b) through (d). If the supplier uses slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration the supplier is not required to meet the combined filter effluent turbidity limits of this Subpart X, but the supplier must continue to meet the combined filter effluent turbidity limits in Section 611.250.	Substituted language

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.550 through 141.553.

Section 611.956 Individual Filter Turbidity Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(c)	
Special Requirements for Systems with Two or Fewer Filters. If a supplier's system only consists of two or fewer filters, the supplier may conduct continuous monitoring of combined filter effluent turbidity in lieu of individual filter effluent turbidity monitoring. Continuous monitoring must meet the same requirements set forth in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) and (b).	Substituted language
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(e)	
Special Individual Filter Monitoring for a Lime-Softening System. If a supplier's system uses utilizes lime softening, the supplier may apply to the Agency for alternative turbidity exceedance levels for the levels specified in subsection (d). The supplier must be able to demonstrate to the Agency that higher turbidity levels are due to lime carryover only, and not due to degraded filter performance.	Substituted language

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.560 through 141.564.

Section 611.957 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.957(b)(1)	
If the supplier is subject to the individual filter turbidity requirements (Section 611.956), it must keep retain the results of individual filter monitoring as necessary records for at least three years.	Substituted language

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.957(b)(2)	
If the supplier is subject to disinfection profiling (Section 611.953), it must keep retain the results of its disinfection profile (including raw data and analysis) as necessary records indefinitely.	Substituted language
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.957(b)(3)	

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.570 and 141.571.

SUBPART Y: STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.970 General Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.970(c)	
A supplier must comply with the requirements in this Subpart Y as follows:	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.970(c)(1)(A)	
If a supplier is required to conduct quarterly monitoring, it must begin monitoring in the first full calendar quarter that includes the applicable compliance date set forth in this subsection (c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.970(c)(1)(B)	
If a supplier is required to conduct monitoring less frequently than quarterly, it must begin monitoring in the calendar month recommended in the IDSE report prepared under Section 611.921 or Section 611.922 or in the calendar month identified in the Subpart Y monitoring plan developed under Section 611.972, but in no instance later than 12 months after the applicable compliance date set forth in this subsection (c).	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.620.

Section 611.971 Routine Monitoring

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.971(a)(1)	
If a supplier submitted an IDSE report, it must begin monitoring at the locations and during the months that the supplier has recommended in its IDSE report submitted under Section 611.925, following the schedule set forth in Section 611.970(c), unless the Agency, by a SEP, requires other locations or additional locations after its review. If the supplier submitted a 40/30 certification under Section 611.923, it qualified for a very small system waiver under Section 611.924, or it is a NTNCWS that serves fewer than 10,000 persons, the supplier must monitor at the locations and on the dates identified in its monitoring plan as described in Section 611.382(f), updated as required by Section 611.972.	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.971(a)(3)	
If a supplier is an undisinfected system that begins using a disinfectant other than UV light after the dates set forth in Subpart W for complying with the IDSE requirements, the supplier must consult with the Agency	Removed language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
to identify compliance monitoring locations for this Subpart Y. The supplier must then develop a monitoring plan under Section 611.972 that includes those monitoring locations.	

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.621.

Section 611.977 Requirements for Remaining on Reduced TTHM and HAA5 Monitoring Based on Subpart I Results

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.977	
A supplier may remain on reduced monitoring after the applicable dates identified in Section 611.970(c) for compliance with this Subpart Y only if the supplier fulfills each of the requirements set forth in subsections (a) through (c), subject to the limitations of subsection (d):	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.977(b)	
The supplier meets the reduced monitoring criteria set forth in Section 611.973(a);	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.627.

Section 611.979 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.979(a)(1)(C)	
The arithmetic average of quarterly results for the last four quarters for each monitoring location (LRAA), beginning at the end of the fourth calendar quarter that follows the compliance date and at the end of each subsequent quarter. If the LRAA calculated based on fewer than four quarters of data would cause the MCL to be exceeded regardless of the monitoring results of subsequent quarters, the supplier must report this information to the Agency as part of the first report due following the compliance date or anytime after thereafter that this determination is made. If the supplier is required to conduct monitoring at a frequency that is less than quarterly, it must make compliance calculations beginning with the first compliance sample taken after the compliance date, unless the supplier is required to conduct increased monitoring under Section 611.975;	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.979(b)	
Recordkeeping. A supplier must keep retain any Subpart Y monitoring plans and the supplier's Subpart Y monitoring results as required by Section 611.860.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.629.

SUBPART Z: ENHANCED TREATMENT FOR CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Section 611.1001 Source Water Monitoring Requirements: Source Water Monitoring

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1001(a)(4)	
Smaller System Suppliers Monitoring for Cryptosporidium. A filtered system supplier serving fewer than 10,000 people must sample its source water for Cryptosporidium at least twice per month for 12 months or at least monthly for 24 months if it meets any of the conditions set forth in subsections (a)(4)(A) through (a)(4)(C), subject to the limitations of subsection (a)(4)(D), based on monitoring conducted under subsection (a)(3).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1001(a)(5)	
For a filtered system supplier serving fewer than 10,000 people, the Agency may issue a SEP approving monitoring for an indicator other than E. coli under subsection (a)(3). The Agency may also issue a SEP approving an alternative to the E. coli concentration in subsection (a)(4)(A), (a)(4)(B), or (a)(4)(D) to trigger Cryptosporidium monitoring. This approval by the Agency must be provided to the supplier in writing, and it must include the basis for the Agency's determination that the alternative indicator or trigger level will provide a more accurate identification of whether a system will exceed the Bin 1 Cryptosporidium level set forth in Section 611.1010.	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1001(b)	
Second Round of Source Water Monitoring. A supplier must conduct a second round of source water monitoring that meets the requirements for monitoring parameters, frequency, and duration described in subsection (a), unless it meets the monitoring exemption criteria in subsection (d). The supplier must conduct this monitoring on the schedule set forth in subsection (c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1001(d)(3)	
If a supplier chooses to provide the level of treatment set forth in subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2), as applicable, rather than start source water monitoring, it must notify the Agency in writing no later than the date on which the system is otherwise required to submit a sampling schedule for monitoring under Section 611.1002. Alternatively, a supplier may choose to stop sampling at any point after it has initiated monitoring if it notifies the Agency in writing that it will provide this level of treatment. The supplier must install and operate technologies to provide this level of treatment before the applicable treatment compliance date set forth in Section 611.1013.	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1001(e)	
Plants Operating Only Part of the Year. A supplier that has a Subpart B plant that operates for only part of the year must conduct source water monitoring in compliance accordance with this Subpart Z, but with the following modifications:	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1001(f)(2)	
The requirements of Section 611.1001(f) apply to a Subpart B system supplier that begins operation after the applicable monitoring start date set forth in subsection (c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1001(g)	

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
Failure to collect any source water sample required under this Section in compliance with the sampling schedule, sampling location, analytical method, approved laboratory, and reporting requirements of Sections 611.1002 through 611.1006 is a monitoring violation.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1001(h)	
Grandfathering Monitoring Data. A supplier may use (grandfather) monitoring data collected prior to the applicable monitoring start date in subsection (c) to meet the initial source water monitoring requirements in subsection (a). Grandfathered data may substitute for an equivalent number of months at the end of the monitoring period. All data submitted under this subsection must meet the requirements set forth in Section 611.1007.	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.701.

Section 611.1006 Source Water Monitoring Requirements: Reporting Source Water Monitoring Results

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1006(e)(1)	
A supplier must report the data elements set forth in subsection (e)(1)(D) for each Cryptosporidium analysis.	Removed language.

Section 611.1007 Source Water Monitoring Requirements: Grandfathering Previously Collected Data

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1007(f)(1)	
A supplier must report that it intends to submit previously collected monitoring results for grandfathering. This report must specify the number of previously collected results the supplier will submit, the dates of the first and last sample, and whether a supplier will conduct additional source water monitoring to meet the requirements of Section 611.1001(a). The supplier must report this information no later than the applicable date set forth in Section 611.1002.	Removed Language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.707.

Section 611.1010 Treatment Technique Requirements: Bin Classification for Filtered System Suppliers

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1010(a)	
Following completion of the initial round of source water monitoring required under Section 611.1001(a), a filtered system supplier must calculate an initial Cryptosporidium bin concentration for each plant for which monitoring was required. Calculation of the bin concentration must use the Cryptosporidium results reported under Section 611.1001(a) and must follow the appropriate of the procedures set forth in subsection (b).	Removed Language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1010(c)(6)	
The Cryptosporidium concentration is based on the applicable of the calculations set forth in subsection (a) or (d).	Removed Language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1010(d)	
Following completion of the second round of source water monitoring required under Section 611.1001(b), a filtered system supplier must recalculate its Cryptosporidium bin concentration using the Cryptosporidium results reported under Section 611.1001(b) and following the applicable of the procedures set forth in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(4). A supplier must then redetermine its bin classification using this bin concentration and subsection (c).	Removed Language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1010(e)(1)	
A filtered system supplier must report its initial bin classification under subsection (c) to the Agency for approval no later than six months after the supplier is required to complete initial source water monitoring based on the applicable schedule set forth in Section 611.1001(c).	Removed Language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1010(e)(2)	
A supplier must report its bin classification under subsection (d) to the Agency for approval no later than six months after the supplier is required to complete the second round of source water monitoring based on the applicable schedule set forth in Section 611.1001(c).	Removed Language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.710.

Section 611.1011 Treatment Technique Requirements: Filtered System Additional Cryptosporidium Treatment Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1011(a)	
A filtered system supplier must provide the level of additional treatment for Cryptosporidium specified in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) based on its bin classification, as determined under Section 611.1010, and according to the applicable schedule set forth in Section 611.1013.	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.711.

Section 611.1012 Treatment Technique Requirements: Unfiltered System Cryptosporidium Treatment Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1012(a)(1)	
Following completion of the initial source water monitoring required by Section 611.1001(a), an unfiltered system supplier is required to have calculated the arithmetic mean of all Cryptosporidium sample concentrations reported under Section 611.1001(a). The supplier is required to have reported this value to the Agency for approval no later than six months after the month the supplier is required to have completed initial source water monitoring based on the applicable schedule set forth in Section 611.1001(c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1012(a)(2)	
Following completion of the second round of source water monitoring required by Section 611.1001(b), an unfiltered system supplier must calculate the arithmetic mean of all Cryptosporidium sample concentrations reported under Section 611.1001(b). The supplier must report this value to the Agency for approval no later than six months after the month the supplier is required to complete the second round of source water monitoring based on the applicable schedule set forth in Section 611.1001(c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1012(b)	
Cryptosporidium Inactivation Requirements. An unfiltered system supplier must provide the level of inactivation for Cryptosporidium specified in this subsection, based on its mean Cryptosporidium levels, as determined under subsection (a) and according to the applicable schedule set forth in Section 611.1013.	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.712.

Section 611.1013 Treatment Technique Requirements: Schedule for Compliance with Cryptosporidium Treatment Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1013(a)	
Following initial bin classification under Section 611.1010(c), a filtered system supplier must provide the level of treatment for Cryptosporidium required by Section 611.1011 according to the applicable schedule set forth in subsection (c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1013(b)	
Following initial determination of the mean Cryptosporidium level under Section 611.1012(a)(1), an unfiltered system supplier must provide the level of treatment for Cryptosporidium required by Section 611.1012 according to the applicable schedule set forth in subsection (c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1013(c)	
Cryptosporidium Treatment Compliance Dates BOARD NOTE: The federal compliance dates and possible two-year extension corresponding 40 CFR 141.713(c) provides are all past dates. The Board keepretains the text of subsections (c)(1) through (c)(5) as	Substituted language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
amended for guidance implementing the rules under Sections 611.1001(f) and 611.1013(d) and (e).	

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.713.

Section 611.1015 Requirements for Microbial Toolbox Components: Microbial Toolbox Options for Meeting Cryptosporidium Treatment Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(a)(1)	
A supplier receives the applicable of the treatment credits set forth in subsection (b) by meeting the conditions for microbial toolbox options described in Sections 611.1016 through 611.1020. The supplier applies these treatment credits to meet the applicable treatment requirements set forth in Section 611.1011 or Section 611.1012.	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(1)(A)	
Watershed Control Program. 0.5-log credit for Agency-approved program comprising required elements, annual program status report to Agency, and regular watershed survey. An unfiltered system supplier is not eligible for credit. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1016(a).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(1)(B)	
Alternative source or intake management: No prescribed credit. A supplier may conduct simultaneous monitoring for treatment bin classification at alternative intake locations or under alternative intake management strategies. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1016(b).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(2)(A)	
Presedimentation Basin with Coagulation. 0.5-log credit during any month that presedimentation basins achieve a monthly mean reduction of 0.5-log or greater in turbidity or alternative Agency-approved performance criteria. To be eligible, basins must be operated continuously with coagulant addition and all plant flow must pass through basins. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1017(a).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(2)(B)	
Two-stage Lime Softening. 0.5-log credit for two-stage softening if chemical addition and hardness precipitation occur in both stages. All plant flow must pass through both stages. Single-stage softening is credited as equivalent to conventional treatment. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1017(b).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(2)(C)	
Bank Filtration. 0.5-log credit for 25-foot setback or 1.0-log credit for 50-foot setback; the aquifer must be unconsolidated sand containing at least ten percent fines and average turbidity in the wells must be less than 1 NTU. A supplier using wells followed by filtration when conducting source water monitoring must sample the well to determine bin classification and is not eligible for additional credit. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1017(c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(3)(A)	
Combined Filter Performance. 0.5-log credit for combined filter effluent turbidity less than or equal to 0.15 NTU in at least 95 percent of measurements each month. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1018(a).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(3)(B)	
Individual Filter Performance. 0.5-log credit (in addition to 0.5-log combined filter performance credit) if individual filter effluent turbidity is less than or equal to 0.15 NTU in at least 95 percent of samples each month in each filter and is never greater	Removed language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
than 0.3 NTU in two consecutive measurements in any filter. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1018(b).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(3)(C)	
Bank Filtration. 0.5-log credit for 25-foot setback or 1.0-log credit for 50-foot setback; the aquifer must be unconsolidated sand containing at least ten percent fines and average turbidity in the wells must be less than 1 NTU. A supplier using wells followed by filtration when conducting source water monitoring must sample the well to determine bin classification and is not eligible for additional credit. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1017(c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(4)(A)	
Bag or Cartridge Filters (individual filters). Up to 2-log credit based on the removal efficiency demonstrated during challenge testing with a 1.0-log factor of safety. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1019(a).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(4)(B)	
Bag or Cartridge Filters (in series). Up to 2.5-log credit based on the removal efficiency demonstrated during challenge testing with a 0.5-log factor of safety. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1019(a).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(4)(C)	
Membrane Filtration. Log credit equivalent to removal efficiency demonstrated in challenge test for device if supported by direct integrity testing. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1019(b).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(4)(D)	
Second Stage Filtration. 0.5-log credit for second separate granular media filtration stage if treatment train includes coagulation prior to first filter. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1019(c).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(4)(E)	
Slow Sand Filters. 2.5-log credit as a secondary filtration step or 3.0-log credit as a primary filtration process. No prior chlorination for either option. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1019(d).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(5)(A)	
Chlorine Dioxide. Log credit based on measured CT in relation to CT table. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1020(b).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(5)(B)	
Ozone. Log credit based on measured CT in relation to CT table. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1020(b).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1015(b)(5)(C)	
UV. Log credit based on validated UV dose in relation to UV dose table; reactor validation testing required to establish UV dose and associated operating conditions. Specific criteria are set forth in Section 611.1020(d).	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.715.

Section 611.1016 Requirements for Microbial Toolbox Components: Source Toolbox Components

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1016(a)(4)	
If the Agency does not respond to a supplier regarding approval of a watershed control plan submitted under this Section and the supplier meets the other requirements of this Section, the watershed control program will be considered approved and 0.5 log <i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Substituted language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
treatment credit will be awarded, unless and until the Agency subsequently withdraws thesueh approval by a SEP.	

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.716.

Section 611.1019 Requirements for Microbial Toolbox Components: Additional Filtration Toolbox Components

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1019(a)	
Bag and Cartridge Filters. A supplier receives Cryptosporidium treatment credit of up to 2.0-log for individual bag or cartridge filters and up to 2.5-log for bag or cartridge filters operated in series by meeting the criteria set forth in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(10). To be eligible for this credit, the supplier must report the results of challenge testing that meets the requirements of subsections (a)(2) through (a)(9) to the Agency. The filters must treat the entire plant flow taken from a Subpart B source.	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1019(a)(1)	
The Cryptosporidium treatment credit awarded to bag or cartridge filters must be based on the removal efficiency demonstrated during challenge testing that is conducted according to the criteria set forth in subsections (a)(2) through (a)(9). A factor of safety equal to 1-log for individual bag or cartridge filters and 0.5-log for bag or cartridge filters in series must be applied to challenge testing results to determine removal credit. A supplier may use results from challenge testing conducted prior to January 5, 2006 if the prior testing was consistent with the criteria specified in subsections (a)(2) through (a)(9).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1019(b)(2)	
Challenge Testing. The membrane used by the supplier must undergo challenge testing to evaluate removal efficiency, and the supplier must report the results of challenge testing to the Agency. Challenge testing must be conducted according to the criteria set forth in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(G). A supplier may use data from challenge testing conducted prior to January 5, 2006 if the prior testing was consistent with the criteria set forth in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(G).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1019(a)(4)	
Indirect Integrity Monitoring. A supplier must conduct continuous indirect integrity monitoring on each membrane unit according to the criteria in subsections (b)(4)(A) through (b)(4)(E). "Indirect integrity monitoring" is defined as monitoring some aspect of filtrate water quality that is indicative of the removal of particulate matter. A supplier that implements continuous direct integrity testing of membrane units in compliance accordance with the criteria in subsections (b)(3)(A) through (b)(3)(E) is not subject to the requirements for continuous indirect integrity monitoring. The supplier must submit a monthly report to the Agency summarizing all continuous indirect integrity monitoring results triggering direct integrity testing and the corrective action that was taken in each case.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.719.

Section 611.1020 Requirements for Microbial Toolbox Components: Inactivation Toolbox Components

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1020(d)(3)(A)	
A supplier must monitor its UV reactors to determine if the reactors are operating within validated conditions, as determined under subsection (d)(2). This monitoring must include UV intensity, as measured by a UV sensor; flow rate; lamp status; and other parameters that the Agency has designated by a SEP based on UV reactor operation. A supplier must verify the calibration of UV sensors and must recalibrate sensors in compliance with a protocol that the Agency has approved by the SEP.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.720.

Section 611.1021 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements: Reporting Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(f)	
A supplier must report to the Agency in compliance with subsections (f)(1) through (f)(15) for any microbial toolbox options used to comply with treatment requirements under Section 611.1011 or Section 611.1012. Alternatively, the Agency may, by a SEP, approve a supplier to certify operation within required parameters for treatment credit rather than reporting monthly operational data for toolbox options.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(f)(3)	
A supplier that uses the presedimentation toolbox option must submit monthly verification of the information set forth in each of subsections (f)(3)(A) through (f)(3)(D), subject to the limitations of subsection (f)(3)(E).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(f)(4)	
A supplier that uses the two-stage lime softening toolbox option must submit monthly verification of the information set forth in each of subsections (f)(4)(A) and (f)(4)(B), subject to the limitations of subsection (f)(4)(C).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(f)(7)	
A supplier that uses the individual filter performance toolbox option must submit monthly verification of the information set forth in each of subsections (f)(7)(A) and (f)(7)(B), subject to the limitations of subsection (f)(7)(C).	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(f)(8)	
A supplier that uses the demonstration of performance toolbox option must submit the information set forth in each of subsections (f)(8)(A) and (f)(8)(B) on the indicated schedule:	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(f)(9)	
A supplier that uses the bag filters and cartridge filters toolbox option must submit the information set forth in each of subsections (f)(9)(A) and (f)(9)(B) on the indicated schedule:	Removed language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(f)(10)(A)(i)	

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
It must demonstrate that the removal efficiency established through challenge testing that meets criteria set forth in this Subpart Z; and	Removed language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.721.

Section 611.1023 Requirements to Respond to Significant Deficiencies Identified in Sanitary Surveys Performed by USEPA or the Agency

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1023(d)	
A supplier must correct significant deficiencies identified in sanitary survey reports according to the schedule approved by USEPA or the Agency, or if there is no approved schedule, according to the schedule reported under subsection (c) if thesuch deficiencies are within the control of the supplier.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.723.

SUBPART AA: REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

Section 611.1052 Analytical Methods and Laboratory Certification

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(a)(5)(A)(i)	
Total Coliform Fermentation Technique. Sections 1 and 2 of SM 9221 B (94) (only the 20th ed.), SM 9221 B (99), SM 9221 B (06), or sections 1 through <u>24</u> of SM 9221 B (0614), <u>or sections 1 through 4 of SM 9221 B (14)</u> .	Modified subsection.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(a)(5)(B)(i)	
Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure Using Endo Medium. SM 9222 B (97), SM 9222 B (15), <u>SM 9222 B (22)</u> SM 9222 C (97), or SM 9222 C (15), <u>SM 9222 C (22)</u> .	Added standard methods.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(a)(5)(E)(i)	
EC Broth with MUG (EC-MUG). Section 1.c(2) of SM 9222 G (97), or SM 9222 H (15), <u>SM 9222 H (22)</u> .	Added standard method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(a)(5)(E)(ii)	
NA-MUG Medium. Section 1.c(1) of SM 9222 G (97), or SM 9222 I (15), <u>SM 9222 I (22)</u> .	Added standard method.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(a)(5)(H)	
Simultaneous Detection of Total Coliforms and E. coli by Dual Chromogen Membrane Filter Procedure (using m-ColiBlue24 [®] medium). SM 9222 J (15) <u>and SM 9222 J (22)</u> .	Added standard method.

Section 611.1053 General Monitoring Requirements for all PWSs

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1053(a)(4)	
A supplier may conduct more compliance monitoring than is required by this Subpart AA to investigate potential problems in the distribution system and use monitoring as a tool to assist in uncovering problems. A supplier may take more than the minimum number of required routine samples and must include the results in calculating whether the coliform treatment technique trigger in Section 611.1059(a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B) has been exceeded only if the samples are taken in compliance with the existing sample siting plan and are representative of water throughout the distribution system.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.853.

Section 611.1054 Routine Monitoring Requirements for Non-CWSs That Serve 1,000 or Fewer People Using Only Groundwater

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1054(h)(2)(C)	
Continuous disinfection entering the distribution system and a residual in the distribution system in compliance with criteria specified by the Agency.	Substituted language.

Section 611.1055 Routine Monitoring Requirements for CWSs That Serve 1,000 or Fewer People Using Only Groundwater

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1055(d)(1)(C)(iii)	
Continuous disinfection entering the distribution system and a residual in the distribution system in compliance with criteria specified by the Agency.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.855.

Section 611.1059 Coliform Treatment Technique Triggers and Assessment Requirements for Protection Against Potential Fecal Contamination

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1059(a)	
Treatment Technique Triggers. A supplier must conduct assessments in compliance with subsection (b) after exceeding treatment technique triggers in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2).	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.859.

Section 611.1061 Reporting and Recordkeeping

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1061(a)(1)(A)	
A supplier must notify the Agency by the end of the day when the system learns of an E. coli MCL violation, unless the supplier learns of the violation after the Agency office is closed and the Agency does not have either an after-hours phone line or an alternative notification procedure, in which case the supplier must notify the Agency before the end of the next business day, and the supplier notifies the public in compliance with Subpart V.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1061(a)(2)	
A supplier that has violated the treatment technique for coliforms in Section 611.1059 must report the violation to the Agency no later than the end of the next business day after it learns of the violation, and notify the public in compliance with Subpart V.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1061(a)(3)	
A supplier required to conduct an assessment under the provisions of Section 611.1059 must submit the assessment report within 30 days. The supplier must notify the Agency in compliance with Section 611.1059(c) when each scheduled corrective action is completed for corrections not completed by the time of submission of the assessment form.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1061(a)(4)	
A supplier that has failed to comply with a coliform monitoring requirement must report the monitoring violation to the Agency within ten days after the supplier discovers the violation, and notify the public in compliance with Subpart V.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.861.

SUBPART AG: INTERIM LEAD AND COPPER RULES

Section 611.1350 General Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1350(a)(2)	
Scope. This Subpart <u>A</u> G establishes a treatment technique including corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, and public education. Lead and copper action levels the supplier measures in samples collected at consumers' taps trigger these requirements.	Modified LCRR reference.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1350(b)	

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
“ First draw tap sample <u>First-liter sample</u> ” means a one-liter sample of tap water, a supplier collects under Section 611.1356(b)(2), that stood in plumbing pipes for at least six hours and the supplier collects without flushing the tap.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.1350 and derives from 40 CFR 141.80 (2020).

Section 611.1351 Applicability of Corrosion Control

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1351(a)	Substituted language.
Corrosion Control Required. A supplier must complete the applicable corrosion control treatment under Section 611.1352 by on or before the deadlines in this Section.	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1351(c)(2)	
A supplier that ceases completing the corrosion control steps under subsection (c)(1) (or the Agency, if appropriate) must resume completion of the applicable treatment steps, beginning with the first treatment step that the supplier previously did not complete in its entirety, if the supplier thereafter exceeds the lead or copper action level during any monitoring period.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1351(c)(3)	
The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier to repeat treatment steps the supplier previously completed if the Agency determines that this is necessary to properly implement the treatment requirements of this s Section. The Agency must explain the basis for its decision in any SEP.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.1351 and derives from 40 CFR 141.81 (2020).

Section 611.1353 Source Water Treatment

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1353(b)(2)(C)	
The Agency may require the supplier to submit, by on or before a certain date, any additional information as the Agency determines is necessary to aid its review.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.1353 and derives from 40 CFR 141.83 (2020).

Section 611.1354 Lead Service Line Replacement

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1354(d)(1)(B)	
The Agency may issue a SEP allowing the water supplier to provide notice under the previous sentence less than 45 days before beginning partial lead service line replacement <u>partial service line replacement</u> if the Agency determines that the replacement is together with emergency repairs.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1354(f)(1)(A)	
First draw tap sample <u>First-liter samples</u> the supplier collected under Section 611.1356(b)(2) meet the lead action level during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods; and	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1354(f)(2)	
If any of the supplier's first draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> later exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must resume replacing lead service lines under subsection (b)(2).	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.1354 and derives from 40 CFR 141.84 (2020).

Section 611.1355 Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1355(b)(3)(C)	Substituted language.
The CWS supplier serving a population greater than 100,000 must post and keep <u>retain</u> material on a publicly accessible website under subsection (b)(2)(D).	

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.1355 and derives from 40 CFR 141.85 (2020).

(Source: Added at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.1356 Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(a)(1)(C)	
The supplier must select the sites for collecting first draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> from this pool of targeted sampling sites.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(a)(4)(C)(iii)	
A supplier that cannot identify a sufficient number of sampling sites having a lead service line must collect first draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> from all of the sites identified as having lead service lines.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(1)	
All tap samples a supplier collects for lead and copper under this Subpart AG, with the exception of lead service line samples under Section 611.1354(d) and samples under subsection (b)(5), must be first draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> .	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(2)	
First Draw Tap Sample <u>First-liter samples</u>	Substituted language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(2)(A)	
Every first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter sample</u> for lead and copper must be one liter in volume and have stood motionless in the plumbing system of the sampling site for at least six hours.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(2)(B)	
For residential buildings, the supplier must collect first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> from residential housing from the cold-water kitchen or bathroom sink tap.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(2)(C)	
For non-residential buildings, the supplier must collect first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> one-liter in volume from an interior tap occupants typically use for consuming water.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(2)(D)	
The supplier must collect non- first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> that it collects in lieu of first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> under subsection (b)(5) one liter in volume from an interior tap occupants typically use for consuming water.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(2)(E)	
The supplier may collect first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> or allow residents to collect first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> after instructing the residents in the sampling procedures this subsection (b) specifies.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(2)(E)(i)	
To avoid problems of residents handling nitric acid, the supplier may acidify first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> up to 14 days after the supplier or a resident collects the sample.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(4)	
Follow-Up First-Draw Tap Sample <u>First-liter samples</u>	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(4)(A)	
A supplier must collect each follow-up first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter sample</u> from the same sampling site where the previous samples originated.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(5)	
Substitute Non- First-Draw Tap Sample <u>First-liter samples</u>	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(5)(A)	
A NTNCWS supplier or a CWS supplier meeting the criteria in Sections 611.1355(b)(7)(A) and (b)(7)(B) not having enough taps for first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> , as Section 611.102 defines the term, may apply to the Agency in writing for a SEP allowing the supplier to substitute non- first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> .	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(b)(5)(B)	
A supplier approved to substitute non- first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> must collect as many first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> from appropriate taps as possible and identify sampling times and locations that likely give the longest standing time for the remaining sites.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(g)(1)(A)(ii) Board Note	
BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)(i)(B) (2020) specifies “any standard established underpursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300g-6(e) (SDWA section 1417(e))”. Congress changed the lead standards for fittings and fixtures in the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, P.L. 111-380, section 2(a)(2) and (b), 124 Stat. 4131 (Jan. 4, 2011). The Board incorporated the statutory changes into this Section by referencing Section 611.126(b).	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(g)(4)(B)	
A supplier with a partial waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for the waived contaminant under subsection (d)(4)(D) at the reduced number of sampling sites subsection (c) specifies at least once every nine years and provide to the Agency the materials certification subsection (g)(1) specifies pertaining to the waived contaminant together with the monitoring results. The <u>Such a</u> supplier also must continue to	Substituted language.

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
monitor for the non-waived contaminant in under the applicable of subsections (d)(1) through (d)(4).	
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1356(g)(7)(B)	
If the supplier complies with the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1) but has not complied with the monitoring criteria of subsection (g)(2), the supplier must conduct a round of monitoring for lead and copper at the tap demonstrating that it complied with subsection (g)(2). Then Thereafter , the waiver remains in effect as long as the supplier complies with the continued eligibility criteria in subsection (g)(5). The supplier must complete its first round of tap water monitoring under subsection (g)(4) no later than nine years after the supplier conducts the monitoring under subsection (g)(2).	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.1356 and derives from 40 CFR 141.86 (2020).

Section 611.1357 Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1357(a)(1)(A)	
Using Tap Samples. In totality, all tap samples a supplier collects must represent water quality throughout the supplier's distribution system, considering the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods the supplier uses employs , and seasonal variability. Although a supplier may conveniently conduct tap sampling for water quality parameters at sites it uses for coliform sampling under Subpart L, the supplier needs not do so, and the supplier needs not perform tap sampling under this Section at taps it targeted for lead and copper sampling under Section 611.1356(a).	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.357 and derives from 40 CFR 141.87 (2020).

Section 611.1358 Monitoring for Lead and Copper in Source Water

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(c)	
Monitoring Frequency after Installation of Source Water Treatment. A supplier installing source water treatment under Section 611.1353(a)(3) must collect an additional source water sample from each entry point to its distribution system during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods within on or before 36 months after completing step 2, as Section 611.1353(a)(4) specifies.	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.956(e)(1)	
A GWS supplier may reduce its source water monitoring frequency for lead and copper to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as Section 611.101 defines the term) if provided the supplier collects the	Substituted language.

samples no later than every ninth calendar year, and only if the supplier meets one of certain criteria:	
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BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.358 and derives from 40 CFR 141.88 (2020).

Section 611.1360 Reporting

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1360(a)(2)	
For an NTNCWS supplier, or a CWS supplier in Section 611.1355(b)(7)(A) and (b)(7)(B) that does not have enough taps for first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> , the supplier must do one of two things:	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1360(a)(2)(A)	
The supplier must identify to the Agency in writing standing times and locations for enough non- first-draw tap sample <u>first-liter samples</u> to make up its sampling pool under Section 611.1356(b)(5), unless the Agency waives prior Agency approval of non-first-draw sampling sites the supplier selects under Section 611.1356(b)(5); or	Substituted language.
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1360(a)(4)	
Any supplier collecting lead service line samples following partial lead service line replacement <u>partial service line replacement</u> Section 611.1354 requires must report the results to the Agency before the tenth day of the next month after the supplier receives the laboratory results or as the Agency specifies in a SEP. The Agency may issue a SEP waiving the supplier reporting these monitoring results. A supplier must also report any additional information the Agency specifies in a time and manner the Agency prescribes to verify that the supplier completed all partial lead service line replacement <u>partial service line replacement</u> activities.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.360 and derives from 40 CFR 141.90 (2020).

(Source: Added at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.1361 Recordkeeping

Illinois Administrative Code	Summary
35 Ill. Admin Section 611.1361(a)	
Any supplier subject to this Subpart AG must keep <u>retain</u> original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, Agency determinations, and any other information Sections 611.1351 through Section 611.1360 require. Each supplier must keep <u>retain</u> the records this Section requires on its premises for at least 12 years.	Substituted language.

BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with Section 611.361 and derives from 40 CFR 141.91 (2020).

The following Subpart AH is derived from Section 611 Interim Lead and Copper Revisions 2024 Subpart G. The entire subpart was moved from Subpart G to Subpart AH to remain consistent with Subpart G being the current IL regulations.

SUBPART AH: INTERIM LEAD AND COPPER

Section

<u>611.2350</u>	<u>General Requirements</u>
<u>611.2351</u>	<u>Applicability of Corrosion Control</u>
<u>611.2352</u>	<u>Corrosion Control Treatment</u>
<u>611.2353</u>	<u>Source Water Treatment</u>
<u>611.2354</u>	<u>Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacing Lead Service Lines</u>
<u>611.2355</u>	<u>Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring and Mitigation</u>
<u>611.2356</u>	<u>Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper</u>
<u>611.2357</u>	<u>Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters</u>
<u>611.2358</u>	<u>Monitoring for Lead and Copper in Source Water</u>
<u>611.2359</u>	<u>Analytical Methods</u>
<u>611.2360</u>	<u>Reporting</u>
<u>611.2361</u>	<u>Recordkeeping</u>
<u>611.2362</u>	<u>Monitoring for Lead in Schools and Childcare Facilities</u>
<u>611.2363</u>	<u>Small Supplier Compliance Flexibility</u>

Section 611.2350 General Requirements

a) Applicability and Scope

- 1) Applicability of and Compliance with this Subpart AH. This Subpart G, Subpart AG, and Subpart AH constitute NPDWRs for lead and copper. This Subpart G, Subpart AG, and Subpart AH apply to all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs).
 - A) A supplier must comply with this Subpart AH by October 16, 2024, except as otherwise required by Section 611.2351, 611.2354, 611.2355, 611.2356, or 611.2360.
 - B) If the Agency issued a SEP before October 30, 2024, that expires on or after November 1, 2027, and the SEP exempts a supplier under any rule in former Subpart G (now redesignated Subpart AH), the supplier must comply with this Subpart AH after the SEP expires, regardless of subsection (a)(1)(A). If the SEP expires before November 1, 2027, the supplier must comply with this Subpart AH as required by subsection (a)(1)(A).
 - C) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier to comply with specified rules in this Subpart G before subsection (a)(1)(A) or

(a)(1)(B) otherwise requires or as necessary to address issues in a notice the Agency received from USEPA under 40 CFR 142.23 or 142.30. The SEP must specify the rules in this Subpart G with which the supplier must comply and their counterparts in Subpart AH with which the supplier no longer needs to comply. The supplier must comply with the SEP-specified Subpart G rules in lieu of their counterparts in Subpart AH.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(1) derives from 40 CFR 141.80(a). USEPA's Lead and Copper Rules Revisions (LCRR) apply to all suppliers on December 16, 2021. However, USEPA delays complying with LCRR until October 16, 2024, when any previously granted exemption expires, or as provided otherwise by any of several specified rules for corrosion control treatment; lead service line replacement; public education, supplemental monitoring, and mitigation; monitoring; and reporting (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2351, 622.2354, 611.2355, 611.2356, or 611.2360). Until a supplier must comply with the LCRR, USEPA requires the supplier to comply with subpart I of 40 CFR 141 (2024). This requires the Board to codify three versions of the Lead and Copper Rule: one in Subpart G, representing the Lead and Copper Rules incorporating the LCRI (40 CFR 141(2024) one in Subpart AH, representing the Lead and Copper Rules prior to the LCRI (40 CFR 141 (2024)), and one in Subpart AG, representing LCRR prior to (40 CFR 141 (2020)).

- 2) Scope. This Subpart AH establishes a treatment technique including requirements for corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line inventory, replacing lead service lines, public notice, monitoring for lead in schools and childcare facilities, and public education. Lead and copper action levels and the lead trigger level in samples collected at consumers' taps prompt these requirements. The rules in this Subpart G requiring lead sampling in schools and Childcare facilities and public education apply to all CWS.

- b) Definitions. For this Subpart G only, this subsection (b) defines certain terms :

"Action level" means the computed concentration of lead or copper in water under subsection (c) determining applicability of some treatment requirements under this Subpart AH. The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/ L, and the action level for copper is 1.3 mg/ L.

"Aerator" means the device embedded in a water faucet to enhance air flow in the water stream and prevent splashing.

"Childcare facility" means a facility providing childcare, day care, or early learning services to children under a license issued by a State or local agency.

BOARD NOTE: See, e.g., the Childcare Act of 1969 [225 ILCS 10].

“Corrosion inhibitor” means a substance that can reduce corrosivity of water toward metal plumbing materials, especially lead and copper, by forming a protective film on the interior surface of those materials.

“Effective corrosion inhibitor residual” means a concentration of corrosion inhibitor in the drinking water sufficient to form a passivating film on the interior walls of pipe.

“Elementary school” means a school classified by State and local practice as elementary and comprising any span of grades (including pre-school) through grade 8.

“Exceed” or “exceedance”, relative to either the lead or the copper action level, means that the 90th percentile concentration of the samples the supplier collected during a six-month tap monitoring period is greater than the lead or copper action level.

“Fifth-liter tap sample” means a one-liter tap water sample a supplier collects under Section 611.2356(b).

“Find-and-fix” means the requirements under this Subpart AH that water systems must perform at every tap sampling site yielding a lead result above 15 µg/ L.

“First-draw tap sample” means the first one-liter sample of tap water a supplier collects under Section 611.2356(b)(2)

“Full lead service line replacement” means replacing a lead service line (as well as galvanized service lines requiring replacement) resulting in the entire length of the service line, regardless of service line ownership, complying with Section 611.126 at the time of replacement. A full lead service line replacement includes replacing a service line having only one portion that is lead, such as a service line previously subject to a partial lead service line replacement, as long as the entire service line complies with Section 611.126 after the replacement. A full lead service line replacement requires replacing galvanized service lines downstream of a lead service line. A full lead service line replacement could leave a lead service line in place in the ground but out of service if using a new non-lead service line replaces the out-of-service lead service line.

“Galvanized requiring replacement” refers to a galvanized service line Section 611.2354(a)(4)(B) describes.

BOARD NOTE: This definition derives from 40 CFR 141.84(a)(4)(ii) for a term used in various rules.

“Galvanized service line” means iron or steel piping zinc-dipped to prevent corrosion and rusting.

“Gooseneck, pigtail, or connector” is a short section of flexible piping, typically not exceeding two feet, connecting segments of rigid service piping. Lead goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors are not part of the lead service line, but Section 611.2354(c) may require replacing them.

“Large supplier” means a supplier regularly serving water to more than 50,000 persons.

“Lead service line” means a portion of pipe made of lead connecting the water main to the building inlet. A lead service line may be owned by the water system, the property owner, or both. A galvanized service line is a lead service line if it was or is downstream of any lead service line or service line of unknown material. If the only lead piping serving a home is a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector, and it is not a galvanized service line that is considered a lead service line, the service line is not a lead service line. Under Section 611.2356(a) only, a galvanized service line is not considered a lead service line.

“Lead status unknown service line” means a service line that has not been shown to comply with Section 611.126. Physically verifying the material composition of a service line (e.g., copper or plastic) is not necessary for its lead status to be identified (e.g., if records demonstrate that the service line was installed after a municipal, State, or federal lead ban).

BOARD NOTE: See the description of “lead status unknown” in Section 611.2354(a)(4)(D).

“Lead trigger level” means a particular concentration of lead in water that prompts certain activities under this Subpart AH. The trigger level for lead is a concentration of 10 µg/ L.

“Maximum permissible concentration” or “MPC” means the concentration of lead or copper in finished water entering the supplier’s distribution system, which the Agency designates in a SEP based on the contaminant removal ability of the treatment properly operated and maintained.

BOARD NOTE: This definition derives from 40 CFR 141.83(b)(4). (See Section 611.2353(b)(4)(B).)

“Meet” or “comply with”, relating to either the lead or the copper action level, means that the 90th percentile concentration of the supplier’s samples collected during a six-month tap monitoring period is less than or equal to the lead or copper action level.

“Mid-sized supplier” means a supplier regularly serving water to more than 10,000 persons up to 50,000 persons.

“Multiple-family residence” means a building in which multiple families currently reside, but not one that is also a “single-family structure”.

“90th percentile concentration” means the concentration of lead or copper the supplier computes under subsection (c)(4) using the results of tap water sampling under Section 611.2356.

BOARD NOTE: This definition derives from 40 CFR 141.80(c)(4).

“Optimal corrosion control treatment” or “OCCT” means the corrosion control treatment minimizing the lead and copper concentrations at users’ taps while ensuring that the treatment will not violate any national primary drinking water regulations.

“Partial lead service line replacement” means replacing any portion of a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line leaving any length of the lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line in service and requiring replacement upon completion of the work. 611.354(d) allows partial lead service line replacements under limited circumstances, but these do not count towards the mandatory or goal-based lead service line replacement rate under Section 611.2354.

“Pitcher filter” means a non-plumbed water filtration device consisting of a gravity-fed water filtration cartridge and a filtered drinking water reservoir that is certified by its manufacturer, importer, or an accredited third-party certifying body as complying with the version of NSF/ANSI 53 in effect on the date of manufacture or import.

BOARD NOTE: NSF/ANSI 53 is the health-based standard for lead and several other contaminants for water filter devices, including pitcher filter-type devices. Identifying a device as certified under NSF/ANSI 53 at the time of purchase is possible. NSF maintains an on-line list of certified devices at info.nsf.org/Certified/dwtu/listings_leadreduction.asp. See the definition of “accredited third-party certifying body” in 35 Ill.1. Adm. Code 611.126(b) relating to NSF/ANSI 372.

“Practical quantitation limit” or “PQL” means the lowest concentration of an analyte (substance) that a well-operated laboratory can measure with a high degree of confidence that the analyte is present at or above that concentration.

BOARD NOTE: This definition derives from 40 CFR 141.89(a)(1)(ii) and (a)(1)(iv).

“Pre-stagnation flushing” means opening taps to flush standing water from plumbing before a minimum six-hour stagnation period before lead and copper tap sampling under Subpart AH.

“School” means any building or building complex associated with public, private, or charter institutions that primarily provides teaching and learning for elementary or secondary students.

“Secondary school” means a school comprising any span of grades beginning with the next grade following an elementary or middle school

(usually 7, 8, or 9) and ending with or below grade 12. This definition includes both junior high schools and senior high schools.

“Single-family structure” means a building constructed as a residence for a single-family that the occupant currently uses as a residence or place of business.

“Small system supplier” or “small CWS supplier” means a CWS serving 10,000 or fewer persons.

BOARD NOTE: A small CWS is a small supplier that is a CWS. This definition derives from the preamble of 40 CFR 141.93. Corresponding Section 611.2363 distinguishes a small CWS supplier from an NTNCWS supplier.

“Small supplier” means a supplier regularly serving water to 10,000 or fewer persons.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA did not revise its corresponding definition of “small water system” in 40 CFR 141.2 from 3,300 or fewer to 10,000 or fewer persons. This creates an inconsistency the Board corrected.

“Source water monitoring period” means any of the six-month periods during which a supplier must complete source water monitoring under Section 611.2358.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition to avoid confusion with “tap sampling period,” “tap monitoring period”, and “water quality monitoring period”, as used under this Subpart AH, and “compliance period” and “compliance cycle”, as used elsewhere in this Part and Section 611.101 defines.

“Supplier without corrosion control treatment” means a PWS not fulfilling either of two conditions or purchasing all of its water from a supplier not fulfilling either of two conditions:

Neither the PWS nor the supplier providing its water has Agency-approved optimal corrosion control treatment; or

No other water quality adjustment in either the PWS’s or the supplier’s treatment train infrastructure includes adjusting pH or alkalinity or adding corrosion inhibitor.

“Tap monitoring period” means the period of time during which a supplier must sample taps for lead and copper analyses. The lead and copper concentrations in tap samples determine the tap monitoring period, and the frequency can range from every six months (i.e., semi-annually) to once every nine years. A supplier semi-annually sampling taps must collect samples no less frequently than every six months, while a supplier annually sampling taps must sample no less frequently than every year. A supplier triennially sampling taps must collect samples no less frequently

than every three years, and a supplier sampling taps under an Agency-issued waiver must sample no less frequently than every nine years. The start of each new tap monitoring period, with the exception of semi-annual monitoring, must begin on January 1.

BOARD NOTE: This term is equivalent to “tap sampling monitoring period” in 40 CFR 141. “Tap monitoring period” describes sampling frequency.

“Tap sampling period” means the period within a tap monitoring period when the supplier must collect samples for lead and copper analysis. For a supplier sampling at a reduced frequency, the supplier must sample taps between June and September, unless the Agency issues a SEP approving a different four-month period.

BOARD NOTE: “Tap sampling period” describes when the supplier collects samples.

“Tap sampling protocol” means the instructions a supplier gives to residents or those sampling on the supplier’s behalf to sample taps under this Subpart AH.

“Water quality monitoring period” means any of the six-month periods during which a supplier must complete a cycle of tap and entry point water quality monitoring under Section 611.2357.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition. USEPA refers to these as “monitoring periods”. The Board uses “water quality monitoring period” to avoid confusion with “tap sampling period,” “tap monitoring period”, and “source water monitoring period”, as used under this Subpart AH, and “compliance period” and “compliance cycle”, as used elsewhere in this Part and Section 611.101 defines.

“Wide-mouthed bottles” means bottles one liter in volume having a mouth that is at least 55 mm wide.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) derives from 40 CFR 141.2.

c) Lead Trigger Level and Lead and Copper Action Levels. The supplier determines the lead trigger levels and lead and copper action levels based on tap water samples it collects under Section 611.2356 to calculate the 90th percentile concentration and tests using the analytical methods in 611.2359.

1) The supplier exceeds the lead trigger level if the 90th percentile lead concentration as subsection (c)(4) specifies is determined to be greater than 10 µg/ L.

2) The supplier exceeds the lead action level if the 90th percentile lead concentration is greater than 15 µg/ L.

3) The supplier exceeds the copper action level if the 90th percentile copper concentration is greater than 1.3 mg/ L.

4) The supplier must compute the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations using the specified procedure:

A) Suppliers Not Having Sites with a Lead Service Line and Only Having Tier 3, 4, or 5 Sites Under Section 611.2356(a).

i) The supplier must list the results of all lead or copper samples it took during a tap sampling period in ascending order, ranging from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The supplier must assign each sampling result an ordinal number, ascending by single integers, assigning the number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant level. The number the supplier assigns to the sample with the highest contaminant level must equal the total number of samples the supplier took.

ii) To determine the 90th percentile sample, the supplier must multiply the total number of samples taken during the tap sampling period times 0.9.

iii) The contaminant concentration in the sample corresponding with the ordinal number subsection (c)(4)(A)(ii) yields is the 90th percentile concentration.

iv) For a supplier collecting five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentrations.

v) For a supplier the Agency allows to collect fewer than five samples under Section 611.2356(c) or failing to collect five samples, the result for the sample with the highest concentration is the 90th percentile concentration.

B) Suppliers Having Enough Sites with a Lead Service Line Identified as Tier 1 or 2 Under Section 611.2356(a) to Meet the Minimum Number of Sites Section 611.2356(c) Requires

i) The supplier must arrange the results of all lead or copper samples it took at Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites during a tap sampling period in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The supplier must not include sample results from Tier 3, 4, or 5 sites in this calculation. The supplier must assign each sampling result a number,

beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant concentration and ascending by single integers through increasing concentrations. The number assigned to the sample with the highest contaminant concentration must equal the total number of samples the supplier took.

- ii) The supplier must multiply the number of Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites during the tap sampling period times 0.9.
- iii) The 90th percentile concentration is the contaminant concentration in the numbered sample corresponding with the number the calculation under subsection (c)(4)(B)(ii) yields.
- iv) For a supplier serving fewer than 100 people that collects five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration.
- v) For a supplier the Agency allows to collect fewer than five samples under Section 611.2356(c) or failing to collect five samples, the highest sample concentration is the 90th percentile concentration.

C) Suppliers Having Sites with a Lead Service Line Identified as Tier 1 or 2 Under Section 611.2356(a) but Fewer Than the Minimum Number of Sites Section 611.2356(c) Requires

- i) The supplier must combine the results of all lead or copper samples it took at Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites with a sufficient number of the highest results from Tier 3, 4, or 5 sites to complete the minimum number of sites. The supplier must arrange the combined results in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The supplier must not include sample results from any remaining Tier 3, 4, and 5 sites in this calculation. The supplier must assign each sampling result a number, beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant concentration and ascending by single integers through increasing concentrations. The number the supplier assigns to the sample with the highest contaminant concentration must equal the total minimum number of sites listed in Section 611.2356(c).
- ii) The supplier must multiply the number of Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites during the tap sampling period times 0.9.

- iii) The 90th percentile concentration is the contaminant concentration in the numbered sample corresponding with the number the calculation under subsection (c)(4)(C)(ii) yields.
- iv) For a supplier serving fewer than 100 people that collects five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration.
- v) For a supplier the Agency allows to collect fewer than five samples under Section 611.2356(c) or failing to collect five samples, the highest sample concentration is the 90th percentile concentration.

d) Corrosion Control Requirements

- 1) Every supplier must install and operate corrosion control treatment under Sections 611.2351 and 611.2352 meeting the definition of optimal corrosion control treatment.
- 2) Any supplier complying with the applicable corrosion control treatment requirements the Agency specifies under Sections 611.2351 and 611.2352 is deemed as complying with subsection (d)(1).
- 3) A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier complying with the applicable small supplier compliance flexibility requirements the Agency specifies under Sections 611.2351(a)(3) and 611.2363 complies with the treatment requirement in subsection (d)(1).
- 4) A supplier must notify the Agency in writing under Section 611.2360(a)(3) of any upcoming long-term change in water treatment or plan to add a new source as Section 611.2360(a)(3) describes. The supplier must not implement a long-term change in water treatment or add a new source until after the Agency reviews and approves the action in a SEP. The SEP may require the supplier to conduct additional monitoring or take other action the Agency deems appropriate to ensure that the supplier maintains minimal levels of corrosion control in its distribution system.

e) Source Water Requirements

- 1) Any supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level must implement all applicable source water treatment requirements the Agency specifies under Section 611.2353.
- 2) A supplier planning changes in its source water or making long-term treatment changes must describe the change to the Agency in writing

under Sections 611.2351(a)(3), 611.2356(d)(2)(D), and 611.2360(a)(3). The supplier must not implement the change until the Agency reviews and approves the change in a SEP.

f) Lead Service Line Replacement and Inventory. A supplier must conduct lead service line replacements as this subsection (f) requires.

- 1) Any supplier whose system exceeds the lead action level subsection (c) specifies must complete mandatory lead service line replacement. The supplier must conduct lead service line replacement under Section 611.2354(g) and must include public education under Section 611.2355(a) and (b).
- 2) A supplier exceeding the lead trigger level subsection (c) specifies must complete goal-based lead service line replacement under Section 611.2354(f) and public education under Section 611.2355(g) and (h).
- 3) All suppliers must prepare an inventory of service lines connected to their distribution systems, whether or not the supplier owns or controls the service lines, to identify lead service lines and lead status unknown service lines. The supplier must prepare the inventory under Section 611.2354(a).

g) Public Education and Notification Requirements. Under Section 611.2355(d), the supplier must provide notification of the lead tap water monitoring results to the persons served at each tested site (tap). A CWS supplier must conduct annual outreach to the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health agencies under Section 611.2355(i). The supplier must complete additional actions:

- 1) Any supplier exceeding the lead action level must implement the public education requirements under Section 611.2355.
- 2) Any supplier exceeding the lead trigger level subsection (c) specifies must notify all customers with a lead service line under Section 611.2355(g).
- 3) Any supplier exceeding the lead action level subsection (c) specifies must notify the public under Subpart V.
- 4) Any supplier with lead service lines, galvanized service lines needing replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its inventory, as Section 611.2354(a) specifies, must notify all consumers with a lead service line, galvanized service line needing replacement, or a lead status unknown service line under Section 611.2355(e).
- 5) Any supplier failing to reach its lead service line replacement rate goal, as required under Section 611.2354(f) must conduct outreach activities in accordance with Section 611.2355(h).

- h) Monitoring and Analytical Requirements. A supplier must complete all tap water monitoring for lead and copper, monitoring for water quality parameters, and source water monitoring for lead and copper and analyze the monitoring results under this Subpart AH as Sections 611.2356, 611.2357, 611.2358, and 611.2359 require.
- i) Reporting Requirements. A supplier must report any information the treatment provisions of this Subpart AH and Section 611.2360 require to the Agency.
- j) Recordkeeping Requirements. A supplier must maintain records as Section 611.2361 requires.
- k) Violating National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Failing to comply with this Subpart AH, including conditions the Agency imposes in a SEP, violates the lead and copper NPDWR.
- l) Testing in Schools and Childcare Facilities. A supplier must collect samples from all schools and childcare facilities within its distribution system under Section 611.2362.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.80.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2351 Applicability of Corrosion Control

- a) Corrosion Control Treatment. This Section provides when a supplier must complete the corrosion control treatment steps in subsection (d) or (e) to optimize or re-optimize corrosion control treatment based on size, whether the supplier has corrosion control treatment, and whether the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level, lead action level, or copper action level.
 - 1) Large Suppliers
 - A) A large supplier applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead trigger level or copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (d) specifies.
 - B) A large supplier without corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile concentration results under Section 611.2350(c)(4) that exceeds either the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/ L or the copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (e) specifies.
 - C) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a large supplier applying corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile concentration results under Section 611.2350(c)(4) exceeding the lead practical quantitation limit but not exceeding the lead trigger level or the

copper action level to complete the corrosion control treatment steps in subsection (d).

2) Mid-Sized Suppliers (serving >10,000 and ≤50,000 people)

- A) A mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead trigger level or the copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (d) specifies.
- B) A mid-sized supplier without corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead or copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (e) specifies.
- C) A mid-sized supplier without corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead trigger level but does not exceed the lead or copper action level must complete the treatment recommendation step subsection (e)(1) specifies (Step 1). The water system must complete the remaining steps subsection (e) specifies if the supplier subsequently exceeds either the lead or copper action level.

3) Small CWS and Non-Transient, Non-Community Water System Suppliers

- A) A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead trigger level or the lead action level but does not exceed the copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (d) specifies if the Agency issues a SEP approving corrosion control treatment as a compliance option under Section 611.2363(a).
- B) A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier applying corrosion control treatment that exceeds the copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (d) specifies.
- C) A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier without corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (e) specifies if the Agency issues a SEP approving corrosion control treatment as a compliance option under Section 611.2363.
- D) A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier without corrosion control treatment that exceeds the copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps subsection (e) specifies.

b) Suppliers Deemed to Have Optimized Corrosion Control. Subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) deems a supplier to have OCCT or re-optimized OCCT if the supplier satisfies one of the criteria specified in the subsection. Any system

subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) deems to have OCCT having corrosion control treatment in place must continue operating and maintaining that treatment and meeting any additional requirements the Agency determines are appropriate to ensure that the supplier maintains OCCT.

- 1) Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers Not Applying Corrosion Control Treatment. A small or mid-sized supplier without corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT if it does not exceed the lead or copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods and remains at or below the lead trigger level and copper action level in all subsequent tap monitoring periods under Section 611.2356.
- 2) Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers Applying Corrosion Control Treatment and Not Exceeding Levels. A small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT if it does not exceed the lead or copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods under Section 611.2356 and remains at or below the lead trigger level and copper action level in all subsequent tap monitoring periods under Section 611.2356. If a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment exceeds the lead trigger level but does not exceed the lead or copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods and remains at or below the lead and copper action levels in all subsequent tap monitoring periods the supplier conducts under Section 611.2356, that supplier is deemed to have re-optimized OCCT by complying with this Section. If the Agency issued a SEP setting optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs) under subsection (d) or (e), a supplier is not eligible to be deemed as having optimized or re-optimized OCCT under subsection (b).
- 3) Results Less Than or Equal to the Practical Quantitation Level (PQL) for Lead. Monitoring results deem a supplier to have optimized or re-optimized OCCT if the supplier submits results of tap water monitoring under Section 611.356 demonstrating that the 90th percentile lead concentration is less than or equal to the lead PQL of 0.005 mg/ L and does not exceed the copper action level for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, and the Agency did not issue a SEP setting OWQPs under subsection (d) or (e). Any water system this subsection (b)(3) deems to have optimized corrosion control must continue tap water monitoring for lead and copper no less frequently than once every three calendar years using the reduced number of sites Section 611.2356(c) specifies and collecting the samples at times and locations Section 611.2356(d)(4)(E) specifies. If 90th percentile tap sample results exceeds the lead practical quantitation level (0.005 mg/L) or copper action level during any tap sampling period, the supplier is no longer eligible to be deemed to have optimized OCCT under this subsection without first completing the treatment steps specified in subsection (d) and (e).

c) Completing Corrosion Control Steps for Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers Not Applying Corrosion Control Treatment

- 1) Any small or mid-sized supplier without corrosion control treatment, otherwise required to complete the corrosion control steps in subsection (e) because it exceeded the lead or copper action level, may cease completing the steps after not exceeding either the lead or copper action levels during each of two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods under Section 611.2363 before beginning Step 3 under subsection (e)(3) or Step 5 under subsection (e)(5). The supplier needs not begin the applicable of Step 3 or Step 5, except that a mid-sized supplier with lead service lines or a small supplier with lead service lines choosing the corrosion control option under Section 611.2363 must complete a corrosion control treatment study under subsection (e)(3)(A). A supplier initiating Step 5 may not cease the steps and must complete all remaining steps in subsections (e)(6) through (e)(8).
- 2) A supplier ceasing the steps prior to either Step 3 or Step 5 and later exceeding the lead or copper action level may not cease the steps a second time and must complete the applicable treatment steps beginning with the first treatment step that the supplier previously did not complete in its entirety.
- 3) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier to repeat treatment steps the supplier previously completed if the Agency determines that this is necessary to properly implement the treatment requirements of this Section. The Agency must explain the basis for its decision in any SEP.
- 4) A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level must implement corrosion control treatment steps under subsection (e) (including a supplier deemed to have optimized corrosion control under subsection (b)(1)).

d) Treatment Steps and Deadlines for Suppliers Re-Optimizing OCCT. Except as subsection (b)(2) or Section 611.2363 provides otherwise, a supplier with corrosion control treatment must complete certain corrosion control treatment steps (the referenced portions of Sections 611.2352, 611.2356, and 611.2357 the steps describe) before the indicated times:

1) Step 1

- A) A supplier other than one to which subsection (d)(1)(B) applies must recommend re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.2352(c)) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds either the lead trigger level or copper action level. The Agency may issue a SEP allowing a supplier to modify its existing corrosion control treatment without a study for a supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but not the lead or

copper action level. The Agency must specify re-optimized OCCT within six months after receiving the supplier's treatment recommendation. The supplier must modify its corrosion control treatment to install re-optimized OCCT within six months after the Agency specifies re-optimized OCCT.

B) A supplier having lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level must harvest lead pipes from its distribution system, construct flow-through pipe loops, and operate the loops with finished water within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds the lead action level. The supplier must proceed to Step 3 under subsection (d)(3) and conduct the corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT under subsection (d)(3)(A) using the pipe loops.

2) Step 2

A) A large supplier must conduct the corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT under subsection (d)(3) (Step 3) unless the system is at or below the lead action level and the Agency issues a SEP modifying the existing corrosion control treatment the Agency specified under subsection (d)(1)(A) (Step 1).

B) Within 12 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment exceeds the lead trigger level or copper action level, the Agency may issue a SEP requiring the supplier to perform corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT (Section 611.2352(c)(1) or (c)(2)). If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies, the Agency must issue a SEP specifying re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.2352(d)(2)) within the timeframes in subsections (d)(2)(B)(i) and (d)(2)(B)(ii).

i) A mid-sized supplier must perform corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT within 12 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level or copper action level.

ii) A small supplier must perform corrosion control studies for re-optimizing OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level or copper action level.

3) Step 3

A) A supplier having lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level must complete the corrosion control treatment studies for re-

optimizing OCCT within 30 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead action level.

- B) If subsection (d)(2) (Step 2) requires the supplier to perform corrosion control studies, the supplier must complete the studies (Section 611.2352(c)(2)) within 18 months after the Agency issues a SEP requiring the supplier to conduct the studies.

4) Step 4

- A) The Agency must issue a SEP designating re-optimized OCCT (subsection (d)(3)(A)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(3)(A) (Step 3).
- B) If the supplier performed corrosion control studies under subsection (d)(2) (Step 2), the Agency must issue a SEP designating re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.2352(d)(2) or (d)(4)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(3)(B) (Step 3).

5) Step 5

- A) A large supplier must complete modifying its corrosion control treatment to have installed re-optimized OCCT within 12 months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(4)(A) (Step 4).
- B) A small or mid-sized supplier must install re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.2352(e)(1)) within 12 months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(4)(B) (Step 4).

- 6) Step 6 A supplier must complete follow-up sampling (Sections 611.2356(d)(2) and 611.2357(c)) within 12 months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(5)(A) or (d)(5)(B) (Step 5).

- 7) Step 7 The Agency must review the supplier's installed treatment and designate optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.2352(f)(1)) within six months after completing subsection (d)(6) (Step 6).

- 8) Step 8 The supplier must operate complying with the Agency-designated optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.2352(g)) and continue conducting tap sampling (Section 611.2356(d)(3) and monitoring water quality parameters under Section 611.2357(d)).

- e) Treatment Steps and Deadlines for Suppliers Not Applying Corrosion Control Treatment. Except as subsection (b) or Section 611.2363 provides otherwise, a supplier without corrosion control treatment must complete certain corrosion

control treatment steps (described in the referenced portions of Sections 611.2352, 611.2356, and 611.2357) before the indicated times.

1) Step 1

- A) A supplier other than one to which subsection (e)(1)(B) or (e)(1)(C) applies must recommend OCCT (Section 611.2352(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4)) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds either the lead trigger level or copper action level.
- B) A supplier having lead service lines and exceeding the lead action level must harvest lead pipes from its distribution system, construct flowthrough pipe loops, and operate the loops with finished water within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds the lead action level. The supplier must proceed to Step 3 in subsection (e)(3) and conduct the corrosion control studies under subsection (e)(3) using the pipe loops, for optimizing OCCT under subsection (e)(3)(A).
- C) A large supplier subsection (a)(1)(B) directs to perform corrosion control treatment under this subsection (e) must conduct the corrosion control studies for optimizing OCCT under subsection (e)(3) (Step 3).

2) Step 2. Within 12 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which a supplier exceeds the lead or copper action level, if not otherwise required by this rule, the Agency may issue a SEP requiring the supplier to perform corrosion control studies (Section 611.2352(b)(1)). If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies, the Agency must issue a SEP specifying OCCT (under Section 611.2352(d)(1)) within the applicable timeframe in subsections (e)(2)(A) and (e)(2)(B).

- A) For a mid-sized supplier, within 18 months after the end of the tap monitoring period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level or copper action level; or
- B) For a small supplier, within 24 months after the end of the tap monitoring period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level or copper action level.

3) Step 3

- A) A large supplier having or not having lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level or a small or mid-sized supplier having lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level must complete the corrosion control treatment studies for optimizing

OCCT within 30 months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds the lead action level.

B) If the Agency requires a supplier to perform corrosion control studies under subsection (e)(2) (Step 2), the supplier must complete the studies (Section 611.2352(c)(1)) within 18 months after the Agency issues a SEP requiring the supplier to conduct the studies.

4) Step 4

A) The Agency must issue a SEP designating re-optimized OCCT (Section 611.22352(d)(3)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(3)(A) (Step 3).

B) If the supplier has performed corrosion control studies under subsection (e)(2) (Step 2), the Agency must issue a SEP designating OCCT (Section 611.2352(d)(1)) within six months after subsection (e)(3) (Step 3) is complete.

5) Step 5 The supplier must install OCCT (Section 611.2352(e)) within 24 months after the Agency designates OCCT under subsection (e)(2) or (e)(4) (Step 2 or Step 4).

6) Step 6 The supplier must complete follow-up sampling under Sections 611.2356(d)(2)(A) and 611.2357(c) within 12 months after completing subsection (e)(5) (Step 5).

7) Step 7 The Agency must review the supplier's installation of treatment and issue a SEP approving optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.2352(f)(1)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (e)(5) (Step 5).

8) Step 8 The supplier must comply with the Agency-approved optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.2352(g)(1)) and continue tap sampling (Section 611.2356(d)(3)) and monitoring water quality parameters (Section 611.2357(d)).

f) Treatment Steps and Deadlines for Small CWS and NTNCWS Suppliers Electing Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT) As a Compliance Option under Section 611.2363 or As the Agency Requires. A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier selecting the corrosion control treatment option as small supplier compliance flexibility under Section 611.2363(a)(2) must complete two steps by the indicated times:

1) Step 1. A supplier must recommend the corrosion control treatment option as small supplier compliance flexibility under Section 611.2363(a)(2) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period

during which the supplier exceeds either the lead trigger level or the lead action level. When recommending to the Agency, the supplier must comply with Section 611.2352(a)(1).

- 2) Step 2. The Agency must issue a SEP approving the recommendation of corrosion control treatment option as small supplier compliance flexibility or designating an alternative option under Section 611.2363(a) within six months after the supplier recommends the option under subsection (f)(1) (Step 1). A supplier the Agency requires to optimize or re-optimize OCCT must follow the schedules in subsection (d) or (e), beginning with Step 3 in subsection (d)(3) or (e)(3), unless the Agency specifies OCCT under the applicable of subsection (d)(2)(B) or (e)(2)(B).

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.81.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2352 Corrosion Control Treatment

Designating Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment for Systems Optimizing or Re-Optimizing Corrosion Control Treatment. A supplier must complete the corrosion control treatment requirements in this Section as they apply to the supplier under Section 611.2351.

- a) System Recommendation Regarding Corrosion Control Treatment for Suppliers Not Having Lead Service Lines and Suppliers Having Lead Service Lines but Not Exceeding the Lead Action Level

- 1) A supplier without corrosion control that must recommend under Section 611.2351(e) one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(1)(A) for the Agency to designate must base its recommendation on the results of lead and copper tap monitoring and water quality parameter monitoring.

A) A small CWS supplier or NTNCWS supplier exceeding the copper action level and recommending corrosion control treatment to the Agency under Section 611.2363(a) must comply with this subsection (a)(1).

B) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring the supplier to conduct additional water quality parameter monitoring to assist the Agency in reviewing the supplier's recommendation.

- 2) A small CWS supplier or NTNCWS supplier subject to this subsection (a) not applying corrosion control treatment that chooses to pursue a small water system compliance flexibility option and is required to recommend an option in compliance with Section 611.2351(f) must, based on the results of lead tap sampling and water quality parameter monitoring, recommend designation of one of the options listed in Section 611.2363.

A supplier not having lead service lines, exceeding the lead action level, and selecting corrosion control under Section 611.2363(a)(2) must recommend that the Agency designate one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(1) as OCCT for that system.

- 3) A supplier exceeding the lead action level and selecting corrosion control treatment under Section 611.2363(a)(2) must recommend that the Agency designate one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(1)(A) as the OCCT for its system. A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but not exceeding the lead or copper action level does not need to perform a corrosion control study under subsection (c) unless the Agency issues a SEP requiring the supplier to do so.
- 4) A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier applying corrosion control treatment exceeding the lead action level and selecting corrosion control under Section 611.2363(a)(2) must recommend designation of one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (c)(2) as OCCT for its system.
- 5) The Agency may issue a SEP waiving subsection (a)(4)'s OCCT-recommendation requirement for a supplier if the SEP requires the supplier to complete a corrosion control study within three months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead action level. In that case, the supplier must proceed directly to subsection (c) and complete a corrosion control study.

b) Agency-Required Studies to Identify Initial Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment and Re-Optimized OCCT Except for Large Suppliers and Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers Having Lead Service Lines and Exceeding the Lead Action Level. Certain suppliers must conduct corrosion control treatment studies: large suppliers exceeding the lead action level, large suppliers not applying corrosion control treatment whose 90th percentile concentration results exceed either the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/ L or the copper action level, mid-sized water system suppliers having lead service lines and exceeding the lead action level, and small suppliers having lead service lines and exceeding the lead action level and selecting the corrosion control treatment option under Section 611.2363(a).

- 1) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a small or mid-sized supplier without corrosion control treatment exceeding the lead or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under subsection (c)(1) to identify OCCT for the supplier's system.
- 2) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a small or mid-sized supplier without corrosion control treatment and exceeding the lead trigger level but not the lead or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under subsection (c)(1) to identify OCCT for its system.

The supplier must install this corrosion control treatment if the supplier subsequently exceeds the lead or copper action level.

- 3) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment exceeding either the lead trigger level or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies under subsection (c)(2) to identify re-optimized OCCT for its system (i.e., after evaluating re-optimized OCCT).

c) Performing Corrosion Control Studies

- 1) A supplier without corrosion control treatment that is required to conduct corrosion control studies must complete certain actions:

A) A supplier without corrosion control treatment must evaluate the effectiveness of each of certain treatments and combinations of those treatments if appropriate to identify the OCCT for its system:

i) Adjusting alkalinity and pH;

ii) Adding an orthophosphate- or silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples.

iii) Adding an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/ L (as PO₄) in all test samples; and

iv) Adding an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/ L (as PO₄) in all test samples.

B) The supplier must evaluate each of the corrosion control treatments using pipe rig/loop tests; metal coupon tests; partial-system tests; or analyses based on documented analogous treatments in other systems of similar size, water chemistry, and distribution system configuration. A large or mid-sized supplier or a small CWS or NTNCWS supplier selecting the corrosion control treatment option under Section 611.2363 having lead service lines and exceeding the lead action level must conduct pipe rig/loop studies using harvested lead service lines from its distribution system to assess the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment options on the existing pipe scale. The supplier may use metal coupon tests as a screen to reduce the number of options the supplier evaluates using pipe rig/loop tests to the current conditions and two options.

C) The supplier must measure specific water quality parameters in any tests the supplier conducts under this subsection (c)(1)(C) before and after evaluating the corrosion control treatments in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B):

i) Lead;

ii) Copper;

iii) pH;

iv) Alkalinity;

v) Orthophosphate as PO₄ (when the supplier uses an orthophosphate-based inhibitor); and

vi) Silicate (when the supplier uses an inhibitor containing a silicate compound).

D) The supplier must identify all chemical or physical constraints that limit or prohibit using any particular corrosion control treatment and document those constraints:

i) With data and documents showing that a particular corrosion control treatment adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when that treatment was used by another supplier with water having comparable water quality characteristics. Systems using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this section.

ii) With data and documents demonstrating that the supplier previously evaluated a particular corrosion control treatment, finding either that the treatment is ineffective or adversely affects other drinking water quality treatment processes. Systems using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this section unless the treatment was found to be ineffective in a previous pipe loop/rig study.

E) The supplier must evaluate the effect of the evaluated corrosion control treatment chemicals on other water quality treatment processes. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude

treatment strategies from the studies based on the effects the supplier identifies under this Section.

F) Based on an analysis of the data the supplier generated during each evaluation, the supplier must recommend in writing to the Agency the treatment option the corrosion control studies indicate constitutes OCCT for the supplier's system. The supplier must give a rationale for its recommendation together with all supporting documentation subsections (c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(E) specify.

2) A supplier applying corrosion control treatment that must conduct corrosion control studies to determine re-optimized OCCT must complete specific tasks:

A) The supplier must evaluate the efficacy of certain treatments and appropriate combinations of those treatments to identify the re-optimized OCCT for its system:

i) Alkalinity or pH adjustment or re-adjustment;

ii) Adding an orthophosphate- or silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples if the supplier does not already use the inhibitor;

iii) Adding an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/ L (PO₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual; and

iv) Adding an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/ L (PO₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual.

B) The supplier must evaluate each of the corrosion control treatments using pipe rig/loop tests, metal coupon tests, partial-system tests, or analyses based on documented analogous treatments with other systems of similar size, water chemistry, and distribution system configurations. If the supplier's system has lead service lines and exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must conduct pipe rig/loop studies using harvested lead service lines from its distribution system to assess the efficacy of corrosion control treatment options on the existing pipe scale. The supplier can use

metal coupon tests as a screen to reduce the number of options it evaluates using pipe rig/loops to the current conditions and two options.

C) The supplier must measure specific water quality parameters in any tests conducted under this subsection (c)(2)(C) before and after evaluating the corrosion control treatments in subsections (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B):

i) Lead;

ii) Copper;

iii) pH;

iv) Alkalinity;

v) Orthophosphate as PO₄ (if the supplier uses an orthophosphate-based inhibitor); and

vi) Silicate (if the supplier uses a silicate-based inhibitor).

D) The supplier must identify all chemical or physical constraints limiting or prohibiting using a particular corrosion control treatment and document those constraints with certain information:

i) Data and documents showing that a particular corrosion control treatment adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when another supplier with comparable water quality characteristics used the treatment. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints the supplier identifies under this Section; or

ii) Data and documents demonstrating that the supplier previously evaluated a particular corrosion control treatment and found that the treatment is ineffective or adversely affects other drinking water quality treatment processes. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints the supplier identifies under this Section, unless the supplier found the treatment ineffective in a previous pipe loop/rig study.

E) The supplier must evaluate the effect of the chemicals it uses for corrosion control treatment on other drinking water quality

treatment processes. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the effects the supplier identifies under this Section.

F) Based on its analysis of the data the supplier generated during each evaluation, the supplier must recommend to the Agency in writing the treatment option that the corrosion control studies indicate constitutes OCCT for its system. The supplier must provide a rationale for its recommendation together with all supporting documentation subsections (c)(1)(A) through (c)(1)(E) specify.

d) Agency Approval of Optimized and Re-Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment. When designating OCCT, the Agency must consider the effects of additional corrosion control treatment on water quality parameters and other water quality treatment processes. The Agency must notify the supplier of the basis for designating OCCT in any SEP it issues under this subsection (d).

1) Designating OCCT for a Supplier Without Corrosion Control Treatment. Considering available information, including applicable studies conducted under subsection (c)(1) or the supplier's recommended corrosion control treatment option, the Agency must issue a SEP designating from among the supplier-recommended corrosion control treatment option, alternative corrosion control treatments from among those in subsection (c)(1)(A), or an applicable alternative small supplier compliance flexibility option under Section 611.2363(a).

2) Designation of Re-Optimized OCCT for Suppliers Applying Corrosion Control Treatment. Considering available information, including applicable studies under subsection (c)(2) or the supplier's recommended corrosion control treatment option, the Agency must issue a SEP designating from among the supplier-recommended corrosion control treatment option, alternative corrosion control treatments from among those in subsection (c)(2)(A), or an applicable alternative small supplier compliance flexibility option under Section 611.2363(a).

e) Installing OCCT and Re-Optimizing OCCT. A supplier must properly install and operate the OCCT throughout its distribution system that the Agency approved under subsection (d).

f) Agency Review of Treatment and Specification of Optimal Water Quality Control Parameters for OCCT and Re-Optimized OCCT. The Agency must evaluate the results of all lead and copper tap sampling and water quality parameter sampling the supplier submits and determine whether the supplier properly installs and operates the OCCT the Agency approves under subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2).

- 1) Upon reviewing the results of the supplier's tap water and water quality parameter monitoring, both before and after installing OCCT, the Agency must issue a SEP specifying operating parameters:
 - A) A minimum value or range of values for pH at each entry point to the distribution system.
 - B) A minimum pH value for all tap samples. This value must be equal to or greater than 7.0, unless the Agency determines that a pH 7.0 is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for the supplier to optimize corrosion control.
 - C) If the supplier uses a corrosion inhibitor, a minimum inhibitor concentration or range of concentrations for orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silicate measured at each entry point to the distribution system.
 - D) If the supplier uses a corrosion inhibitor, the supplier must maintain a minimum orthophosphate or silicate concentration measured in all tap samples that is necessary to form a passivating film on the interior walls of the pipes of the distribution system, as determined by the Agency in a SEP. If the supplier uses orthophosphate, the supplier must maintain an orthophosphate concentration equal to or greater than 0.5 mg/ L (as PO₄) for OCCT the Agency designates under subsection (d)(1) or 1.0 mg/ L for OCCT the Agency designates under subsection (d)(2), unless the Agency determines that meeting the applicable minimum orthophosphate residual is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for OCCT.
 - E) If the supplier adjusts alkalinity as part of OCCT, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for alkalinity for each entry point to the distribution system and in all tap samples.
 - 2) The values for the applicable water quality control parameters in subsection (f)(1) must be those the Agency determines reflect OCCT for the supplier.
 - 3) The Agency must explain these determinations and give the basis for its decisions when issuing a SEP.
- g) Continued Operation and Monitoring for OCCT and Re-Optimized OCCT. All suppliers optimizing or re-optimizing corrosion control must continue to operate and maintain OCCT, including maintaining water quality parameter values at or above minimum values or within ranges the Agency approved under subsection (f), under this subsection (g) for all samples the supplier collects under Section 611.2357(d) through (f). This subsection (g) applies to all suppliers that Section 611.2357 does not require to monitor water quality parameters, including

consecutive system suppliers distributing water that another supplier has treated applying corrosion control treatment and any suppliers applying corrosion control treatment, OCCT, or re-optimized OCCT. The supplier must determine whether it complies with this subsection (g) every six months, as Section 611.2357(d) specifies. A supplier does not comply with this subsection (g) in any six-month period during which the supplier has excursions from any Agency-specified water quality parameter on more than nine cumulative days during the six-month period. An excursion occurs whenever the daily value for one or more of the water quality parameters measured at a sampling location is below the Agency-designated minimum value or outside the Agency-designated range. The supplier calculates daily values as subsections (g)(1) through (g)(3) provide. The Agency may exclude results from this calculation that it determines are obvious sampling errors. The supplier must record sampling errors even when not included in calculations.

- 1) On days when the supplier collects more than one measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value is the average of all results the supplier collected during the day, regardless of whether the supplier collected the samples through continuous monitoring, grab sampling, or a combination of both.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.82(g)(1) further provides as follows: If USEPA approves an alternative formula under 40 CFR 142.16(d)(1)(ii) in the State's application for a program revision submitted under 40 CFR 142.12, the approved formula is used to aggregate multiple measurements at a sampling point for the water quality parameters in lieu of the formula in this subsection (g)(1).

- 2) On days when the supplier collects only one measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value is that measurement.
- 3) On days when the supplier collects no measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value is the daily value calculated on the most recent day on which the supplier measured the water quality parameter at the sampling location.

h) Modifying Agency Treatment Decisions for OCCT and re-optimized OCCT

- 1) On its own initiative or in response to a request by the supplier, the Agency may issue a SEP modifying its determination of the OCCT under subsection (d) or of the optimal water quality control parameters under subsection (f).
- 2) A supplier must request modification in writing, explaining the propriety of the modification and providing supporting documentation.

- 3) The Agency may modify its determination if it determines that a change will ensure that the supplier continues optimizing corrosion control treatment. A revised determination must give the new treatment requirements or water quality parameters, explain the basis for the Agency's decision, and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications for re-optimized OCCT.
- 4) Any interested person may submit information to the Agency bearing on whether the Agency should exercise its discretion and issue a SEP modifying its determination under subsection (h)(1). An Agency determination not to act on information an interested person submits is not an Agency determination for the purposes of Sections 39 and 40 of the Act.
- i) USEPA Treatment Decisions on OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. Under 40 CFR 142.19, USEPA reserves the prerogative to review Agency OCCT treatment determinations under subsections (d)(1) or (d)(2), (f), or (h) and issue federal treatment determinations consistent with Section 611.2352(d)(1) or (d)(2), (f), or (h) if USEPA finds that certain conditions exist:
 - 1) The Agency fails to issue a treatment determination by the applicable deadlines in Section 611.2351 (corresponding with Section 611.2351);
 - 2) The Agency abuses its discretion in a substantial number of instances or in instances affecting a substantial population; or
 - 3) The technical aspects of the Agency's determination would be indefensible in a federal enforcement action taken against the supplier.
- j) Find-and-fix Assessment for Tap Sample Sites Exceeding the Lead Action Level. The supplier must conduct specific steps when a tap sampling site exceeds the lead action level in monitoring under Section 611.2356.
 - 1) Step 1: Corrosion Control Treatment Assessment. The supplier must sample at a new water quality parameter sampling site that is on the same-sized water main, in the same pressure zone, and located within a half mile of the sampling site that exceeded the action lead level within five days after receiving the sample results. A small supplier without corrosion control treatment may take up to 14 days to collect the samples. The supplier must measure certain parameters:
 - A) pH;
 - B) Alkalinity;
 - C) Orthophosphate (as PO₄), if the supplier uses an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound;

- D) Silica, if the supplier uses an inhibitor containing a silicate compound; and
- E) A supplier having an existing water quality parameter sampling site complying with this Section may sample from that site.
- F) A supplier that must meet optimal water quality control parameters but not having an existing water quality parameter sampling site complying with this Section must add new sampling sites to the minimum number of sites Section 611.2357(g) requires. The supplier must add sites until it has twice the minimum number of sites Section 611.2357(a)(2)(A) requires. If a supplier exceeds this upper threshold for the number of sites, the Agency may issue a SEP determining that a newer site can better assess the efficacy of the corrosion control treatment and remove existing sites during sanitary survey evaluating OCCT.

- 2) Step 2: Site Assessment. A supplier must collect a follow-up sample at any tap sampling site exceeding the lead action level within 30 days after receiving the sample results. The supplier may use different sample volumes or different sampling procedures collecting these follow-up samples to assess the source of elevated lead levels. The supplier must submit samples it collects under this Section to the Agency but must not include them in calculating the 90th percentile concentration under Section 611.2356. If the supplier cannot collect a follow-up sample at a site, the supplier must document to the Agency why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample.
- 3) Step 3: Evaluating Results and Recommending OCCT or Other Actions. Within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which a supplier exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must evaluate the results of the monitoring conducted under subsections (j)(1) and (j)(2) to determine if the supplier must either locally or centrally adjust the OCCT or other distribution system actions are necessary and submit the recommendation to the Agency. Modifying corrosion control treatment might not be necessary to address every exceedance. Other distribution system actions may include flushing to reduce water residence time in the system. If known from the site assessment, the supplier must note the cause of the elevated lead level in its recommendation to the Agency because site-specific issues can be an important factor in why the supplier does not recommend any adjustment of corrosion control treatment or other distribution system actions. A supplier in the process of optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT under subsections (a) through (f) needs not recommend a find-and-fix treatment to the Agency.
- 4) Step 4: Agency Action. The Agency must issue a SEP approving the supplier's treatment recommendation or specify a different approach

within six months after the supplier completes Step 3, as subsection (j)(3) describes.

- 5) Step 5: Implementing the Agency's SEP. If the Agency-issued SEP requires the water system to adjust the OCCT, the supplier must modify its corrosion control treatment within 12 months after completing Step 4, as subsection (j)(4) describes. A supplier without corrosion control treatment and needing to install OCCT must follow the schedule in Section 611.2351(e).
- 6) Step 6: Follow-up Sampling. A supplier adjusting its OCCT must complete follow-up sampling (Sections 611.2356(d)(2) and 611.2357(c)) within 12 months after completing Step 5, as subsection (j)(5) describes.
- 7) Step 7: Agency Review. For a supplier adjusting its OCCT, the Agency must review the supplier's modified corrosion control treatment, and the Agency must designate optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.2352(f)(1)) within six months after the supplier completes Step 6, as subsection (j)(6) describes.
- 8) Step 8: Operating and Complying. A supplier adjusting its OCCT must comply with the Agency-designated optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.2352(g)) and continue tap sampling (Sections 611.2356(d)(3) and 611.2357(d)).

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.82.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2353 Source Water Treatment

A supplier must complete source water monitoring and treatment requirements (under subsection (b) and Sections 611.2356 and 611.2358) before specific deadlines.

a) Deadlines for Completing Source Water Treatment Steps

- 1) Step 1: A supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level must complete lead and copper source water monitoring (under Section 611.2358(b)) and recommend treatment to the Agency (under subsection (b)(1)) within 180 days after the end of the tap monitoring period during which the supplier exceeded the action level.
- 2) Step 2: The Agency must issue a SEP determining source water treatment (under subsection (b)(2)) within six months after the supplier submits monitoring results under step 1.

- 3) Step 3: If the Agency requires installing source water treatment, the supplier must install that treatment (under subsection (b)(3)) within 24 months after the Agency completes step 2.
- 4) Step 4: The supplier must complete follow-up tap water monitoring (under Section 611.2356(d)(2)) and source water monitoring (under Section 611.2358(c)) within 36 months after completion of step 2.
- 5) Step 5: The Agency must issue a SEP reviewing the supplier's installation and operation of source water treatment and specify MPCs for lead and copper (under subsection (b)(4)) within six months after the supplier completes step 4.
- 6) Step 6: The supplier must comply with the Agency-specified lead and copper MPCs (under subsection (b)(4)) and continue source water monitoring (under Section 611.2358(d)).

b) Source Water Treatment Requirements

- 1) System Treatment Recommendation. Any supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level must recommend to the Agency in writing one of the source water treatments in subsection (b)(2). A supplier may recommend installing no treatment based on a demonstration that source water treatment is not necessary to minimize lead and copper levels at users' taps.
- 2) Agency Determination Regarding Source Water Treatment
 - A) The Agency must evaluate the results of all source water samples the supplier submitted to determine whether source water treatment is necessary to minimize lead or copper levels in water the supplier delivers to users' taps.
 - B) If the Agency determines treatment is necessary, the Agency must issue a SEP requiring the supplier to install and operate either the source water treatment the supplier recommended (if any) or another from among specific source water treatment techniques:
 - i) ion exchange;
 - ii) reverse osmosis;
 - iii) lime softening; or
 - iv) coagulation/filtration.

- C) The Agency may require the supplier to submit, on or before a certain date, any additional information as the Agency determines is necessary to aid its review.
 - D) The Agency must notify the supplier in writing of its determination, stating the basis for its decision.
- 3) Installing Source Water Treatment. A supplier must properly install and operate the source water treatment the Agency approves under subsection (b)(2).
- 4) Agency Reviewing Source Water Treatment and Specifying Maximum Permissible Source Water Levels (MPCs)
 - A) The Agency must review the source water samples the supplier took both before and after the supplier installs source water treatment and determine whether the supplier properly installs and operates the approved source water treatment.
 - B) Based on its review, the Agency must issue a SEP approving the lead and copper MPCs for finished water entering the supplier's distribution system. The MPC levels must reflect the contaminant removal capability of the treatment when properly operated and maintained.
 - C) The SEP issued under subsection (b)(4)(B) must include the Agency's explanation of the basis for its decision under subsection (b)(4)(B).
- 5) Continued Operation and Maintenance. A supplier must maintain lead and copper levels below the MPCs the Agency approved at every sampling point the supplier monitors under Section 611.2358. The supplier does not comply with this subsection (b) if the level of lead or copper at any sampling point is greater than the MPC the Agency approved under subsection (b)(4)(B).
- 6) Modifying Agency Treatment Decisions
 - A) On its own initiative, or in response to a request by the supplier, the Agency may issue a SEP modifying its determination of the source water treatment under subsection (b)(2) or the lead and copper MPCs under subsection (b)(4).
 - B) A supplier must make a request to modify in writing, explaining the propriety of the modification, and providing supporting documentation.

- C) The Agency may issue a SEP modifying its determination if it concludes that the change is necessary to ensure that the supplier continues minimizing lead and copper concentrations in source water.
 - D) A revised determination under subsection (b)(6)(C) must state the new treatment requirements, explain the basis for the Agency's decision, and provide a schedule for completing the treatment modifications.
 - E) Any interested person may submit information to the Agency in writing bearing on whether the Agency should exercise its discretion and issue a SEP modifying its determination under subsection (b)(2). An Agency determination not to act on information an interested person submits is not an Agency determination for the purposes of Sections 39 and 40 of the Act.
- 7) USEPA Treatment Decisions. Under 40 CFR 142.19, USEPA reserves the prerogative to review Agency treatment determinations under subsections (b)(2), (b)(4), or (b)(6) and issue federal treatment determinations consistent with 40 CFR 141.83(b)(2), (b)(4), and (b)(6) if USEPA finds that certain conditions exist:
- A) the Agency fails to issue a treatment determination by the applicable deadline in subsection (a);
 - B) the Agency abuses its discretion in a substantial number of instances or in instances affecting a substantial population; or
 - C) the technical aspects of the Agency's determination would be indefensible in a federal enforcement action taken against the supplier.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.83.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2354 Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacing Lead Service Lines

- a) Lead Service Line Inventory. A supplier must develop an inventory identifying the materials composition for all service lines connected to its distribution system. The inventory must meet specific requirements:
 - 1) The supplier must develop an initial inventory before October 16, 2024 and submit the inventory to the Agency as Section 611.2360(e) requires.
 - 2) The inventory must include all service lines connected to the supplier's distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where the supplier

shares service line ownership, the inventory would include both the supplier-owned and customer-owned portions of the service line).

- 3) When conducting the inventory of service lines in its distribution system for the initial inventory under subsection (a)(1), the supplier must use any information on lead and galvanized iron or steel system components the supplier identified complying with 40 CFR 141.42(d). The supplier must also review the sources of information in subsections (a)(3)(A) through (a)(3)(D) to identify service line materials for the initial inventory. The supplier may use other sources of information the Agency approves in a SEP.
 - A) All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and existing records or other documents indicating the service line materials connecting structures to its distribution system.
 - B) All supplier records, including distribution system maps and drawings, historical records on each service connection, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures.
 - C) All inspections and distribution system records indicating the materials composing the service connections connecting structures to its distribution system.
 - D) Any resource, information, or method for identifying and assessing service line materials the Agency provides or requires in a SEP.
- 4) The supplier must categorize every service line and supplier-owned portion of a service line under split ownership:
 - A) “Lead” for a lead service line.
 - B) “Galvanized Requiring Replacement” for a galvanized service line at any time downstream of a lead service line or currently downstream of a lead status unknown service line. If the supplier cannot demonstrate that a galvanized service line was never downstream of a lead service line, the supplier must presume a lead service line was upstream.
 - C) “Non-Lead” for a service line the supplier determines through an evidence-based record, method, or technique is not lead or galvanized requiring replacement under subsection (a)(4)(A) or (a)(4)(B). The supplier may classify the service line using its actual material of construction (e.g., “plastic” or “copper”) as an alternative to non-lead.

D) “Lead Status Unknown” for a service line of material the supplier does not know is lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or non-lead service line under subsection (a)(4)(A), (a)(4)(B), or (a)(4)(C), e.g., if the supplier has no documented evidence supporting material classification. The supplier may classify the line as “unknown”, as an alternative to classifying it as lead status unknown, however, all requirements applying to lead status unknown service lines will apply to those the supplier classifies as Unknown. A supplier may provide more information regarding its lead status unknown lines, as long as the inventory clearly distinguishes unknown service lines from those for which the supplier verified the material of construction through records or inspection.
BOARD NOTE: See the definition of “lead status unknown service line” in Section 611.2350(b).

- 5) The supplier must identify and track service line materials in its inventory as the supplier encounters them in the course of its normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities).
- 6) The supplier must update its inventory based on all applicable sources in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(5) and any lead service line replacements or service line material inspections the supplier conducted. The supplier may use other sources of information the Agency approves in a SEP and must use other sources of information the Agency requires in a SEP. The supplier must submit the updated inventory to the Agency as Section 611.2360(e) requires. The publicly accessible inventory must reflect inventory updates no less frequently than when the supplier must submit them to the Agency.
- A) A supplier whose inventory contains only non-lead service lines needs not provide inventory updates to the Agency or public. If the supplier subsequently finds a lead service line within its system, the supplier must prepare an updated inventory under subsection (a) on a schedule the Agency establishes in a SEP.
- B) This subsection (a)(6)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.84(a)(6)(ii), which USEPA marked “Reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule.
- 7) To calculate the number of service line replacements under subsections (f) or (g), the supplier must apply the replacement rate to the sum of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines when the supplier first exceeds the lead trigger level or lead action level plus the number of lead status unknown service lines in the beginning of each year of the

supplier's annual goal-based or mandatory full lead service line replacement program.

- A) A supplier must count each service line only once when calculating the required number of service lines it must replace, even if the supplier shares service line ownership, and the supplier must replace both the customer-owned and system-owned portions.
- B) The supplier must annually update the number of service lines it needs to replace by subtracting the number of lead status unknown service lines the supplier discovered are non-lead and adding the number of non-lead service lines the supplier discovered are lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.
- C) Verifying a lead status unknown service line as non-lead in its inventory does not count as replacing a service line.

BOARD NOTE: Using the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines at the time of first exceeding the lead trigger level applies for subsection (f). The number at the time of first exceeding the lead action level applies for subsection (g). The number of lead status unknown service lines remaining at the beginning of each year applies to both.

- 8) The supplier must keep its service line materials inventory publicly accessible.
 - A) The inventory must include a locational identifier, such as a street address, block, intersection, or landmark, for each lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. A supplier may include a locational identifier for lead status unknown service lines or list the exact address of each service line.
 - B) A supplier serving more than 50,000 persons must make the publicly accessible inventory available online.
- 9) If a supplier has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines (regardless of ownership) in its inventory, the supplier may comply with subsection (a)(8) using a written statement, in lieu of the inventory, declaring that its distribution system has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The statement must include a general description of all applicable sources the supplier used under subsections (a)(3), (a)(5), and (a)(6) to determine these service lines are absent.
- 10) The supplier must include instructions for accessing the service line inventory (including inventories consisting only of a statement under

subsection (a)(9)) in its Consumer Confidence Report under Section 611.883(d)(4)(K).

- b) Lead Service Line Replacement Plan. A supplier with one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its distribution system must submit a lead service line replacement plan to the Agency under Section 611.2360(e) before October 16, 2024. The lead service line replacement plan must have sufficient detail to ensure the supplier can comply with lead service line replacement requirements under this Section. The plan must include specific descriptions:
- 1) A strategy for determining the composition of lead status unknown service lines in its inventory;
 - 2) A procedure for conducting full lead service line replacement;
 - 3) A strategy for informing customers before a full or partial lead service line replacement;
 - 4) For a supplier serving more than 10,000 persons, a lead service line replacement goal rate the supplier recommends if the supplier exceeds the lead trigger level;
 - 5) A procedure for customers to flush particulate lead from service lines and premises plumbing;
 - 6) A prioritization strategy for lead service line replacement based on factors, including targeting known lead service lines, replacing lead service lines for disadvantaged consumers and populations most sensitive to the effects of lead; and
 - 7) A strategy for funding lead service line replacements considering ways to replace the customer-owned portion for those unable to pay.
- c) Operating Procedures for Replacing Lead Goosenecks, Pigtails, or Connectors
- 1) The supplier must replace any lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector it owns when the supplier encounters it during planned or unplanned water system infrastructure work.
 - 2) The supplier must offer to replace a customer-owned lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector; however, the supplier needs not bear the cost of replacing the customer-owned parts.
 - 3) The supplier needs not replace a customer-owned lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector if the customer objects to replacing it.

- 4) Replacing a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector does not count towards goal-based or mandatory lead service line replacements under subsections (f) or (g).
 - 5) When replacing any gooseneck, pigtail, or connector attached to a lead service line, the supplier must follow the risk mitigation procedures Section 611.2355(f)(2) specifies.
- d) Conducting Lead Service Line Replacement That May Result in Partial Replacements.
- 1) A supplier planning to partially replace a lead service line (e.g., replace only the supplier-owned portion) in the course of planned infrastructure work must notify the service line's owner, or the owner's authorized agent, and any non-owner residents the service line serves at least 45 days before the replacement. The notice must explain that the supplier will replace the supplier-owned portion of the service line and offer to replace the customer-owned portion (not supplier-owned). The supplier needs not bear the cost of replacing the customer-owned portion of the lead service line.
 - A) Before returning a service line to service, the supplier must provide notice complying with Section 611.2355(a) and explaining that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement, providing information about the health effects of lead, and describing actions consumers can take to minimize their exposure to lead in drinking water. If the lead service line undergoing partial replacement serves multi-family dwellings, the supplier may post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual notice to each resident.
 - B) The supplier must inform consumers about service line flushing using the procedure in subsection (b)(5) requires before returning the affected service line to service.
 - C) The supplier must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use treatment device to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and use instructions before returning the affected service line to service. If the affected service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the supplier must provide a filter, six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every unit in the building.
 - D) The supplier must offer to collect a follow up tap sample between three and six months after partially replacing a lead service line.

The supplier must provide the results from the follow up sample under Section 611.2355(d).

- 2) Any supplier replacing the supplier-owned portion of a lead service line in the course of an emergency repair must notify and provide risk mitigation measures to the persons the affected service line serves as subsections (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) require before returning the line to service.
- 3) If a customer notifies a supplier that the customer plans to replace the customer's portion of the lead service line, the supplier must make a good faith effort to coordinate simultaneously replacing the supplier's portion. If simultaneously replacing the supplier- and customer-owned portions cannot be conducted, the supplier must replace the supplier-owned portion as soon as practicable but no later than 45 days after the customer replaces the customer-owned portion of the lead service line. The supplier must notify and provide risk mitigation measures as subsections (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) require. If the supplier fails to replace its portion of the lead service line within 45 days after the customer replaces the customer's portion of the lead service line, the supplier must notify the Agency under Section 611.2360(e) within 30 days after failing to meet the deadline. The supplier must complete replacing the supplier-owned portion of the service line no later than 180 days after the customer replaces the customer-owned portion.
- 4) If a supplier receives notice or otherwise learns that a customer replaced the customer-owned portion of a lead service line within the previous six months leaving the system-owned portion in place, the supplier must replace its portion within 45 days after the supplier becomes aware the customer replaced the customer-owned portion. The supplier must notify and provide risk mitigation measures as subsections (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) require within 24 hours after the supplier becomes aware of the customer replacing the customer-owned portion. If the supplier fails to replace the supplier-owned portion of the service line within 45 days after becoming aware of the customer replacing the customer-owned portion, the supplier must notify the Agency under Section 611.2360(e) within 30 days after failing to meet the deadline. The supplier must complete replacing the supplier-owned portion of the service line no later than 180 days after the customer replaces the customer-owned portion.
- 5) If a supplier receives notice or otherwise learns that a customer replaced the customer-owned portion of a lead service line more than six months in the past, the supplier needs not replace the supplier-owned portion of the lead service line under this subsection (d)(5). However, the supplier must still include the system-owned portion when calculating a lead service line replacement rate under subsection (a)(7).

- e) Conducting Full Lead Service Line Replacements. A supplier conducting a full lead service line replacement must notify the service line's owner, or the owner's authorized agent, and any non-owner residents the service line serves within 24 hours after completing the replacement. The supplier needs not bear the cost of replacing the customer-owned portion of the lead service line.
- 1) The notice must comply with Section 611.2355(a), explain that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement, inform about the health effects of lead, and explain actions a consumer can take to minimize exposure to lead in drinking water. If the lead service line the supplier will replace serves a multi-family dwelling, the supplier may post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual notice to all residents.
 - 2) The supplier must inform about flushing the service line using the procedure the supplier developed under subsection (b)(5) before returning the replaced service line to service.
 - 3) The supplier must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use treatment device to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and use instructions before returning the replaced service line to service. If the lead service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the supplier must provide a filter and six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every unit in the building.
 - 4) The supplier must offer to the consumer to collect a follow up tap sample between three and six months after replacing a lead service line. The supplier must provide the results from the follow up sample to the consumer under Section 611.2355(d).
- f) Goal-Based Full Lead Service Line Replacement for Suppliers Having a 90th Percentile Lead Concentration Exceeding the Lead Trigger Level But Not the Lead Action Level. A supplier serving more than 10,000 persons having a 90th percentile lead concentration under Section 611.2356 that exceeds the lead trigger level but not the lead action level must conduct goal-based full lead service line replacement at a rate approved in an Agency-issued SEP.
- 1) The supplier must annually calculate the number of full lead service line replacements it must conduct under subsection (a)(7).
 - 2) The supplier must replace lead service lines complying with subsection (d) or (e).
 - 3) Only a full lead service line replacement counts towards a supplier's annual replacement goal. A partial lead service line replacement does not count towards the goal.

- 4) The supplier must inform customers having a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as Section 611.2355(g) requires.
- 5) A supplier failing to meet its lead service line replacement goal must take certain actions:
 - A) Conduct public outreach activities under Section 611.2355(h) until either the supplier meets its replacement goal, or tap sampling shows the 90th percentile concentration does not exceed the lead trigger level for two continuous years of monitoring.
 - B) Resume its goal-based lead service line replacement program under this subsection (f) if its 90th percentile lead concentration anytime later exceeds the lead trigger level but not the lead action level.
- 6) The first year of a supplier's lead service line replacement program begins on the first day after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level. If the supplier samples annually or less frequently, the end of the tap monitoring period is September 30 of the calendar year during which the sampling occurs. If the Agency issues a SEP establishing an alternative tap monitoring period, the end of the supplier's tap monitoring period is the last day of that cycle.
- g) Mandatory Full Lead Service Line Replacement for Suppliers Whose 90th Percentile Lead Concentration Exceeds the Lead Action Level. A supplier serving more than 10,000 persons that exceeds the lead action level in tap sampling monitoring under Section 611.2356 must replace full lead service lines on its distribution system at an annual rate of at least three percent on a two-year rolling average basis.
 - 1) The supplier must calculate its average annual number of full lead service line replacements under subsection (a)(7).
 - 2) The supplier must replace lead service lines under subsections (d) and (e).
 - 3) Only a full lead service line replacement counts towards a supplier's mandatory annual replacement rate of at least three percent. A partial lead service line replacement does not count towards the supplier's mandatory replacement rate.
 - 4) A supplier must inform its customers having a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as Section 611.2355(g) requires.
 - 5) A CWS supplier serving 10,000 or fewer persons or a NTNCWS supplier for which the Agency issues a SEP approving or designating replacing

lead service lines as a compliance option must replace lead service lines as Section 611.2363(a)(1) describes. The supplier must replace lead service lines complying with subsections (d) and (e).

- 6) A supplier may stop replacing lead service lines after cumulatively replacing the required number. Unless the Agency issues a SEP under subsection (g)(9) requiring another percentage, the required number is at least three percent of the service lines subsection (a)(7) determines times the number of years between when the supplier most recently began mandatorily replacing lead service lines and when the supplier calculates its lead 90th percentile concentration under Section 611.2360(c)(4) to be at or below the lead action level during each of four consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods. If the supplier later exceeds the lead action level, it must restart mandatorily replacing lead service lines at the same rate on a two-year rolling average basis, unless the Agency issues a SEP under subsection (g)(9) requiring an alternative replacement rate.
- 7) A supplier may also cease mandatorily replacing lead service lines if the supplier has no remaining lead status unknown service lines in its inventory, and the supplier obtains refusals or non-responses to its offer to replace the customer-owned portion of the lead service line from every customer on its distribution system still served by a lead service line or a galvanized requiring replacement service line. For this subsection (g)(7) and under Section 611.2360(e), a supplier must document customer refusals to the Agency, including any written refusals signed by the customers, any documents memorializing customers verbally refusing, and any documents memorializing no response from customers after the supplier made at least two good faith attempts to reach the customer, each attempt offering to replace the full lead service line. If the supplier's lead 90th percentile concentration later exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must offer to replace the customer-owned portion for every customer served through a full or partial lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The supplier need not bear the cost of replacing the customer-owned portion of any lead service line.
- 8) The first year of lead service line replacement begins the first day after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead action level.
- 9) If the Agency determines a shorter schedule is feasible, the Agency must issue a SEP requiring a supplier to replace lead service lines on a shorter schedule than this Section otherwise requires, taking into account the number of lead service lines in the supplier's system. The Agency must issue this SEP within six months after the supplier must begin replacing lead service lines under subsection (g).

- h) Reporting to Demonstrate Compliance to the Agency. To demonstrate that it complies with subsections (a) through (g), a supplier must report the information Section 611.2360(e) specifies to the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.84.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2355 Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring and Mitigation

A supplier exceeding the lead action level based on tap water samples under Section 611.2356 must deliver the public education materials subsection (a) requires under subsection (b). A supplier exceeding the lead action level must sample the tap water of any customer requesting sampling under subsection (c). A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier electing to implement POU devices as a small supplier compliance flexibility option under Section 611.363 must provide public education materials as subsection (j) requires to inform users how to properly use POU devices. A supplier must deliver a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results to persons the supplier serves at each site that the supplier samples, as subsection (d) specifies. A supplier with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, as defined in Section 611.2354(a)(4), must deliver public education materials to persons served through these service lines as subsections (e) through (g) specify. A CWS supplier must conduct annual outreach to the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health agencies as subsection (i) provides. A CWS supplier serving more than 10,000 persons failing to meet its annual lead service line replacement goal under Section 611.2354(f) must conduct outreach activities as subsection (h) specifies.

a) Content of Written Public Education Materials

- 1) Community Water Systems and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier must include the following elements in printed materials (e.g., brochures and pamphlets) in the same order as listed in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(G). In addition, the supplier must use the verbatim language in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), and (a)(1)(F), except for replacing the text in brackets with the system-specific information. Any additional information a supplier presents must be consistent with the information in subsections (a)(1)(A), through (a)(1)(G), and the supplier must present the additional information in plain language that the general public can understand. The supplier must submit all written public education materials to the Agency prior to delivery. A supplier may change the mandatory language in subsections (a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B) only as the Agency approves in a SEP.
- A) IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER. [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

B) Health Effects of Lead. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

C) Sources of Lead

i) Explain what lead is.

ii) Explain possible sources of lead in drinking water and how lead enters drinking water. Include information on home and building plumbing materials and service lines that may contain lead.

iii) Discuss other important sources of lead exposure in addition to drinking water (e.g., paint).

BOARD NOTE: The supplier must use text providing the information this subsection (a)(1)(C) describes.

D) Discuss the steps the consumer can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.

i) Encourage running the water to flush out the lead.

ii) Explain concerns with using hot water from the tap and specifically caution against the use of hot water for preparing baby formula.

iii) Explain that boiling water does not reduce lead levels.

iv) Discuss other options consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, such as alternative sources or water treatment.

v) Suggest that parents have their child's blood tested for lead.

BOARD NOTE: The supplier must use text providing the information this (a)(1)(D) describes.

E) Explain why there are elevated levels of lead in the supplier's drinking water (if known) and what the supplier is doing to reduce the lead levels in homes and buildings in this area.

BOARD NOTE: The supplier must use text providing the information this (a)(1)(E) describes.

F) For more information, call us at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S NUMBER] [(IF APPLICABLE), or visit our Web site at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S WEB SITE HERE]]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.

G) Information on Lead Service Lines. A supplier having lead service lines must discuss opportunities to replace lead service lines and explain how a consumer may access the supplier's lead service line inventory to determine whether the consumer has a lead service line. The supplier must include information on programs providing financing solutions to assist property owners in replacing their portion of a lead service line, with a statement that the water system must replace the supplier-owned portion of a lead service line when the property owner notifies the supplier that the consumer will replace the property owners portion of the lead service line.

2) Community Water Systems. In addition to including the elements subsection (a)(1) specifies, a CWS supplier must include two information items:

A) The supplier must tell consumers how to get their water tested; and

B) The supplier must discuss lead in plumbing components and the difference between low-lead and lead-free components.

BOARD NOTE: At corresponding 40 CFR 141.85(a)(1), USEPA allowed the State to require prior approval of written public information materials. Rather than require prior Agency approval, the Board chooses to allow the Agency to raise any deficiencies that it may perceive using its existing procedure for review of public education materials. The Agency outlines its standard practice for review of public information materials: The Agency provides a comprehensive public education packet to the supplier together with the notice that the supplier exceeds the lead action level. That packet includes guidance and templates for the supplier to use in preparing and distributing its public education materials. The supplier must send a copy of the public education materials that it distributes to the Agency, and the Agency reviews the copy of the materials after their distribution to the public. The Agency directly communicates to the supplier any perceived defects in the materials. When the Agency perceives minor defects, it will request correction in future distributions of the public education materials. When the Agency perceives major defects in the materials, it will request a redistribution of corrected public education materials the supplier already distributed.

b) Delivering Public Education Materials

1) The public education materials of a supplier serving a large proportion of non-English-speaking consumers must contain information in the appropriate languages regarding the importance of the notice, or the materials must contain a telephone number or address where a water consumer may contact the supplier to obtain a translated copy of the public education materials or to request assistance in the appropriate language.

2) A CWS supplier exceeding the lead action level on the basis of tap water samples under Section 611.2356 not already conducting public education tasks under this Section must complete public education tasks within 60 days after the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred:

A) The CWS supplier must deliver printed materials complying with subsection (a) to all of its bill-paying customers.

B) Methods of Delivery for a CWS Supplier

i) The CWS supplier must contact customers who are most at risk by delivering education materials complying with subsection (a) to local public health agencies, even if those agencies are not located within the supplier's service area, along with an informational notice encouraging distribution to all of the agencies' potentially affected customers or the supplier's consumers. The supplier must contact the local public health agencies directly by phone or in person. The local public health agencies may provide a specific list of additional community-based organizations serving the target populations, which may include organizations outside the service area of the supplier. If local health agencies provide lists, the supplier must deliver education materials that comply with subsection (a) to each of the organizations on the provided lists.

ii) The CWS supplier must contact customers who are most at risk by delivering materials complying with subsection (a) to the organizations in subsections (b)(2)(H)(i) through (b)(2)(H)(vi) that are located within the supplier's service area, along with an informational notice encouraging distribution to all the organization's potentially affected customers or supplier's users.

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the text of 40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(ii)(B)(1) through (b)(2)(ii)(B)(6) to appear as

subsections (b)(2)(H)(i) through (b)(2)(H)(vi) to comport with allowed indent levels.

- C) No less often than quarterly, the CWS supplier must provide information on or in each water bill as long as the system exceeds the action level for lead. The message on the water bill must include the verbatim text of the paragraph below, except replacing the text in brackets with system-specific information:

[INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] found high levels of lead in drinking water in some homes. Lead can cause serious health problems. For more information please call [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] [or visit (INSERT SUPPLIER'S WEB SITE HERE)].

The message or delivery mechanism can be modified in consultation with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Public Water Supply; specifically, the Agency may allow a separate mailing of public education materials to customers if the water system cannot place the information on water bills.

- D) The CWS supplier must post material complying with subsection (a) on the supplier's Web site if the CWS supplier serves a population greater than 100,000.
- E) The CWS supplier must submit a press release to newspaper, television, and radio stations.
- F) In addition to subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(E), the CWS supplier must implement at least three activities from one or more of the categories listed below. The supplier must consult with the Agency to determine the educational content and selection of these activities.
- i) Public service announcements.
 - ii) Paid advertisements.
 - iii) Public area information displays.
 - iv) E-mails to customers.
 - v) Public meetings.
 - vi) Household deliveries.
 - vii) Targeted individual customer contact.

viii) Direct material distribution to all multi-family homes and institutions.

ix) Other Agency-approved methods.

G) For a CWS supplier that must monitor annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or on the last day of an alternative tap sampling period the Agency sets in a SEP.

H) Organizations That the CWS Supplier Must Contact When Required to Do So under Subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii)

i) Schools, childcare facilities, and school boards.

ii) Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and Head Start programs.

iii) Public and private hospitals and medical clinics.

vi) Pediatricians.

v) Family planning clinics.

vi) Local welfare agencies.

vii) Obstetricians-gynecologists and midwives.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b)(2)(H) derives from 40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(ii)(B)(1) through (b)(2)(ii)(B)(7), moved here to comport with allowed indent levels.

3) As long as a CWS supplier exceeds the action level, it must repeat the activities in subsection (b)(2), as subsections (b)(3)(A) through (b)(3)(D) require.

A) The CWS supplier must repeat the tasks in subsections (b)(2)(A), (b)(2)(B), and (b)(2)(F) every 12 months.

B) The CWS supplier must repeat tasks in subsection (b)(2)(C) with each billing cycle.

C) The CWS supplier serving a population greater than 100,000 must post and retain material on a publicly accessible website under subsection (b)(2)(D).

D) The CWS supplier must repeat the task in subsection (b)(2)(E) twice every 12 months on a schedule agreed by the Agency in a SEP. The Agency must, on a case-by-case basis, issue a SEP

extending the time for the supplier to complete the public education tasks in subsection (b)(2) beyond the 60-day limit if the Agency determines that the supplier needs the extended time to implement the tasks; however, the Agency must issue the SEP granting any extension before the 60-day deadline expires.

- 4) Within 60 days after the end of the tap sampling period in which a NTNCWS supplier exceeds the lead action level (unless it already is repeating public education tasks under subsection (b)(5)), the supplier must deliver the public education materials subsection (a) specifies.
 - A) The supplier must deliver the public education materials by certain means:
 - i) The NTNCWS supplier must post informational posters on lead in drinking water in a public place or common area in each of the buildings the supplier serves; and
 - ii) The NTNCWS supplier must distribute informational pamphlets or brochures on lead in drinking water to each person the NTNCWS supplier serves. The Agency may issue a SEP allowing the system to use electronic transmission in lieu of or combined with printed materials as long as the electronic transmission achieves the same or better coverage.
 - B) For a NTNCWS supplier that must monitor annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or on the last day of an alternative tap sampling period the Agency sets in a SEP.
- 5) A NTNCWS supplier must repeat the tasks in subsection (b)(4) at least once during each calendar year in which the supplier exceeds the lead action level. The Agency must, on a case-by-case basis, issue a SEP extending the time for the supplier to complete the public education tasks in subsection (b)(2) beyond the 60-day limit if the Agency determines that the extended time is needed for implementation purposes; however, the Agency must issue any SEP granting any extension before the 60-day deadline expires.
- 6) A supplier may stop delivering public education materials after the supplier does not exceed the lead action level during the most recent six-month tap monitoring period under Section 611.2356. The supplier must begin public education anew under this Section if the supplier subsequently exceeds the lead action level during any tap sampling period.
- 7) A CWS supplier may apply to the Agency, in writing, to use only the text in subsection (a)(1) in lieu of the text in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) and

to perform the tasks in subsections (b)(4) and (b)(5) in lieu of the tasks in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) under specific circumstances:

A) The supplier is a facility, such as a prison or a hospital, where the population served is not capable of or is prevented from making improvements to plumbing or installing point of use treatment devices; and

B) The supplier provides water as part of the cost of services provided, not separately charging for water consumption.

8) A CWS supplier serving 3,300 or fewer people may limit certain aspects of its public education programs:

A) For notice under subsection (b)(2)(F), a supplier serving 3,300 or fewer people must implement at least one of the activities in that subsection.

B) For notice under subsection (b)(2)(B), a supplier serving 3,300 or fewer people may limit the distribution of the public education materials to facilities and organizations that pregnant women and children are most likely to visit.

C) For notice under subsection (b)(2)(E), the Agency may issue a SEP waiving this requirement for a supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons, as long as the supplier distributes notices to every household the supplier serves.

c) Supplemental Monitoring and Notification of Results. A supplier failing to meet the lead action level in tap samples under Section 611.2356 must offer to sample the tap water of any customer requesting it. The supplier needs not pay for collecting or analyzing the sample, nor must the supplier itself collect and analyze the sample.

d) Requirement for Consumer Notice of Tap Water Monitoring Results

1) Consumer Notice Requirement. A supplier must provide a notice of the individual tap results from lead tap water monitoring under Section 611.2356 to the persons the water system serves at the specific sampling site from which the supplier took the sample (e.g., the occupants of the building where the supplier sampled the tap).

2) Timing of Consumer Notice. The supplier must provide the consumer notice as soon as practicable but no later than the specified timeframe:

A) For individual samples not exceeding 15 µg/ L of lead, no later than 30 days after the supplier learns of the tap monitoring results.

B) For individual samples exceeding 15 µg/ L of lead, as soon as practicable but no later than three calendar days after the supplier learns of the tap monitoring results. A supplier choosing to mail the notification must post those letters so they receive postmarks within the three days.

3) Content of Consumer Notice. The consumer notice must include the results of lead tap water monitoring for the tap the supplier tested, an explanation of the health effects of lead, a list of steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water and contact information for the water utility. The notice must also provide the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead and the definitions for these two terms from Section 611.2883(c).

4) Delivery of Consumer Notice

A) For tap sampling lead results not exceeding 15 µg/ L, the supplier must provide the consumer notice to persons it serves at the tap the supplier sampled, by mail or by another method the Agency approves in a SEP. For example, upon Agency approval, a NTNCWS supplier could post the results on a bulletin board in the facility enabling users to review the information.

B) For tap sampling lead results exceeding 15 µg/ L, the supplier must provide consumer notice to persons it serves at the tap the supplier sampled; the supplier must provide this notice electronically or by phone, hand delivery, mail, or another method the Agency approves in a SEP.

e) Notice of Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead

1) Notice requirements. A supplier having lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their inventory under Section 2611.354(a) must inform all persons the supplier serves through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line.

2) Timing of notice. A supplier must provide the initial notice within 30 days after completing the lead service line inventory Section 611.2354 requires and annually repeat the notice to each person the supplier serves until the supplier's entire service connection is no longer a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line. For each new customer, the supplier must also provide the notice when the supplier initiates service.

3) Notice Content

- A) Persons the Supplier Serves Through a Confirmed Lead Service Line. The notice must state that the supplier serves the person through a lead service line; explain the health effects of lead in a way complying with subsection (a)(1)(B); give steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water; inform about opportunities to replace lead service lines, including programs providing financing solutions to assist property owners to replace the customer-owned portion of a lead service line; and explain that the supplier must replace the supplier-owned portion of a lead service line when the property owner notifies the supplier that the owner will replace the customer-owned portion of the lead service line.
- B) Persons the Supplier Serves Through a Galvanized Requiring Replacement Service Line. The notice must state that the supplier serves the person through a galvanized requiring replacement service line, explain the health effects of lead in a way complying with subsection (a)(1)(B), give steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, and inform about opportunities to replace the service line.
- C) Persons the Supplier Serves Through a Lead Status Unknown Service Line. The notice must state that the supplier serves the person through a lead status unknown service line (a service line whose material is unknown but may be lead), explain the health effects of lead in a way complying with subsection (a)(1)(B), give steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, and inform about opportunities to verify the material of the service line.
- 4) Delivery. The supplier must provide notice to persons the supplier serves at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, by mail or using another method the Agency approves in a SEP.
- f) Notice Due to Disturbing a Service Line Known to or Potentially Containing Lead
 - 1) A supplier disturbing a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line by a water shutoff or bypass to the service line, such as operating a valve on the service line or meter setter, without partially or fully replacing the lead service line must inform the persons the supplier serves through the service connection about the potential for an elevated lead concentration in their drinking water due to the supplier disturbing the service line, including instructions for flushing to remove particulate lead. The supplier must comply with this subsection (f)(1) before returning the affected service line to service.

- 2) If a supplier disturbs a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line while replacing an inline water meter, a water meter setter, or gooseneck, pigtail, or connector, the supplier must inform the persons the supplier serves through the service connection about the potential for an elevated lead concentration in their drinking water due to the supplier disturbing the service line, provide public education materials complying with subsection (a), a pitcher filter or point-of-use treatment device to reduce lead, use instructions, and six months of replacement filter cartridges. The supplier must comply with this subsection (f)(2) before returning the affected service line to service.
- 3) A supplier partially or fully replacing a lead service line must follow applicable procedures in Section 611.2354(d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(D) or (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(D).
- g) Information for Persons the Supplier Serves Through a Service Line Known to or Potentially Containing Lead When the Supplier Exceeds the Lead Trigger Level
 - 1) Content. A supplier having lead service lines and exceeding the lead trigger level of 10 µg/ L must inform persons the supplier serves through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line about the supplier's lead service line replacement program and opportunities for replacing the customer's lead service line.
 - 2) Timing. The supplier must inform persons it serves within 30 days after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level. The supplier must continue to annually inform the persons it serves until the results of sampling under Section 611.2356 do not exceed the lead trigger level.
 - 3) Delivery. The supplier must inform the persons it serves through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line by mail or another method the Agency approves in a SEP.
- h) Outreach Activities for Failing to Fulfill the Lead Service Line Replacement Goal
 - 1) In the first year after a CWS supplier serving more than 10,000 persons does not fulfill its required annual lead service line replacement goal under Section 611.2354(f), the supplier must conduct one outreach activity from among those in subsections (h)(1)(A) through (h)(1)(B). The supplier must annually conduct an outreach activity under this subsection (h)(1) until the supplier fulfills its replacement goal or until tap sampling shows that its 90th percentile lead concentration does not exceed the trigger level of 10 µg/ L for two consecutive tap monitoring periods:
 - A) Send certified mail to customers the supplier serves through a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to inform them

about the supplier's goal-based program for replacing lead service lines and opportunities for replacing the customer's service line.

B) Conduct a townhall meeting.

C) Participate in a community event providing information about the supplier's program for replacing lead service lines and distribute public education materials whose content complies with subsection (a).

D) Contact customers by phone, text message, email, or door hanger.

E) Use another method the Agency approves in a SEP to discuss the supplier's program for replacing lead service lines and opportunities for replacing the customer's lead service line.

2) Following the first year after the supplier exceeds the lead trigger level, a supplier still failing to fulfill its goal for replacing lead service lines must conduct one activity from subsection (h)(1) and two additional outreach activities each year from among those in subsections (h)(2)(A) through (h)(2)(D):

A) Conduct social media campaign.

B) Conduct outreach via newspaper, television, or radio.

C) Contact organizations representing plumbers and contractors by mail providing information about lead in drinking water, including health effects, sources of lead, and the importance of using lead-free plumbing materials.

D) Visit targeted customers to discuss the supplier's program for replacing lead service lines and opportunities for replacing the customers' lead service lines.

3) The supplier may stop outreach activities when tap sampling shows that its 90th percentile lead concentration no longer exceeds the trigger level of 10 µg/ L for two consecutive tap monitoring periods or when all customers the supplier serves through lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines refuse to participate in replacing the customer-owned portion under the supplier's program for replacing lead service lines. Under this subsection (h)(3), a refusal includes a customer-signed statement refusing to participate in replacing the customer-owned portion of the lead service line or supplier-generated documents memorializing the customer's verbal refusal or non-response after two good faith attempts by the supplier to reach the customer.

i) Public Education to Local and State Health Agencies

- 1) Find-and-Fix Results. A CWS supplier must inform the Department of Public Health and local health agencies about its find-and-fix activities under Section 611.2352(j), including the location of the tap sample sites exceeding 15 µg/ L, the results from initial tap samples, the results from follow-up tap samples, the results from water quality parameter monitoring, and any distribution system management actions or corrosion control treatment adjustments the supplier made.
- 2) Timing and Content. A CWS supplier must annually send copies of the public education materials the supplier provided under subsections (a) and (h)(1) during a calendar year no later than July 1 of the following year.
- 3) Delivery. The CWS supplier must send the public education materials and find-and-fix information to the Department of Public Health and local health agencies by mail or by another method the Agency approves in a SEP.

j) Public Education for Small Supplier Compliance Flexibility POU Devices

- 1) Content. A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier implementing the POU device option under Section 611.2363 must provide public education materials to inform users how to properly use POU devices to maximize the units' effectiveness in reducing the lead concentration in drinking water.
- 2) Timing. The supplier must provide its public education materials when the supplier delivers the POU device.
- 3) Delivery. The supplier must provide its public education materials in person, by mail, or another method the Agency approves in a SEP, to persons at the locations where the supplier delivers the POU devices.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.85.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2356 Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper

a) Sampling Site Location

1) Selecting a Pool of Targeted Sampling Sites

- A) Before the applicable date for beginning monitoring under subsection (d)(1), a supplier must identify a pool of targeted sampling sites complying with this Section based on the service line inventory the supplier developed under Section 611.2354(a).

B) The pool of targeted sampling sites must be large enough to ensure that the supplier can collect the number of lead and copper tap samples subsection (c) requires.

C) The supplier may not include among its sampling sites any with installed POE treatment devices, and the tap the supplier uses at a sampling site may not have a POU device designed to remove inorganic contaminants. The exceptions are that a supplier monitoring under Section 611.2363(a)(3)(D) and a supplier using a POE or POU device for the primary drinking water tap to meet other primary and secondary drinking water standards may sample the connected tap if all service connections on the supplier's system have a POE or POU device to provide localized treatment to comply with those other drinking water standards.

D) A supplier monitoring under Section 611.2363(a)(3)(D) may not use lead and copper sampling results to fulfill the criteria for reduced monitoring under subsection (d)(4).

2) Materials Evaluation. A supplier must use the information on lead, copper, and galvanized iron or steel it identified under 40 CFR 141.42(d) when conducting a materials evaluation and the information on lead service lines that Section 611.2354(a) requires the supplier to collect to identify potential lead service line sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: Suppliers completed identifying and reporting construction materials in their distribution systems under 40 CFR 141.42(d), so the Board omitted this requirement from the Illinois rules.

3) Sampling Site Tiers. A supplier must categorize the sampling sites within its pool according to tiers:

A) CWS Tier 1 Sampling Sites. "CWS Tier 1 sampling sites" include single-family structures the supplier serves through a lead service line. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 4 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(A) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(3).

B) CWS Tier 2 Sampling Sites. "CWS Tier 2 sampling sites" include buildings, including multiple-family structures, the supplier serves through a lead service line. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 2 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(B) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(4).

C) CWS Tier 3 Sampling Sites. “CWS Tier 3 sampling sites” include single-family structures containing galvanized service lines the supplier identified as currently or formerly downstream of a lead service line or known to be downstream of a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 3 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(C) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(5).

D) CWS Tier 4 Sampling Sites. “CWS Tier 4 sampling sites” include single-family structures or buildings containing copper pipes with lead solder installed before June 19, 1986. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 4 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(D) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(6).

E) CWS Tier 5 Sampling Sites. “CWS Tier 5 sampling sites” include single-family structures, including multiple-family residences, representing sites throughout the supplier’s distribution system. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 5 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(E) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7).

F) NTNCWS Tier 1 Sampling Sites. “NTNCWS Tier 1 sampling sites” include sites that the supplier serves through a lead service line. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 1 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(F) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(8).

G) NTNCWS Tier 3 Sampling Sites. “NTNCWS Tier 3 sampling sites” include sites having galvanized lines the supplier identified as currently or formerly downstream of a lead service line or known to be downstream of a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector. The supplier must not use sites with lead status unknown service lines as Tier 3 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(G) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(9).

H) NTNCWS Tier 5 Sampling Sites. “NTNCWS Tier 5 sampling sites” include sites representing sites throughout the supplier’s

distribution system. Under this subsection (a)(3)(H), a site representing sites throughout the distribution system has plumbing materials commonly found at the other sites the supplier serves.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(3)(H) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(10).

4) Selecting Sampling Sites. A supplier must select sampling sites for its sampling pool using specific criteria:

A) CWS Suppliers. A CWS supplier must use CWS Tier 1 sampling sites, except that the supplier may include CWS Tier 2 or CWS Tier 3 sampling sites in its sampling pool under certain circumstances:

- i) If multiple-family residences comprise at least 20 percent of the structures the supplier serves, the supplier may use CWS Tier 2 sampling sites in its Tier 1 sampling pool, if the supplier serves the sampling site through a lead service line.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(i) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(3).

- ii) If the CWS supplier does not have a sufficient number of CWS Tier 1 sampling sites on its distribution system, the supplier may use CWS Tier 2 sampling sites the supplier serves through a lead service line in its sampling pool; or

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(ii) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(4).

- iii) If the CWS supplier does not have a sufficient number of CWS Tier 1 and CWS Tier 2 sampling sites on its distribution system, the supplier may complete its sampling pool with CWS Tier 3 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(iii) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(5).

- iv) If the CWS supplier does not have a sufficient number of CWS Tier 1 sampling sites, CWS Tier 2 sampling sites, and CWS Tier 3 sampling sites, the supplier must complete its sampling pool with CWS Tier 4 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(iv) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(6).

- v) If a CWS supplier does not have a sufficient number of CWS Tier 1, CWS Tier 2, CWS Tier 3, and CWS Tier 4 sampling sites, the CWS supplier must complete its sampling pool with CWS Tier 5 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(v) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7).

- vi) A supplier may use non-residential buildings representing sites throughout its distribution system only if there are an insufficient number of single-family or multiple-family residential Tier 5 sampling sites available.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(A)(vi) derives from a segment of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(7).

B) NTNCWS Suppliers

- i) An NTNCWS supplier must select NTNCWS Tier 1 sampling sites for its sampling pool.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(B)(i) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(8).

- ii) If the NTNCWS supplier has an insufficient number of NTNCWS Tier 1 sampling sites, the supplier must complete its sampling pool with NTNCWS Tier 3 sampling sites.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(B)(ii) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(9).

- iii) If the NTNCWS supplier has an insufficient number of NTNCWS Tier 1 and Tier 3 sampling sites, the supplier must complete its sampling pool with Tier 5 NTNCWS sampling sites. For the purpose of this subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii), a representative site is a site where the plumbing materials are commonly found at other sites the water system serves.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(10).

C) Suppliers with Lead Service Lines. Any supplier whose distribution system contains lead service lines must collect all samples for monitoring under this Section from sites the supplier serves through a lead service line. A supplier that cannot identify a sufficient number of sampling sites that it serves through lead

service lines must still collect samples from every site the supplier serves though a lead service line and collect the remaining samples under subsections (a)(4)(A)(iii) through (a)(4)(A)(vi) or subsections (a)(4)(B)(ii) and (a)(4)(B)(iii).

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)(4)(C) derives from segments of 40 CFR 141.86(a)(11).

b) Sample-Collecting Methods

1) All tap samples a supplier collects for lead and copper under this Subpart G, with the exception of fifth-liter tap samples the supplier collects under subsection (b)(3) and samples the supplier collects under subsections (b)(5) and (h) must be first-draw tap samples. The supplier must analyze the first-draw tap sample for lead and copper during tap sampling periods when the supplier must monitor both contaminants. In tap sampling periods during which the supplier must monitor only lead, the supplier may analyze the first-draw tap sample for lead only.

2) First-Draw Tap Samples

A) A first-draw tap sample for lead and copper must be one liter in volume and have stood motionless at least six hours in the plumbing system of the sampling site .

B) The supplier must use wide-mouthed bottles to collect first-draw tap samples.

C) For residential housing, the supplier must collect first-draw tap samples from the cold-water kitchen or bathroom sink tap.

D) For non-residential buildings, the supplier must collect first-draw tap samples one-liter in volume from a tap occupants typically use for consuming water.

E) The Agency-approved substitute non-first-draw tap samples the supplier collects in lieu of first-draw tap samples under subsection (b)(5) must be one liter in volume from an interior tap occupants typically use for consuming water.

F) The supplier may collect first-draw tap samples or allow residents to collect first-draw tap samples after instructing the residents in the sampling procedures this subsection (b)(2) specifies.

i) Sampling instructions the supplier provides to residents must not include instructions for removing the aerator and cleaning or flushing taps before the minimum six-hour stagnation period begins.

- ii) To avoid problems of residents handling nitric acid, the supplier may acidify first-draw tap samples up to 14 days after the supplier or a resident collects the sample.
- iii) After adding acid to resolubilize the metals, a sample must stand in its original container for the time the USEPA-approved method specifies before the laboratory analyzes the sample.

G) If a supplier allows residents to perform sampling under subsection (b)(2)(F), the supplier may not challenge the accuracy of sampling results based on alleged errors in sample collection.

3) Service Line Samples

A) A supplier must collect all tap samples for copper at sites it serves through a lead service line as a first-draw tap sample using the procedure in this subsection (b)(3). The supplier must collect and analyze tap samples for copper only during tap monitoring periods when the supplier must monitor copper.

B) First-Draw and Fifth-Liter Tap Water Samples

- i) A supplier must collect tap water samples in five consecutively numbered wide-mouthed bottles after the water has stood motionless in the sampling site's plumbing for at least six hours without flushing the tap prior to collecting the sample.
- ii) The supplier must analyze first-draw tap samples for copper, when applicable, and fifth-liter tap samples for lead.
- iii) The supplier must use wide-mouthed bottles to collect these samples. The supplier must collect the first-draw tap sample in the first numbered bottle, then sequentially fill each numbered bottle until the final bottle is full with the fifth-liter tap sample, constantly running the water while collecting the samples. The fifth-liter tap sample is the final sample collected in this sequence.
- iv) The supplier must collect first-draw and fifth-liter tap samples from residential housing from the cold-water kitchen or bathroom sink tap. The supplier must collect first-draw and fifth-liter tap samples from a nonresidential building at an interior cold water tap typically used for consuming water.

v) The supplier may itself collect first-draw and fifth-liter tap samples or allow residents to collect the samples after instructing the residents on the sampling procedures in this subsection (b)(3)(B). The sampling instructions the supplier provides to customers must not direct the customer to remove the aerator or clean or flush the taps before the minimum six-hour stagnation period begins. To avoid problems from residents handling nitric acid, the supplier may acidify first-draw tap samples up to 14 days after the resident collects the sample. After the supplier acidifies the sample to resolubilize the metals, the sample must stand in its original container for the time a USEPA-approved method provides before analysis. If the supplier allows residents to sample, the supplier may not challenge the accuracy of sampling results based on alleged errors collecting samples.

4) Follow-Up First-Draw Tap Samples

- A) A supplier must collect each follow-up first-draw tap sample from the same sampling site where the previous sample originated. A supplier must collect each follow-up fifth-liter tap sample from the same sampling site where the previous sample originated.
- B) If the supplier cannot access a sampling site to collect a follow-up tap sample for reasons beyond the control of the supplier, the supplier may collect the follow-up tap sample from another sampling site in its sampling pool, as long as the new site meets the same targeting criteria and is within reasonable proximity of the original site.

5) Substitute Non-First-Draw Tap Samples

- A) A NTNCWS supplier or a CWS supplier meeting the criteria in Sections 611.2355(b)(7)(A) and (b)(7)(B) not having enough taps for first-draw tap samples or fifth-liter tap samples meeting the six-hour minimum stagnation time may apply to the Agency in writing for a SEP allowing the supplier to substitute non-first-draw, first-draw, or fifth-liter tap samples that do not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time.
- B) A supplier approved to substitute non-first-draw tap samples must collect as many first-draw or fifth-liter tap samples from interior taps typically used for consuming water, as possible and must identify sampling times and locations that likely give the longest standing time for the remaining sites.

C) The Agency may grant a SEP waiving the requirement for prior Agency approval of sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time.

c) Number of Samples

- 1) A supplier must collect at least one sample each from the number of sites in the first column of Table D (labelled “standard monitoring”) during each six-month tap monitoring period subsection (d) specifies.
- 2) A supplier conducting reduced monitoring under subsection (d)(4) must collect at least one sample each from the number of sites in the second column of Table D (labelled “reduced monitoring”) during each reduced tap monitoring period subsection (d)(4) specifies. The reduced monitoring sites must represent the sites standard monitoring requires. A supplier whose system has fewer than five drinking water taps capable of use for human consumption that meet the sampling site criteria of subsection (a) must collect multiple samples from individual taps to reach the required number of sampling sites Table D requires. To accomplish this, the supplier must collect at least one sample from each tap, then additional samples from those taps on different days during the tap sampling period, to collect a total number of samples meeting the required number of sampling sites. Alternatively, the Agency may issue a SEP allowing the supplier whose system has fewer than five drinking water taps to collect a number of samples that is fewer than the number of sites this subsection (c) specifies if the Agency determines that the supplier samples 100 percent of all taps capable of use for human consumption and that the reduced number of samples will produce the same results as collecting multiple samples from some taps. The Agency must base any SEP approving a reduced minimum number of samples on a request from the supplier or Agency on on-site verification. The Agency may specify sampling locations in a SEP when a system conducts reduced monitoring.

d) Timing of Monitoring

- 1) Standard Monitoring. Standard monitoring is a six-month tap monitoring period beginning on January 1 or July 1 of a year during which the supplier monitors at the standard number of sites under subsection (c).
 - A) A supplier having lead service lines, including a supplier Section 611.2351(b)(3) deems to have optimized or re-optimized OCCT or a supplier that did not monitor complying with this Section (i.e., selecting sites under subsection (a), collecting samples under subsection (b), etc.) before January 16, 2024, must begin its first standard tap monitoring period on January 1, 2025. After completing the first standard monitoring cycle, the supplier must monitor under subsection (d)(1)(B).

- B) A supplier that completed monitoring complying with this Section (i.e., selecting sites under subsection (a), collecting samples under subsection (b), etc.) before January 16, 2024 or a supplier that completed monitoring under subsection (d)(1)(A), must continue monitoring:
- i) A supplier not meeting the criteria in subsection (d)(4) must conduct standard monitoring.
 - ii) A supplier meeting the criteria in subsection (d)(4) must continue to monitor under subsection (d)(4).
 - iii) A supplier monitoring at a reduced frequency under subsection (d)(4) and exceeding the lead or copper action level must resume standard monitoring on January 1 immediately after the tap monitoring period during which the supplier exceeded the action level. The supplier must also monitor water quality parameters as Section 611.2357(b), (c), or (d) require.
 - iv) A supplier monitoring at a reduced frequency and exceeding the lead trigger level but not the copper action level must monitor no less frequently than annually and must collect samples from the standard number of sites that subsection (c) establishes. The supplier must begin this monitoring in the calendar year after the tap monitoring period during which the supplier exceeded the lead trigger level. The supplier must also monitor water quality parameters as Section 611.2357(b), (c), or (d) require.
 - v) A supplier failing to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the water quality parameters the Agency specifies under Section 611.2352(f) for more than nine days in any water quality monitoring period Section 611.2357 specifies must conduct standard tap water monitoring and resume sampling for water quality parameters under Section 611.2357(d). The supplier must begin this standard monitoring no later than the six-month tap monitoring period beginning January 1 of the calendar year after the supplier fails to comply with the Agency-specified water quality parameters.
 - vi) A supplier becoming a large supplier without corrosion control treatment or any large supplier without corrosion control treatment having a 90th percentile lead concentration exceeding the lead practical quantitation limit must conduct standard monitoring for at least two

consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, then continue monitoring under this subsection (d)(1)(B)(vi).

2) Monitoring after Installing Initial or Re-Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment, Installing Source Water Treatment, Adding a New Source, or a Change in Treatment

- A) A supplier installing or re-optimizing corrosion control treatment after exceeding the lead or copper action level must monitor for lead and copper every six months and comply with applicable Agency-designated water quality parameter values until the Agency issues a SEP specifying new water quality parameter values for optimal corrosion control.
- B) A supplier reoptimizing corrosion control treatment as a result of exceeding the lead trigger level but not exceeding the lead or copper action level must annually monitor for lead at the standard number of sites subsection (c) requires. The supplier must triennially analyze samples for copper. A small or mid-sized supplier not exceeding the lead trigger level in three annual tap monitoring periods may reduce lead monitoring under subsection (d)(4).
- C) A supplier installing source water treatment under Section 611.2353(a)(3) must monitor every six months until the supplier is at or below lead and copper action levels for two consecutive six-month tap sampling periods. A supplier not exceeding the lead or copper action level for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods may reduce monitoring under subsection (d)(4).
- D) If a supplier gives prior notice to the Agency under Section 611.2360(a)(3) of adding a new source or making a long-term change in treatment, the supplier must monitor every six months at the standard number of sites subsection (c) requires until the supplier is at or below the lead and copper action levels for two consecutive six-month monitoring cycles, unless the Agency issues a SEP determining that adding the new source or making the long-term change in treatment is not significant and does not warrant more frequent monitoring. A supplier not exceeding the lead action level, copper action level, or lead trigger level for two consecutive six-month tap sampling periods may reduce monitoring under subsection (d)(4).

3) Monitoring after the Agency Specifies Water Quality Parameter Values for OCCT

- A) After the Agency specifies the values for water quality control parameters under Section 611.2352(f), the supplier must conduct

standard monitoring for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods.

B) A supplier that must complete the re-optimization steps in Section 611.2351(d) after exceeding the lead trigger level but not exceeding the lead or copper action level must monitor for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods. The supplier may then reduce monitoring under subsection (d)(4) after the Agency issues a SEP approving reduced monitoring.

4) Reduced Monitoring Based on 90th Percentile Concentrations. Reduced monitoring refers to an annual or triennial tap monitoring period. A supplier's 90th percentile concentration determines the reduced monitoring frequency.

A) Reducing to Annual Monitoring for Suppliers Meeting the Criteria for Reduced Monitoring. A supplier meeting the criteria for reduced monitoring under subsection (d)(4) must collect these samples from sampling sites the supplier identified under subsection (a). A supplier monitoring annually or less frequently must conduct lead and copper tap sampling during June, July, August, or September, unless the Agency approves a different tap sampling period under subsection (d)(4)(A)(i)

i) The Agency may grant a SEP approving a different tap sampling period for conducting lead and copper tap sampling to a supplier collecting samples at a reduced frequency. The duration of the period must not exceed four consecutive months within one calendar year and must represent a time of normal operation when the highest lead levels are most likely to occur. For a NTNCWS supplier not operating during any of the months June through September and whose normal operating period when the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur is not known, the Agency must designate a period that represents a time of normal operation for the system. This reduced monitoring can only begin during the Agency-designated period in the calendar year immediately following the end of the second six-month tap monitoring period, for a supplier initiating annual monitoring, or in the three-year period following the end of the third consecutive year of annual monitoring, for a supplier initiating triennial monitoring.

ii) A supplier monitoring annually and collecting samples during the months of June through September that receives Agency approval to alter its tap sampling period under

subsection (d)(4)(A)(i) must collect its next round of samples during a time period ending no later than 21 months after its previous round of sampling. A supplier monitoring once every three years and collecting samples during the months of June through September that receives Agency approval to alter its tap sampling period under subsection (d)(4)(A)(i) must collect its next round of samples during a time period ending no later than 45 months after the previous tap sampling period. The supplier must conduct subsequent monitoring annually or once every three years, as this Section requires.

iii) A small supplier collecting samples during the months of June through September, receiving a waiver under subsection (g) and receiving Agency approval to alter its tap sampling period under subsection (d)(4)(A)(i) must collect its next round of samples before the end of the nine-year tap monitoring period (as Section 611.101 defines the term).

B) A supplier meeting the lead trigger level and copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods may reduce its monitoring frequency to annual monitoring and must sample at the standard number of sampling sites for lead and reduced number of sites for copper that subsection (c) specifies. A supplier operating OCCT must also maintain the range of OWQPs the Agency set under Section 611.2352(f) during the same period and receive a SEP from the Agency approving annual monitoring based on the Agency's review of the supplier's monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier reports under Section 611.2360. The supplier must begin this sampling no later than the calendar year immediately following the last calendar year during which the supplier sampled.

C) A supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but neither the lead nor copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods must monitor no less frequently than annually at the standard number of sampling sites for lead and copper subsection (c) specifies. A supplier operating OCCT must also maintain the range of OWQPs the Agency set under Section 611.2352(f) during the same period and receive a SEP from the Agency approving annual monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier reports under Section 611.2360. The supplier must begin this sampling no later than the calendar year immediately following the last calendar year during which the supplier sampled.

- D) A supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but neither the lead nor copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring may increase the tap monitoring period (reduce its monitoring frequency) for copper to once every three years; however, the supplier may not increase the tap monitoring period (reduce its monitoring frequency) for lead. A supplier operating OCCT must also maintain the range of OWQPs the Agency set under Section 611.2352(f) during the same period and receive a SEP from the Agency approving triennial monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier reports under Section 611.2360. The supplier must begin this sampling no later than the third calendar year immediately following the last calendar year during which the supplier sampled.
- E) A small or mid-sized supplier not exceeding the lead trigger level or copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring (completing standard monitoring during both six-month tap monitoring periods of a calendar year constitutes one year of monitoring) may sample at the reduced number of sites for lead and copper that subsection (c) provides and reduce its monitoring frequency to triennially monitoring. A supplier operating OCCT must also maintain the range of OWQPs the Agency set under Section 611.2352(f) during the same three-year period and receive a SEP from the Agency approving triennial monitoring based on the Agency's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier reports under Section 611.2360. The supplier must begin this sampling no later than three calendar years after the last calendar year during which the supplier sampled.
- F) A supplier demonstrating for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods that its 90th percentile lead concentration, calculated under Section 611.2350(c)(4), is less than or equal to 0.005 mg/ L and that its 90th percentile copper concentration, calculated under Section 611.2350(c)(4), is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/ L may sample at the reduced number of sites for lead and copper under subsection (c) and reduce its monitoring to triennially. A supplier applying corrosion control treatment must maintain the range of water quality parameter values reflecting OCCT the Agency specifies under Section 611.2352(f) to qualify for reduced monitoring under this subsection (d)(4)(F).
- e) Additional Monitoring. The supplier and the Agency must consider the results of any monitoring the supplier conducts in addition to the minimum requirements in this Section (such as customer-requested sampling) in making any determinations (i.e., calculating the 90th percentile lead concentration or copper action level) under this Subpart AH. A supplier serving through lead service lines that cannot collect the minimum number of samples from Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites must calculate

the 90th percentile concentration using data from all sites it serves through lead service lines (Tier 1 and Tier 2 sites) together with the highest lead and copper results from lower-tier sites to complete the minimum number of sampling sites subsection (c) requires. The supplier must submit data from additional Tier 3, Tier 4 or Tier 5 sites to the Agency but may not use these results in calculating the 90th percentile concentration. The supplier must include customer-requested samples from sites the supplier knows it serves through lead service lines in calculating its 90th percentile concentration if the samples comply with this Section.

- f) Invalidation of Lead and Copper Tap Samples Used in Calculating the 90th Percentile Concentration. A sample the Agency invalidates under this subsection (f) does not count toward determining lead or copper 90th percentile concentrations under Section 611.2350(c)(4) or toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of subsection (c).
- 1) The Agency must invalidate a lead or copper tap water sample if it determines that any of certain conditions exists:
 - A) The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused erroneous results;
 - B) The supplier took the sample from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria in this Section;
 - C) The sample container sustained damage in transit; or
 - D) There is substantial reason to believe that someone tampered with the sample.
 - 2) The supplier must report the results from all samples to the Agency and submit all supporting documentation for samples the supplier believes the Agency should invalidate.
 - 3) To invalidate a sample under subsection (f)(1), the Agency must document its decision and rationale for the decision in writing. The Agency may not invalidate a sample solely because a follow-up sample result is higher or lower than that of the original sample.
 - 4) The supplier must collect replacement samples for any samples the Agency invalidates under this Section if the supplier has too few samples to meet the minimum requirements of subsection (c) after the Agency invalidates samples. The supplier must take any replacement samples as soon as possible but no later than the latter of 20 days after the Agency invalidates the original sample or before the end of the applicable tap sampling period. The supplier must not use replacement samples it takes after the end of the applicable tap sampling period to meet the monitoring requirements of a subsequent tap sampling period. The supplier must take

replacement samples at the same locations where it took the invalidated samples or, if that is not possible, at other locations the supplier did not use for sampling during the tap sampling period.

g) Monitoring Waivers for Suppliers Serving 3,300 or Fewer Persons. Any supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons complying with the criteria in this subsection (g) may apply to the Agency for a SEP reducing its lead and copper monitoring frequency under this Section to once every nine years (i.e., a “full waiver”) if the supplier complies with all of the materials criteria subsection (g)(1) specifies and all of the monitoring criteria subsection (g)(2) specifies. Any supplier serving 3,300 or fewer persons complying with the criteria subsections (g)(1) and (g)(2) only for lead or copper may apply to the Agency for a SEP reducing its tap water monitoring frequency to once every nine years for that contaminant only (i.e., a “partial waiver”).

1) Materials Criteria. The supplier must demonstrate that its distribution system, service lines, and all drinking water supply plumbing, including plumbing conveying drinking water within all residences and buildings connected to the system, are free of lead-containing materials or copper-containing materials, as this subsection (g)(1) defines these terms:

A) Lead. To qualify for a SEP granting a full waiver or a partial waiver of the tap water monitoring requirements for lead (i.e., a “lead waiver”), the supplier must provide certification and supporting documentation to the Agency demonstrating that its system is free of all lead-containing materials:

i) The system has no plastic pipes or service lines containing lead plasticizers; and

ii) The system is free of lead service lines, lead pipes, lead soldered pipe joints, and leaded brass- or bronze-alloy fittings and fixtures, unless those fittings and fixtures comply with Section 611.126(b).

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)(i)(B) specifies “any standard established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300g-6(e) (SDWA section 1417(e))”. Congress changed the lead standards for fittings and fixtures in the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, P.L. 111-380, section 2(a)(2) and (b), 124 Stat. 4131 (Jan. 4, 2011). The Board incorporated the statutory changes into this Section by referencing Section 611.126(b).

B) Copper. To qualify for a SEP granting a full waiver or a partial waiver of the tap water monitoring requirements for copper (i.e., a “copper waiver”), the supplier must provide certification and

supporting documentation to the Agency demonstrating that its system contains no copper pipes or copper service lines.

- 2) Monitoring Criteria for Waiver Issuance. The supplier must have completed at least one six-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at Agency-approved sites and from the number of sites subsection (c) requires and demonstrate to the Agency that the 90th percentile concentrations for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet certain criteria:
 - A) Lead Levels. To qualify for a full waiver or a lead partial waiver, the supplier must demonstrate that its 90th percentile lead concentration does not exceed 0.005 mg/ L.
 - B) Copper Levels. To qualify for a full waiver or a copper partial waiver, the supplier must demonstrate that its 90th percentile copper concentration does not exceed 0.65 mg/ L.
- 3) Agency Approval of Waiver Application. The Agency must notify the supplier of its waiver determination in a SEP stating the basis of its decision and any condition on the waiver. As a condition on the waiver, the Agency may require the supplier to perform specific activities (e.g., limited monitoring, periodic outreach to customers to remind them to avoid installation of materials that might void the waiver) to avoid the risk of lead or copper concentration of concern in tap water. The supplier must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap as subsections (d)(1) through (d)(4) require, as appropriate, until the supplier receives written notification from the Agency approving the waiver.
- 4) Monitoring Frequency for Suppliers with Waivers
 - A) A supplier with a full waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for lead and copper under subsection (d)(4)(D) at the reduced number of sampling sites subsection (c) identifies at least once every nine years and provide to the Agency the materials certification subsection (g)(1) specifies for both lead and copper together with the monitoring results. The supplier must collect samples every nine years no later than the ninth calendar year.
 - B) A supplier with a partial waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for the waived contaminant under subsection (d)(4)(D) at the reduced number of sampling sites subsection (c) specifies at least once every nine years and provide to the Agency the materials certification subsection (g)(1) specifies pertaining to the waived contaminant together with the monitoring results. Such a supplier also must continue to monitor for the non-waived contaminant in under the applicable of subsections (d)(1) through (d)(4).

- C) A supplier with a full or partial waiver must notify the Agency in writing under Section 611.2360(a)(3) of any upcoming long-term change in treatment or adding a new source, as that rule describes. The Agency must review and approve adding a new source or long-term change in water treatment before the supplier implements it. The Agency may add or modify waiver conditions (e.g., require recertification that the supplier's system is free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, require additional rounds of monitoring, etc.) if the Agency determines that the modifications are necessary to address system treatment or source water changes.
 - D) If a supplier with a full or partial waiver becomes aware that its system is no longer free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate (e.g., as a result of new construction or repairs), the supplier must notify the Agency in writing no later than 60 days after becoming aware of the change.
- 5) Continued Eligibility. If the supplier continues to comply with subsection (g)(4), the waiver will renew automatically, unless any of the conditions in subsections (g)(5)(A) through (g)(5)(C) occur. A supplier whose waiver the Agency revokes may re-apply for a waiver when the supplier again meets the appropriate materials and monitoring criteria of subsections (g)(1) and (g)(2).
 - A) A full waiver or a lead partial waiver does not renew if the supplier no longer satisfies the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1)(A) or has a 90th percentile lead concentration greater than 0.005 mg/ L.
 - B) A full waiver or a copper partial waiver does not renew if the supplier no longer satisfies the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1)(B) or has a 90th percentile copper concentration greater than 0.65 mg/ L.
 - C) A waiver terminates when the Agency notifies the supplier that the Agency revokes the waiver, in writing and describing the basis of its decision.
- 6) Requirements Following Waiver Revocation. A supplier whose full or partial waiver the Agency revokes must comply with specific corrosion control treatment and lead and copper tap water monitoring requirements:
 - A) If the supplier exceeds the lead or copper action level, the supplier must implement corrosion control treatment within the deadlines Section 611.2351(e) specifies and any other applicable requirements under this Subpart AH.

- B) If the supplier meets both the lead and the copper action levels, the supplier must monitor for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three years using the reduced number of sampling sites subsection (c) specifies.
- 7) Pre-Existing Waivers. A waiver the Agency granted a supplier in writing prior to April 11, 2000 remains in effect under certain conditions:
 - A) If the supplier demonstrates that its system is free of both lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as subsection (g)(1) requires, and that its 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations comply with subsection (g)(2), the waiver remains in effect so long as the supplier continues to be eligible for a waiver under subsection (g)(5). The supplier must complete its first round of tap water monitoring under subsection (g)(4) no later than nine years after the supplier last monitored for lead and copper at the tap.
 - B) If the supplier complies with the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1) but has not complied with the monitoring criteria of subsection (g)(2), the supplier must conduct a round of monitoring for lead and copper at the tap demonstrating that it complied with subsection (g)(2). Thereafter, the waiver remains in effect as long as the supplier complies with the continued eligibility criteria in subsection (g)(5). The supplier must complete its first round of tap water monitoring under subsection (g)(4) no later than nine years after the supplier conducts the monitoring under subsection (g)(2).
- h) Follow-Up Samples for “Find-and-Fix” Under Section 611.2352(j). A supplier must collect a follow-up sample at any site exceeding the lead action level within 30 days after receiving the sample results. For these follow-up samples, the supplier may use different sample volumes or different sample collection procedures to assess the source of elevated lead. A supplier must submit the results from samples it collects under this Section to the Agency but must not include those results in calculating its 90th percentile concentration.
- i) Public Availability of Tap Monitoring Results the Supplier Used in Calculating its 90th Percentile Concentration. A supplier must make the results of its compliance tap water monitoring data, including data the supplier used in calculating its 90th percentile concentration under Section 611.2350(c)(4), available to the public within 60 days after the end of the applicable tap sampling period. This Section does not require a supplier to make publicly available the addresses of the sites where the supplier collected tap samples. A large supplier must make available the monitoring results in a digital format. A small or mid-sized supplier must make available the monitoring results in either a written or digital format. A supplier must retain tap sampling monitoring data per the recordkeeping requirements under Section 611.2361.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.86.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2357 Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters

A large supplier or any small or mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level or a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment and exceeding the lead trigger level must monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper under this Section.

a) General Requirements

1) Sample Collection Methods

A) Using Tap Samples. In totality, all tap samples a supplier collects must represent water quality throughout the supplier's distribution system, considering the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods the supplier employs, and seasonal variability. Although a supplier may conveniently conduct tap sampling for water quality parameters at sites it uses for coliform sampling under Subpart L, if they meet the requirements of this section, the supplier need not do so, and the supplier need not perform tap sampling under this Section at taps it targeted for lead and copper sampling under Section 611.2356(a). The supplier must include sites it selects for tap samples under this Section in the site sample plan under Section 611.2356(a)(1). The supplier must update site sample plan before changing sampling locations.

B) Using Entry Point Samples. A supplier must collect samples at entry points to the distribution system from locations representing each source after treatment. If a supplier draws water from more than one source and combines the sources before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during normal operating conditions (i.e., when the supplier uses water representing all sources).

2) Number of Samples

A) Tap Samples. A supplier must collect two tap samples for applicable water quality parameters during each six-month water quality monitoring period under subsections (b) through (e) from the minimum number of sites the first column of Table F (labelled "standard monitoring") indicates. A supplier adding sites under Section 611.2352(j) ("find-and-fix" requirements) must collect tap samples for applicable water quality parameters during each water quality monitoring period under subsections (b) through (e) and must sample from that adjusted minimum number of sites. A supplier needs not add sites if it monitors at least twice the minimum number of sites the first column of Table F indicates.

B) Entry Point Samples

- i) Initial Monitoring. Except as subsection (c)(2) provides otherwise, a supplier without corrosion control treatment must collect two samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to its distribution system during each six-month water quality monitoring period subsection (b) specifies.
- ii) Subsequent Monitoring. A supplier must collect one sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to its distribution system during each six-month water quality monitoring period subsections (c) through (e) specify. During each water quality monitoring period subsections (c) through (e) specify, a supplier applying corrosion control treatment must continue collecting one sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to its distribution system at least once every two weeks.

b) Initial Sampling for Suppliers

- 1) Large Suppliers. A large supplier without corrosion control treatment must begin monitoring for water quality parameters subsection (b)(3) specifies during the first two six-month tap monitoring periods no later than January 1 after the supplier either becomes a large supplier or fails to maintain its 90th percentile lead concentration below the PQL for lead.
- 2) Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers. A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level or a supplier applying corrosion control treatment for which the Agency did not designate OWQPs and exceeding the lead trigger level must begin monitoring for water quality parameters subsection (b)(3) specifies for two consecutive six-month water quality monitoring periods in the month immediately after the tap sampling period during which the exceedance occurred.

3) Water Quality Parameters

A) Tap Water Samples. The supplier must collect two samples each for specific parameters:

- i) pH; and
- ii) Alkalinity.

B) Entry Point Samples. The supplier must collect a sample from each entry point to its distribution system for analyses for the parameters in subsection (b)(3)(A);

c) Monitoring after Installing OCCT or Reoptimized OCCT

1) A supplier installing or modifying corrosion control treatment under Section 611.2351(d)(5) or (e)(5) that Section 611.2351(d)(6) or (e)(6) requires to monitor must monitor the water quality parameters in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) every six months at the locations and frequencies those subsections specify until the Agency specifies new water quality parameter values for optimal corrosion control under subsection (d). The supplier must collect these samples evenly throughout the six-month water quality monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability.

A) Tap Water Samples. The supplier must collect two samples at each tap for each of specific water quality parameters:

i) pH;

ii) Alkalinity;

iii) Orthophosphate if the supplier uses an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound; and

iv) Silica if the supplier uses an inhibitor containing a silicate compound.

B) Entry Point Samples. Except as subsection (c)(1)(C) provides otherwise, a supplier must collect one sample at each entry point to its distribution system every two weeks (bi-weekly) for specific water quality parameters:

i) pH;

ii) If the supplier adjusts alkalinity as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the chemical dosage rate the supplier uses to adjust alkalinity and the alkalinity concentration; and

iii) If the supplier uses a corrosion inhibitor as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the inhibitor dosage rate the supplier uses and the orthophosphate or silica concentration.

C) Groundwater Systems. A groundwater system supplier can limit entry point sampling under subsection (c)(1)(B) to those entry points representing water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system. If water from untreated groundwater sources mixes with water from treated groundwater sources, the system must monitor for water quality parameters at both

representative entry points receiving treatment and representative entry points not receiving treatment. Before starting monitoring under this subsection (c)(1)(C), the supplier must provide written information to the Agency identifying the selected entry points and documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the sites represent water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system, including information on seasonal variability.

- 2) Upon determining that doing so is necessary, the Agency may issue a SEP requiring a small or mid-sized supplier applying corrosion control treatment for which the Agency has not designated OWQPs that exceeds the lead trigger level but not the lead or copper action level to conduct water quality parameter monitoring under subsection (c)(1). Alternatively, the Board may require an alternative scheme for monitoring water quality control parameters, by rule, variance, or adjusted standard.

d) Monitoring after the Agency Specifies Water Quality Parameter Values for Optimal Corrosion Control

- 1) After the Agency specifies the values for water quality control parameters reflecting OCCT under Section 611.2352(f), a supplier must monitor for the specified OWQPs during six-month water quality monitoring periods beginning on January 1 or July 1. The supplier must space this monitoring evenly throughout the six-month water quality monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability and be consistent with subsections (c)(1)(A) through (c)(1)(C).

A) Large Suppliers. A large supplier must measure the applicable water quality parameters the Agency specifies and determine whether the supplier complies with Section 611.2352(g) every six months, with the first six-month water quality monitoring period to begin on the sooner of January 1 or July 1 after the Agency specifies the optimal values under Section 611.2352(f).

B) Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers. A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding an action level must begin monitoring during the six-month water quality monitoring period immediately following the tap monitoring period during which the exceedance occurs and continue monitoring until the supplier no longer exceeds the lead or copper action level and meets the OWQPs in two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods under Section 611.2356(d)(3). For a small or mid-sized supplier subject to a reduced water quality monitoring cycle frequency under Section 611.2356(d)(4) at the time it exceeds the action level, the start of the applicable six-month water quality monitoring cycle under this subsection (d) must coincide with the start of the applicable tap monitoring period under Section 611.2356(d)(4).

C) A supplier must determine whether it complies with Agency-designated OWQPs as Section 611.2352(g) specifies.

2) A small or mid-sized supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but not the lead or copper action level for which the Agency has set OWQPs must monitor every six months as subsection (d)(1) specifies, until the supplier no longer exceeds the lead trigger level in two consecutive tap monitoring periods.

3) The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier under subsection (d)(2) to continue monitoring the OWQPs.

e) Reduced Monitoring

1) Reduced Tap Monitoring. A large supplier maintaining the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT the Agency specifies under Section 611.2352(f) and not exceeding the lead trigger level during each of two consecutive six-month water quality monitoring cycles under subsection (d) must continue monitoring at the entry points to the distribution system as subsection (c)(1)(B) specifies. The supplier may collect two samples from each tap for applicable water quality parameters from the reduced number of sites the second column of Table F (Standard Monitoring) indicates during each subsequent six-month water quality monitoring cycle. The supplier must collect these samples evenly throughout the six-month water quality monitoring cycle to reflect seasonal variability.

2) Reduced Monitoring Frequency

A) Annual Monitoring. A supplier maintaining the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT under Section 611.2352(f) not exceeding the lead trigger level or copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce its tap sampling frequency for applicable water quality parameters subsection (e)(1) specifies from every six months to annually. The supplier must begin this reduced sampling during the calendar year immediately following the end of the water quality monitoring cycle in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurs.

B) A supplier may reduce its tap sampling frequency for applicable water quality parameters in subsection (e)(1) to once every year if the supplier demonstrates that it complies with subsections (e)(2)(B)(i) through (e)(2)(B)(iii) during two consecutive water quality monitoring cycles.

- i) The supplier must demonstrate that its tap water 90th percentile concentration for lead is less than or equal to the PQL for lead of 0.005 mg/ L.
 - ii) The supplier must demonstrate that its tap water 90th percentile concentration for copper is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/ L in Section 611.2350(c)(3).
 - iii) The supplier must demonstrate that it maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT the Agency specified under Section 611.2352(f).
- 3) A supplier sampling annually or triennially must collect these samples evenly throughout the calendar year to reflect seasonal variability.
- 4) A supplier on a reduced monitoring frequency under this subsection (e) failing to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the water quality parameters the Agency specifies under Section 611.2352(f) for more than nine days in any six-month period for determining compliance under Section 611.2352(g) must resume tap water sampling complying with the number and frequency of samples subsection (d) requires. A supplier thus ceasing reduced monitoring may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters at the tap at the reduced number of sites subsection (e)(1) specifies after completing two subsequent consecutive six-month rounds of monitoring complying with subsection (e)(1). The supplier may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters at the reduced number of sites after demonstrating through subsequent rounds of monitoring that the supplier complies with subsection (e)(2)(A) or (e)(2)(B).
- f) Additional Monitoring by Suppliers. The supplier and the Agency must consider the results any monitoring conducted in addition to what this Section requires in making any determinations (i.e., determining concentrations of water quality parameters) under this Section or Section 611.2352.
- g) Sites Added During Find-and-Fix. A supplier conducting water quality parameter monitoring at additional sites during a “find-and-fix” assessment under Section 611.2352(j) must add those sites to the minimum number of sites subsections (a) through (e) specify, unless the supplier monitors at least twice the required minimum number of sites.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.87.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2358 Monitoring for Lead and Copper in Source Water

- a) Sampling Location, Collection Methods, and Number of Samples

1) A supplier failing to meet the lead or copper action level on the basis of tap samples under Section 611.2356 must collect lead and copper source water samples under specific requirements for sample location, number of samples, and collection methods:

A) A groundwater supplier must take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system after the supplier applies any treatment or in the distribution system at a point representing each source after treatment (a “sampling point”). The supplier must take one sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more closely represent a source or treatment plant.

B) A surface water supplier must take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system after treatment or in the distribution system at a sampling point. The supplier must take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more closely represent a source or treatment plant.

BOARD NOTE: For this subsection (a)(1)(B), a system using a combination of surface water and groundwater sources is a surface water system.

C) If a supplier draws water from more than one source and combines the sources before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (i.e., when water represents all sources being used).

D) The Agency may issue a SEP reducing the total number of samples a supplier must analyze by allowing the use of compositing. Certified laboratory personnel must composite the samples. A composite sample may include a maximum of five samples. However, if the lead concentration in the composite sample is greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/ L or the copper concentration is greater than or equal to 0.160 mg/ L, the supplier must do either of two things:

i) The supplier must take and analyze a follow-up sample within 14 days at each sampling point included in the composite sample; or

ii) If duplicate samples or sufficient volumes of the original samples are available from each sampling point the certified laboratory used in the composite sample, the supplier may use those instead of resampling.

2) SEP Requiring an Additional Sample

- A) Upon determining that sampling indicates exceedance of the lead or copper MPC under Section 611.2353(b)(4), the Agency must issue a SEP requiring the supplier to collect one additional sample as soon as possible after the initial sample at the same sampling point but before two weeks after the supplier took the initial sample.
- B) If a supplier takes an Agency-required confirmation sample for lead or copper, the supplier must average the results obtained from the initial sample with those from the confirmation sample to determine whether it complies with the Agency-specified lead and copper MPCs.
 - i) For averaging, consider any analytical result below the MDL as zero.
 - ii) Consider any value above the MDL but below the PQL either as the measured value or one-half the PQL.
- b) Monitoring Frequency after System Exceeds Tap Water Action Level. A supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level in tap for the first time or for the first time after adding a new source or installing source water treatment under Section 611.2353(b)(2) must collect one source water sample from each entry point to its distribution system no later than six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the supplier exceeds the lead or copper action level. For annual or less frequent tap monitoring periods, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year during which the sampling occurs or the last day of any alternative tap sampling period the Agency establishes in a SEP. If the Agency determines under Section 611.2353(b)(2) that source water treatment is not necessary, the Agency may issue a SEP waiving source water monitoring for the supplier subsequently exceeding the lead or copper action level at the tap under subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C).
 - 1) The Agency may issue a SEP waiving source water monitoring for the supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level at the tap under specific conditions:
 - A) The supplier already conducted source water monitoring after previously exceeding the lead or copper action level;
 - B) The Agency issued a SEP determining that source water treatment is not necessary; and
 - C) The supplier has not added any new water sources.

2) This subsection (b)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.88(b)(2), which USEPA marked “[reserved]”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule.

c) Monitoring Frequency after Installing Source Water Treatment or Adding a New Source

1) A supplier installing source water treatment under Section 611.2353(a)(3) must collect one source water sample from each entry point to its distribution system during each of two consecutive six-month source water monitoring periods on or before 36 months after completing step 2, as Section 611.2353(a)(4) specifies.

2) A supplier adding a new source must collect one source water sample from each entry point to its distribution system during each six-month source water monitoring period until the supplier demonstrates that the supplier has maintained finished drinking water entering the distribution system below the MPCs for lead and copper the Agency specifies under Section 611.2353(b)(4), or the Agency issues a SEP determining that the supplier does not need source water treatment.

d) Monitoring Frequency after the Agency Specifies the Lead and Copper MPCs

1) A supplier must monitor at the frequency subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) specify if the Agency specifies the MPCs under Section 611.2353(b)(4).

A) GWS Suppliers

i) A GWS supplier sampling under subsection (d)(1) must collect samples once during the three-year compliance period (as Section 611.101 defines the term) during which the Agency makes its determination under Section 611.2353(b)(4).

ii) A GWS supplier sampling under subsection (d)(1) must sample once during each subsequent compliance period.

iii) A supplier must triennially collect samples every third calendar year.

B) A SWS or mixed system supplier must collect samples once during each calendar year, the first annual source water monitoring period to begin during the year in which the Agency makes its determination under Section 611.2353(b)(4).

2) A supplier needs not sample source water for lead or copper if the supplier meets the action level for the specific contaminant in all tap water samples

during the entire source water monitoring period under subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B).

e) Reduced Monitoring Frequency

- 1) A GWS supplier may reduce its source water monitoring frequency for lead and copper to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as Section 611.101 defines the term), provided the supplier collects the samples no later than every ninth calendar year, and only if the supplier meets certain criteria:
 - A) The supplier demonstrates that finished drinking water entering the distribution system remains below the MPCs for lead and copper the Agency specifies under Section 611.2353(b)(4) during at least three consecutive monitoring periods under subsection (d)(1).
 - B) This subsection (e)(1)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.88(e)(1)(ii), which USEPA marked “[reserved]”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule.
- 2) A SWS or mixed system supplier may reduce its monitoring frequency subsection (d)(1) requires to once during each nine-year compliance cycle (as Section 611.101 defines the term) if the supplier collects the samples no later than every ninth calendar year, and only if the supplier meets certain criteria:
 - A) The supplier demonstrates that finished drinking water entering its distribution system remains below the MPCs for lead and copper the Agency specifies under Section 611.2353(b)(4) for at least three consecutive years.
 - B) This subsection (e)(2)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.88(e)(1)(ii), which USEPA marked “[reserved]”. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA’s rule.
- 3) A supplier using a new source of water must not reduce its monitoring for lead or copper until after the supplier demonstrates, by samples it collected from the new source during three consecutive source water monitoring periods under subsection (d)(1), that lead or copper levels are below the MPC the Agency specifies under Section 611.2353(a)(5).

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.88.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2359 Analytical Methods

The supplier must conduct analyses for lead, copper, pH, alkalinity, orthophosphate, and silica, using the methods in Section 611.611(a).

- a) Only a certified laboratory in one of the categories in Section 611.490(a) may conduct analyses for lead and copper to demonstrate that a supplier complies with this Subpart G. To obtain certification for conducting analyses for lead and copper, a laboratory must fulfill specific conditions:
 - 1) The laboratory must analyze lead- and copper-containing performance evaluation samples provided by USEPA or the Agency at least once a year by each method for which the laboratory seeks certification;
 - 2) The laboratory must achieve certain quantitative acceptance limits:
 - A) For lead: ± 30 percent of the actual amount in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.005 mg/ L (the PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/ L);
 - B) For copper: ± 10 percent of the actual amount in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.050 mg/ L (the PQL for copper is 0.050 mg/ L);
 - 3) The laboratory must achieve method detection limit (MDL) for lead of 0.001 mg/ L using the procedures in 35 Ill.1. Adm. Code 186 and appendix B to 40 CFR 136: “Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit—Revision 1.11”, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102(c); and
 - 4) The laboratory must have current certification to perform analyses under the specifications this subsection (a) describes.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a) derives from 40 CFR 141.89(a) and (a)(1).

- b) The Agency must issue a SEP allowing a supplier to use previously collected monitoring data under this Subpart AH if the supplier collected and analyzed the data complying with this Subpart AH.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (b) derives from 40 CFR 141.89(a)(2).

- c) Reporting Lead and Copper Levels

- 1) The supplier must report all lead and copper levels greater than or equal to the lead and copper PQL ($Pb \geq 0.005$ mg/ L and $Cu \geq 0.050$ mg/ L) as measured.
- 2) The supplier must report all lead and copper levels less than the PQL but greater than the MDL (0.005 mg/ L $> Pb > MDL$ and 0.050 mg/ L $> Cu >$

MDL) either as measured or as one-half the PQL in subsection (a) (i.e., 0.0025 mg/ L for lead or 0.025 mg/ L for copper).

- 3) The supplier must report all lead and copper levels below the lead and copper MDL (MDL > Pb) as zero.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) derives from 40 CFR 141.89(a)(3) and (a)(4).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2360 Reporting

A supplier must report specific information to the Agency as this Section provides.

- a) Reporting for Tap, Lead, and Copper, and Water Quality Parameter Monitoring

- 1) Notwithstanding Section 611.840(a) and except as subsection (a)(1)(H) provides otherwise, a supplier must report the information subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(I) specify for all samples and for all water quality parameter samples Section 611.2357 specifies within ten days after the end of each applicable tap sampling period Sections 611.2356 and 611.2357 specify (i.e., every six months, annually, triennially, or every nine years). For a tap monitoring period shorter than six months, the end of the tap monitoring period is the last date on which the supplier may collect samples during that tap sampling period, as Sections 611.2356 and 611.2357 specify.

- A) The results of all tap samples for lead and copper, including the location of each site and the criteria under Section 611.2356(a)(3) through (a)(10) the supplier used as the basis for selecting the site for its sampling pool, accounting for Section 611.2356(a)(11);

- B) Supporting documents for each tap water lead or copper sample the supplier requests the Agency invalidate under Section 611.2356(f)(2);

- C) A supplier having lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its lead service line inventory under Section 611.2354(a) must re-evaluate the tap sampling locations the supplier uses in its sampling pool prior to the compliance date Section 611.2350(a) specifies, then the more frequent of annually or prior to the each subsequent round of tap sampling the supplier conducts, whichever is more frequent;

- i) Before the first applicable tap monitoring period under Section 611.2356(d), the supplier must submit a site sample plan to the Agency under Section 611.2356, including a list

of tap sample site locations identified in the inventory under Section 611.2354(a), and a list a tap sampling WQP sites the supplier selected under Section 611.2357(a)(1). The supplier must update and submit the site sample plan to the Agency before changing any sample site locations. The Agency may issue a SEP requiring the supplier to modify its site sample plan as necessary.

- ii) For a supplier having lead service line sites but an insufficient number to meet the minimum number Section 611.2356 requires, the supplier must document support for its conclusion that it has an insufficient number of lead service line sites complying with the applicable of 40 CFR Section 141.86(a)(3) or (a)(4) (for a CWS supplier) or 40 CFR Section 141.86(a)(8) (for an NTNCWS supplier);
- D) The 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations the supplier measures from among all lead and copper tap samples the supplier collects during each tap sampling period (calculated under Section 611.2350(c)(4)), unless the Agency calculates the supplier's 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations under subsection (h);
- E) With the exception of initial tap sampling under Section 611.2356(d)(1), the supplier must identify any site it did not sample during previous tap sampling periods and explain why sampling sites have changed;
- F) The results of all water quality parameter tap samples the supplier must collect under Section 611.2357(b) through (g);
- G) The results of all samples the supplier collects at entry points for applicable water quality parameters under Section 611.2357(b) through (e);
- H) A supplier must report the results of all water quality parameter samples the supplier collects under Section 611.2357(c) through (f) during each six-month water quality monitoring period Section 611.2357(d) specifies within the first ten days following the end of the water quality monitoring period, unless the Agency specifies a more frequent reporting requirement in a SEP; and
- I) Before the first applicable tap sampling period under Section 611.2356(d), the supplier must submit to the Agency, a copy of the tap sampling protocol the supplier provides to persons sampling. The Agency must verify that the supplier uses wide-mouth collection bottles and the supplier does not recommend pre-stagnation flushing or aerator cleaning or removal before collecting samples under Section 611.2356(b). The tap sampling protocol

must contain instructions for correctly collecting a first draw sample at a site without a lead service line and a first draw and a fifth liter sample at a site with a lead service line, as applicable. If the supplier seeks to modify the tap sampling protocol it submitted this subsection (a)(1)(I), the supplier must submit the updated version of the protocol to the Agency for review and approval at least 60 days before using it.

2) For an NTNCWS supplier, or a CWS supplier complying with Section 611.2356(b)(5), not having enough taps for first-draw or fifth liter tap samples, the supplier must do one of two things:

A) The supplier must identify to the Agency in writing standing times and locations for enough non-first-draw and fifth liter tap samples to make up its sampling pool under Section 611.2356(b)(5) by the start of the first applicable monitoring period under Section 611.2356(d), unless the Agency waives prior Agency approval of non-first-draw and fifth liter tap sampling sites the supplier selects under Section 611.2356(b)(5); or

B) If the Agency waives prior approval of non-first-draw sampling sites the supplier selects, the supplier must identify each site that did not meet the six-hour minimum standing time and the length of standing time for that particular substitute sample collected under Section 611.2356(b)(5) in writing and include this information with the lead and copper tap sample results the supplier must submit under subsection (a)(1)(A).

3) At a time the Agency specifies in a SEP, a supplier must document adding a new source or any change in water treatment to the Agency describing the addition or change. If the Agency does not specify a time in a SEP, the supplier must document the changes to the Agency as early as possible but no later than six months before adding a new source or any change in water treatment. The Agency may issue a SEP requiring a supplier to take actions before or after adding a new source or making a long-term change in treatment to ensure the supplier will operate and maintain OCCT, such as additional water quality parameter monitoring, additional lead or copper tap sampling, and re-evaluating corrosion control treatment.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA gives examples of long-term changes in treatment as including adding a new treatment process or modifying an existing treatment process. USEPA gives examples of modifying treatment as including switching secondary disinfectants, coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), or corrosion inhibitor (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). USEPA said that long-term changes can also include dose changes to existing chemicals if the supplier plans long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. USEPA said

that long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes where the supplier does not add a new source.

- 4) A small supplier applying for a monitoring waiver under Section 611.2356(g) or subject to a waiver granted under Section 611.2356(g)(3) must provide certain information to the Agency in writing before the applicable deadline:
 - A) Before the start of the first applicable tap monitoring period in Section 611.2356(d), a small supplier applying for a monitoring waiver must provide the documents demonstrating that the supplier qualifies for a waiver under Section 611.2356(g)(1) and (g)(2).
 - B) No later than nine years after the monitoring the supplier previously conducted under Section 611.2356(g)(2) or Section 611.2356(g)(4)(A), a small supplier wanting to maintain its monitoring waiver must provide the information Section 611.2356(g)(4)(A) and (g)(4)(B) requires.
 - C) No later than 60 days after the small supplier becomes aware that it is no longer free of lead-containing or copper-containing material, a small supplier having a monitoring waiver must notify the Agency in writing, stating the circumstances introducing lead- or copper-containing materials into the system and describing any corrective action the supplier plans to remove these materials.
- 5) A GWS supplier limiting its water quality parameter monitoring to a subset of entry points under Section 611.2357(c)(3) must identify its selected entry points to the Agency in writing, including information sufficiently demonstrating that the sites represent water quality and treatment conditions throughout the supplier's system.

b) Reporting for Source Water Monitoring

- 1) A supplier must report its sampling results for all source water samples it collects under Section 611.2358 within ten days after the end of each source water monitoring period Section 611.2358 specifies.
 - 2) With the exception of the first round of source water sampling a supplier conducts under Section 611.2358(b), a supplier must specify any site it did not sample during source water monitoring periods, explaining why the supplier changed the sampling point.
- c) Reporting for Corrosion Control Treatment. Before the applicable dates under Section 611.2351, a supplier must report certain information:

- 1) A supplier demonstrating that it already optimized corrosion control must provide the information Section 611.2351(b)(1) through (b)(3) requires.
 - 2) A supplier that must optimize corrosion control must provide its recommendation regarding OCCT under Section 611.2352(a).
 - 3) A supplier that must evaluate the effectiveness of corrosion control treatments under Section 611.2352(c) must provide the information Section 611.2352(c) requires.
 - 4) A supplier that must install optimal corrosion control the Agency approves under Section 611.2352(d) must provide a copy of the Agency permit letter, which acts as certification that the supplier completed installing the permitted treatment.
- d) Reporting for Source Water Treatment. Before the applicable dates in Section 611.2353, a supplier must provide certain information to the Agency:
- 1) If Section 611.2353(b)(1) requires, the supplier must provide its recommendation on source water treatment; or
 - 2) A supplier that must install source water treatment under Section 611.2353(b)(2) must provide a copy of the Agency permit letter, which acts as certification that the supplier completed installing the Agency-approved treatment within 24 months after Agency approval.
- e) Reporting for Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacement. A supplier must report certain information to the Agency demonstrating it complies with Sections 611.2354 and 611.2355:
- 1) No later than October 16, 2024, the supplier must submit an inventory of service lines to the Agency, as Section 611.2354(a) requires.
 - 2) No later than October 16, 2024, a supplier that inventoried a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in its distribution system must submit a lead service line replacement plan to the Agency, as Section 611.2354(b) requires.
 - 3) The supplier must provide the Agency with an updated version of its inventory under Section 611.2354(a) consistent with its tap monitoring period schedule under Section 611.2356(d), but no more frequently than annually. The supplier must submit its updated inventory within 30 days after the end of each tap monitoring period.
 - A) If the supplier demonstrates that it has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its inventory, the supplier needs no longer submit inventory updates to the Agency, except as subsection (e)(3)(B) requires.

B) If a supplier complying with subsection (e)(3)(A) subsequently discovers that it must replace any service lines in its distribution system, the supplier must notify the Agency within 30 days after identifying the service lines and prepare an updated inventory under Section 611.2354(a) on a schedule the Agency establishes in a SEP.

4) Within 30 days after the end of each tap monitoring period, the supplier must certify replacing any encountered lead goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors under Section 611.2354(c).

5) Within 30 days after the end of each tap monitoring period, the supplier must certify to the Agency that the supplier made any partial and full lead service line replacements under Section 611.2354(d) and (e).

6) If it fails to meet the 45-day deadline for completing a customer-initiated lead service line replacement under Section 611.2354(d)(4), a supplier must notify the Agency within 30 days after the deadline to request that the Agency extend the deadline up to 180 days for completing the customer-initiated lead service line replacement. The supplier must annually certify that it has completed all customer-initiated lead service line replacements under Section 611.2354(d)(4).

7) No later than 30 days after the end of the supplier's annual period for replacing lead service lines under Section 611.2354(f) or (g), the supplier must submit certain information to the Agency and continue submitting the information each year the supplier conducts lead service line replacements under Section 611.2354(f) or (g):

A) The number of lead service lines, as Section 611.2354(a)(4) defines the term, in its inventory at the beginning of the annual period;

B) The number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its inventory at the beginning of the annual period;

C) The number of lead status unknown service lines, as Section 611.2354(a)(4) defines the term, in its inventory at the beginning of the annual period;

D) The number of full lead service line replacements the supplier has made and the street address for each service line the supplier replaced;

E) The number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines the supplier replaced and the street address for each service line the supplier replaced;

- F) The number of lead status unknown service lines, as Section 611.2354(a)(4) defines the term, remaining in its inventory;
 - G) The total number of lead status unknown service lines the supplier determines are non-lead, as Section 611.2354(a)(4) defines the terms; and
 - H) The total number of service lines the supplier initially inventoried as non-lead later and later discovered are lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.
- 8) No later than 30 days after the end of each tap sampling period, a supplier that received a customer refusal for a lead service line replacement or no customer response after the supplier makes a minimum of two good-faith efforts to contact customers regarding a full lead service line replacement under Section 611.2354(g)(7) must certify to the Agency the number of customer refusals or non-responses it received from customers the supplier serves through a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The supplier must maintain these documents.
- 9) No later than 12 months after the end of a tap sampling period during which a supplier exceeds the lead action level in sampling under Section 611.2356, the supplier must provide to the Agency its schedule for annually replacing an average annual rate of at least three percent on a two-year rolling average basis, or as specified in Section 611.2354(g), of the number of known lead service lines and galvanized lines requiring replacement when the lead trigger or action level was first exceeded and lead status unknown service lines at the beginning of each year that required replacement occurs in its distribution system.:
- 10) No later than 12 months after the end of a sampling period during which a supplier exceeds the lead trigger level in monitoring under Section 611.2356 and every 12 months after that, the supplier must certify to the Agency in writing:
- A) That the supplier conducted consumer notification, as Sections 611.2354(f)(4) and 611.2355(g) require; and
 - B) That the supplier delivered public education materials to the affected consumers, as specified in Section 611.2355(a).
 - C) If a supplier does not fulfill its annual service line replacement goal under Section 611.2354(f), it must certify to the Agency in writing that the supplier conducted public outreach, as Section 611.2355(h) requires. The supplier must also submit the outreach materials it used to the Agency.

- 11) The annual certification the supplier submits to the Agency under subsection (e)(10) must certify that the supplier provided the results from samples it collected between three months and six months after fully or partially replacing a lead service line to the resident within the timeframe Section 611.2355(d)(2) requires. A mailed notice postmarked within three business days after receiving the results is timely.
- 12) Any supplier collecting samples following partial lead service line replacement Section 611.2354 requirements must report the results to the Agency before the tenth day of the next month after the supplier receives the laboratory results or as the Agency specifies in a SEP. The Agency may issue a SEP waiving the supplier reporting these monitoring results, but the supplier must retain these records. A supplier must also report any additional information the Agency specifies in a time and manner the Agency prescribes to verify that the supplier completed all partial lead service line replacement activities.
- 13) A supplier having lead service lines in its inventory must certify on an annual basis that the supplier complied with consumer notification of service line containing lead under Section 611.2355(e).

f) Reporting for Public Education Program

- 1) A supplier subject to Section 611.2355 must send documents to the Agency containing certain items within ten days after the end of each period in which the supplier must perform public education under Section 611.2355(b):
 - A) The public education materials the supplier delivered, and documents showing that the supplier delivered the public education materials complying with the content requirements in Sections 611.2355(a) and the delivery requirements in Section 611.2355(b); and
 - B) A list of all newspapers, radio stations, television stations, and facilities and organizations to which the supplier delivered public education materials when this Subpart AH required the supplier to perform public education tasks.
- 2) Unless the Agency issues a SEP requiring a supplier to do so, a supplier that previously submitted the information subsection (f)(1)(B) requires need not resubmit the information subsection (f)(1)(B) requires, as long as no changes in the distribution list occurred, and the supplier certifies that it distributed the public education materials to the same list the supplier previously submitted.
- 3) No later than three months after the end of the tap sampling period, each supplier must mail a sample copy of the consumer notification of tap water

monitoring results to the Agency, certifying that the supplier distributed the notification in a manner complying with Section 611.2355(d).

- 4) The supplier must demonstrate to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier delivered annual consumer notice and lead service line information materials under Section 611.2355(e) to affected consumers the supplier serves through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line during the previous calendar year. The supplier must also provide a copy of the consumer notice and information materials to the Agency.
- 5) The supplier must demonstrate to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier conducted an outreach activity under Section 611.2355(h) if the supplier failed to meet the lead service line replacement goal under Section 611.2354(f) during the previous calendar year. The supplier must also submit a copy to the Agency of the outreach it provided to customers.
- 6) The supplier must certify to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier delivered notice to affected customers under Section 611.2355(f) after any lead service line disturbance during the previous calendar year. The supplier must also submit a copy of the notice to the Agency.
- 7) The supplier must certify to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier delivered the required find-and-fix information to the Agency and local health departments under Section 611.2356(i) during the previous calendar year.
- g) Reporting Additional Monitoring Data. Any supplier collecting more samples than the required minimum must report those sampling data results to the Agency within the first ten days following the end of the applicable sampling periods Sections 611.2356 through 611.2358 specify during which the supplier collected the samples. This includes the monitoring data for “find-and-fix” under Sections 611.2356(h) and 611.2357(g). The supplier must certify to the Agency the number of customer refusals or nonresponses for follow-up sampling it received under Section 611.2352(j) with information supporting the accuracy of the refusals or non-responses. The supplier must certify within the first ten days after the end of the applicable tap sampling period during which any individual sample exceeded the lead action level.
- h) Reporting 90th Percentile Lead and Copper Concentrations If the Agency Calculates a Supplier’s 90th Percentile Concentrations. A water supplier needs not report its 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations during each tap monitoring period, as subsection (a)(1)(D) requires, under certain circumstances:

 - 1) The Agency previously notified the supplier that the Agency will calculate the supplier’s 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations based on the lead and copper tap results the supplier submitted under subsection (h)(2)(A), and the supplier provides the results from lead and copper tap

water samples no later than ten days after the end of the applicable tap monitoring period;

2) The supplier provides the specific information to the Agency before the date subsection (h)(1) specifies:

A) The results from all tap water samples for lead and copper, including the location of each site and the Section 611.2356(a)(3) through (a)(10) criteria under which the supplier selected the site for its sampling pool; and

B) The supplier must identify sampling sites it used during the current tap monitoring period that it did not sample during previous tap monitoring periods, explaining why the supplier changed sampling sites; and

3) The Agency provides the written results of calculating the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations to the supplier within 15 days after the end of the tap sampling period.

i) Reporting Requirements for CWS Public Education and Sampling in Schools and Childcare Facilities

1) A CWS supplier must report to the Agency before July 1 of each year the previous calendar year's activity. The report must include certain information:

A) The supplier must certify that it made a good faith effort to identify schools and childcare facilities under Section 611.2362(e). The good faith effort may include reviewing customer records and requesting lists of schools and childcare facilities from the Agency, the Department of Children and Family Services, the State Board of Education, or other pertinent local agency. A supplier certifying that it serves no schools or childcare facilities needs not include the information subsections (i)(1)(B) through (i)(1)(D) require in the report. If changes occur to schools and childcare facilities a supplier serves, the supplier must submit an updated list at least once every five years under Section 611.2362(e).

BOARD NOTE: The Department of Children and Family Services regulates daycare facilities in Illinois, and the State Board of Education regulates primary and secondary schools. Local agencies may play a role, and many facilities and schools are not regulated under Illinois law. E.g., 225 ILCS 10 and 105 ILCS 5.

B) The supplier must certify that it delivered information about health risks from lead in drinking water to the school and childcare facilities it serves under Section 611.2362(a)(2) and (g)(1).

C) The supplier must certify that it completed notifying and sampling under Section 611.2362 and subsections (i)(1)(C)(i) through (i)(1)(C)(v) at a minimum of 20 percent of elementary schools and 20 percent of childcare facilities the supplier serves. The supplier must certify that it completed notifying and sampling under Section 611.2362(g) and subsections (i)(1)(C)(i), (i)(1)(C)(ii), and (i)(1)(C)(v) for secondary schools the supplier sampled. After a supplier completes one cycle of required sampling in all elementary schools and childcare facilities it identified under Section 611.2362(a)(1), the supplier must subsequently certify that it completed notifying and sampling under Section 611.2362(g) and subsections (i)(1)(C)(i), (i)(1)(C)(ii), and (i)(1)(C)(v) for all sampling the supplier later completes in any school or childcare facility.

i) The number of schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves;

ii) The number of schools and childcare facilities the supplier sampled in the calendar year;

iii) The number of schools and childcare facilities that refused sampling;

iv) Information about outreach attempts for sampling that a school or childcare facility declined; and

v) The analytical results for all schools and childcare facilities the supplier sampled in the calendar year.

D) The supplier must certify that it provided its sampling results to schools, childcare facilities, and the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health agencies.

2) This subsection (i)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.90(i)(2), which USEPA marked “reserved”. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rules.

3) The Agency has provided the results of the 90th percentile lead and copper calculations, in writing, to the supplier before the end of the monitoring period.

j) Reporting Requirements for Small Supplier Compliance Flexibility Options. Before the times subsections (j)(1) and (j)(2) provide, a supplier implementing a small supplier compliance option under Section 611.2363 must provide certain information to the Agency:

- 1) Point-of-Use Device Option. A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier implementing the point-of-use device option under Section 611.2363(a)(3), must report the results from tap sampling under Section 611.2363 no later than ten days after the end of the tap monitoring period. If results exceed the lead trigger level, the supplier must reach out to the homeowner or building management or, if applicable, both within 24 hours after receiving the tap sample results. The supplier must complete corrective action within 30 days. If the supplier does not complete corrective action within 30 days, the supplier must document to the Agency within 30 days of the failure explaining why the supplier was unable to correct the issue. A supplier selecting the point-of-use device option under Section 611.2363(a)(3) must document to the Agency certifying that the supplier maintains the point-of-use devices, unless the Agency issues a SEP waiving this requirement.
- 2) Replacing Lead-Bearing Plumbing Option. A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier implementing the option of replacing all lead-bearing plumbing under Section 611.2363(a)(4) must certify to the Agency that the supplier replaced all lead-bearing material on the schedule the Agency establishes in a SEP within one year after designating the option under Section 611.2363(a)(4).

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.90.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2361 Recordkeeping

Any supplier subject to this Subpart G must retain original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, Agency determinations, and any other information Sections 611.2351 through 611.2360, 611.2362, and 611.2363 require. Each supplier must retain the records this Section requires on its premises for at least 12 years.

BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.91.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2362 Monitoring for Lead in Schools and Childcare Facilities

A CWS supplier must conduct directed public education and lead monitoring at those schools and childcare facilities it serves that were constructed prior to January 1, 2014. A supplier must sample for lead at elementary schools and childcare facilities it serves once and afterwards on request of the school or facility. The supplier must also sample for lead at secondary schools it serves on request. This Section does not apply to a school or childcare facility that is a regulated PWS. This subsection (a) applies until the supplier samples all the elementary schools and childcare facilities it serves once under subsection (c). After sampling all elementary schools and childcare facilities, the supplier must comply with subsection (g).

a) Public Education to Schools and Childcare Facilities

1) Before the compliance date Section 611.2350(a)(3) specifies, a supplier must compile a list of schools and Childcare facilities the supplier serves.

2) A supplier must contact elementary schools and childcare facilities the supplier listed under subsection (a)(1):

A) The supplier must annually or more frequently provide information about health risks from lead in drinking water that complies with Section 611.2355(a);

B) Notice that the supplier must sample for lead at elementary schools and childcare facilities, including certain information:

i) A proposed schedule for sampling at the facility;

ii) Information about sampling for lead in schools and childcare facilities; and

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has guidance available from USEPA, National Center for Environmental Publications: “3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Childcare Facilities: A Training, Testing, and Taking Action Approach, Revised Manual” (October 2018), USEPA, Office of Water, doc. no. EPA 815-B-18-007 (search: “815B18007”) and “U.S. EPA 3Ts Program Training, Testing & Taking Action: Lead Sample Collection Field Guide for Schools and Childcare Facilities” (July 2022), USEPA, Office of Water, doc. no. EPA 815-F-22-009 (search: “815F22009”) or subsequent EPA guidance.

iii) Instructions for identifying sampling outlets and preparing for a sampling event 30 days prior to the event.

3) The supplier must document under Section 611.2360(i) if an elementary school or childcare facility fails to respond or otherwise declines to participate in monitoring or education under this Section. Under this Section, a school or childcare facility fails to respond after the supplier makes at least two separate good faith attempts to contact the facility to schedule sampling and receives no response.

4) The supplier must annually or more frequently contact all secondary schools it listed under subsection (a)(1) to provide information on health risks from lead in drinking water and how to request lead sampling under subsection (g)(1).

b) Lead Sampling in Schools and Childcare Facilities

1) The supplier must collect five samples per school and two samples per childcare facility at outlets typically used for consumption. Except as subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(D) provide otherwise, the outlets must not have a POU device. The supplier must sample at specific locations:

A) For schools: two drinking water fountains, one kitchen faucet persons use for preparing food or drink, one classroom faucet or other outlet persons use for drinking, and one nurse's office faucet, as available.

B) For childcare facilities: one drinking water fountain and one of either a kitchen faucet persons use for preparing food or drink or one classroom faucet or other outlet persons use for drinking.

C) If any school or facility has fewer than the required number of outlets, the supplier must sample all outlets persons use for consumption.

D) The supplier may sample at outlets having POU devices if the school or facility has POU devices installed on all outlets persons typically use for consumption.

E) If any school or facility does not contain the type of faucet listed above, the supplier must collect a sample from another outlet the school or facility identifies as one persons typically use for consumption.

F) The supplier must collect all samples from cold water taps fulfilling specific additional requirements:

i) All samples for lead must be first-draw samples;

ii) All samples must be 250 ml in volume;

iii) The water must remain stationary in the sampling site's (building's) plumbing system for at least eight but no more than 18 hours before sampling; and

iv) The supplier must acidify samples and analyze them using the analytical methods in Section 611.2359.

- 2) Appropriately trained personnel of the water system, school, or childcare facility or another appropriately trained person may collect samples under subsection (b)(1).

c) Sampling Frequency at Elementary Schools and Childcare Facilities

- 1) Annually, or on an alternative fewer than 20 percent of elementary schools and 20 percent of childcare facilities the supplier serves, until the supplier samples all schools and childcare facilities it listed under subsection (a)(1) that did not decline to participate. Under this Section, a supplier may count an elementary school or childcare facility failing to respond or otherwise declining to participate as part of its annual 20 percent minimum.
- 2) A supplier must sample all elementary schools and childcare facilities it serves at least once in the five years following the compliance date under Section 611.2350(a)(1)(A).
- 3) After a supplier completes one required cycle of sampling in all elementary schools and childcare facilities it serves, the supplier must sample at the request of any elementary school or childcare facility under subsection (g).
- 4) A supplier must sample at the request of a secondary school under subsection (g). If a supplier receives requests from more than 20 percent of secondary schools it listed under subsection (a)(1) in any of the five years following the compliance date under Section 611.2350(a)(1)(A), the supplier may schedule the requests exceeding 20 percent for the following year, and the supplier needs not sample an individual secondary school more than once during the five-years.

d) Alternative School and Childcare Lead Sampling Programs

- 1) If a CWS supplier conducts mandatory sampling for lead in drinking water for schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves under another State or local law or program, the Agency may issue a SEP exempting the supplier from duplicative requirements under this Section:
 - A) If the sampling under that State or local law or program is consistent with subsections (b) and (c);
 - B) If the sampling under that State or local law or program is consistent with subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(F) and (c) and the sampling is coupled with certain remediation actions:
 - i) Disconnecting affected fixtures;

- ii) Replacing affected fixtures with fixtures certified lead-free as Section 611.126(j) requires; or
 - iii) Installing POU devices;
 - C) If the sampling under that State or local law or program occurs in schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves less frequently than once every five years, and the sampling is coupled with any of the remediation actions in subsection (d)(1)(B); or
 - D) If the sampling is conducted under a voluntary school and childcare program lead testing grant awarded under section 1464(d) of SDWA (42 U.S.C. 300j-24(d)), consistent with the requirements of the grant.
- 2) The term of the waiver may not exceed the duration of the mandatory or voluntary sampling, and the waiver must automatically expire at the end of any 12-month period during which sampling does not occur at the required number of schools or childcare facilities.
- 3) The Agency may issue a SEP granting the supplier a partial waiver if the sampling covers only a subset of the schools or childcare facilities the supplier serves as it listed under subsection (a)(1).
- 4) The Agency may issue a SEP granting a waiver applicable to more than one supplier (e.g., one waiver for all suppliers subject to a statewide sampling program complying with subsection (d)).
- e) Confirming or Revising Schools and Childcare Facilities in Inventory. At least once every five years, a supplier must either confirm that the list it assembled under subsection (a)(1) of schools and childcare facilities it serves has not changed or submit a revised list.
- f) Notice of results.
 - 1) A supplier must provide analytical results to the school or childcare ~~childcare~~ facility as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after receiving them with information about remediation options.
 - 2) A supplier must annually provide analytical results:
 - A) To the local and State health departments; and
 - B) To the Agency under Section 611.2360(i).
- g) Lead Sampling in Schools and Childcare Facilities on Request

- 1) A supplier must contact schools and childcare facilities the supplier identified under subsection (a)(1) at least annually to provide:
 - A) Information about health risks from lead in drinking water;
 - B) Information about how to request sampling for lead at the facility; and
cfacilities.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA has guidance available from USEPA, National Center for Environmental Publications: “3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Childcare Facilities: A Training, Testing, and Taking Action Approach, Revised Manual” (October 2018), USEPA, Office of Water, doc. no. EPA 815-B-18-007 (search: “815B18007”) and “U.S. EPA 3Ts Program Training, Testing & Taking Action: Lead Sample Collection Field Guide for Schools and Childcare Facilities” (July 2022), USEPA, Office of Water, doc. no. EPA 815-F-22-009 (search: “815F22009”) or subsequent EPA guidance.

- 2) A supplier must conduct sampling under subsection (b) when the school or facility requests, and the supplier must provide information to the facility:
 - A) Instructions for identifying outlets for sampling and preparing for sampling at least 30 days before it occurs; and
 - B) Results as subsection (f) requires.
- 3) If a supplier receives requests from more than 20 percent of the schools and childcare facilities the supplier listed under subsection (a)(1) in a given year, the supplier may schedule sampling for those exceeding 20 percent for the following year. A supplier needs not sample an individual school or childcare facility more than once every five years.
- 4) The Agency may issue a SEP exempting a CWS supplier from this Section by issuing a written waiver under subsection (d) if the supplier conducts voluntary sampling for lead in drinking water complying with this Section at schools and childcare facilities the supplier serves.

(Source: Added at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.2363 Small Supplier Compliance Flexibility

This section gives compliance flexibility options applying to a small CWS supplier serving 10,000 or fewer persons or an NTNCWS supplier. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier having corrosion control treatment in place must continue operating and maintaining OCCT until the Agency issues a SEP determining this no longer necessary, and the supplier must comply with

any conditions the Agency are appropriate before implementing an Agency-approved compliance flexibility option under this Section.

a) A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier exceeding the lead trigger level but neither the lead nor copper action level must collect samples for water quality parameters under Section 611.2357(b), evaluate compliance flexibility options under subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4), and recommend a compliance flexibility option to the Agency within six months of the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred. When recommending to the Agency, the supplier must comply with Section 611.2382(a)(1). The Agency must either approve the supplier's recommended compliance flexibility option or designate an alternative under subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) within six months after the supplier recommends an option. If the supplier subsequently exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must implement the Agency-approved compliance flexibility option under subsection (b). A supplier must select one from among specific compliance flexibility options:

1) Replacing Lead Service Lines. A supplier must implement a program for full lead service line replacement on an Agency-approved schedule not exceeding 15 years. The supplier must begin replacing lead service lines within one year after the Agency approves or designates this compliance flexibility option.

A) The supplier must replace lead service lines complying with Section 611.2354(e) and (g)(4), (g)(8), and (g)(9).

B) The supplier must continue replacing lead service lines even if the supplier's 90th percentile lead concentration is at or below the lead action level in future tap monitoring periods.

C) The supplier must have no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its inventory before ending its lead service line replacement program.

2) Corrosion Control Treatment. A supplier must install and maintain OCCT under Sections 611.2351 and 611.2352, even if its 90th percentile concentration is at or below the lead action level in future tap monitoring periods. A supplier having installed corrosion control treatment must re-optimize its corrosion control treatment under Section 611.2351(d). A supplier the Agency requires to optimize or re-optimize corrosion control treatment must follow the appropriate schedule in Section 611.2351(d) or (e), beginning with Step 3 in Section 611.2351(d)(3) or (e)(3), unless the Agency specifies OCCT under the applicable of Section 611.2351(d)(2)(B) or (e)(2).

3) Point-of-Use Devices. A supplier must continue installing, maintaining, and monitoring POU devices in each household or building it serves even

if its 90th percentile lead concentration is at or below the action level in future tap monitoring periods.

A) Schedule for Installing POU Devices

- i) A CWS supplier must install a minimum of one POU device (at one tap) in every household and at every tap persons use for cooking or drinking in every non-residential building the supplier serves on a schedule not exceeding one year the Agency specifies in a SEP.
- ii) An NTNCWS supplier must provide a POU device to every tap persons use for cooking or drinking on a schedule not exceeding three months the Agency specifies in a SEP.

B) A third party must independently certify the POU device to meet the American National Standards Institute standard applying to the specific type of POU unit for reducing lead in drinking water.

C) The supplier must maintain each POU device according to its manufacturer's recommendations to ensure the POU device continues effectively filtering, including changing filter cartridges and resolving any operational issues. The POU devices must have mechanical warnings ensuring automatic notice to customers of operational problems. The supplier must certify to the Agency under Section 611.2360(j)(1) that it maintains the POU devices, unless the Agency issues a SEP waiving this requirement.

D) The supplier must monitor one-third of the POU devices each year and all POU devices within a three-year cycle. The supplier must collect first draw tap samples under this Section after water passes through the POU device to assess its performance. Samples must be one-liter in volume and have had a minimum six-hour stagnation time. Results from all samples must not exceed the lead trigger level. The supplier must report its tap sampling results no later than 10 days after the end of the tap monitoring period under Section 611.2360(j)(1). The supplier must document the problem and take corrective action at any site exceeding the lead trigger level. If a site exceeds the lead trigger level, the supplier must reach out to the homeowner or building manager or, if applicable, both no later than 24 hours after receiving the tap sample results. The supplier must complete the corrective action within 30 days. If the supplier does not complete the corrective action within 30 days, the supplier must document to the Agency within 30 days explaining why the supplier was unable to correct the issue.

E) The supplier must provide public education to consumers under Section 611.2355(j) informing them how to properly use POU devices to maximize their effectiveness in reducing lead concentrations.

F) The supplier must operate and maintain the POU devices until the Agency approves another compliance flexibility option, and supplier implements it.

4) Replacing Lead-Bearing Plumbing. A supplier controlling all plumbing in buildings the supplier serves and having no lead status unknown, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead service lines must replace all plumbing that is not lead free as Section 611.126(c) defines the term when the supplier replaces it. Replacing all lead-bearing plumbing must occur on a schedule not exceeding one year as established by the Agency in a SEP. The supplier must certify to the Agency that it has replaced all lead-bearing material under Section 611.2360(j)(2).

b) Implementing a Compliance Option after Exceeding an Action Level

1) A supplier exceeding the lead action level after exceeding the lead trigger level but not exceeding the copper action level must implement the compliance option the Agency approved under subsection (a).

2) A supplier exceeding the lead action level but not the copper action level and not previously exceeding the lead trigger level must comply with subsection (a) and implement the compliance option the Agency approved under subsection (a).

3) A supplier exceeding the lead trigger level after implementing a compliance option the Agency approved under subsection (a) must complete the steps in subsection (a). If the supplier later exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must implement the compliance option the Agency approved under subsection (a).

(Source: Added at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

SUBPART AZ: Control of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Section 611.7900 General requirements.

a) The requirements of this subpart constitute the national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs) for PFAS. Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier must meet

the requirements of this subpart including the maximum contaminant levels for the PFAS identified in Section 611.311(c).

b) The deadlines for complying with the provisions of this subpart are as follows:

- 1) Each supplier must meet the analytical requirements in Section 611.7901 within 30 days of the effective date of this Subpart.
- 2) Each supplier must report the results of initial monitoring, as described in Section 611.7902 (b)(1), to the Agency by April 26, 2027.
- 3) Each supplier must meet the compliance monitoring requirements in Section 611.7902(b)(2) by April 26, 2027.
- 4) Each supplier must meet the MCL compliance requirements in Section 611.7903 by April 26, 2029.
- 5) Each supplier must meet the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Section 611.7904 by April 26, 2027.
- 6) Violations described in Section 611.7905 include monitoring and reporting violations and violations of MCLs. Monitoring and reporting violations may be assessed beginning on April 26, 2027. MCL violations may be assessed beginning on April 26, 2029.

Section 611.7901 Analytical Requirements.

a) General.

- 1) Suppliers must use only the analytical methods this Section specifies, each incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart AZ.
- 2) The following documents are incorporated by reference with the approval of USEPA in compliance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. This material is available for inspection at the EPA and at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Contact the USEPA's Drinking Water Docket at: 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., EPA West, Room 3334, Washington, DC 20460; phone: 202-566-2426. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email: fr.inspection@nara.gov, or go to: www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations. The material may be obtained from the USEPA at 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, the EPA West, Room 3334, Washington, DC 20460; phone: 202-566-2426; website: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/epa-pfas-drinking-water-laboratory-methods>.

- A) EPA Method 533: Determination of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Isotope Dilution Anion Exchange Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry, 815-B-19-020, November 2019.
- B) Method 537.1, Version 2.0: Determination of Selected Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS), EPA/600/R-20/006, March 2020.

b) PFAS

- 1) Analytical methods. Suppliers must measure regulated PFAS by the methods listed in the following Table 1:

Section 611.7901(b)(1) Table 1: Analytical Methods for PFAS Contaminants

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Methodology</u>	<u>Incorporated by Reference</u> <u>(see subsection (a))</u>
<u>Perfluorobutane Sulfonate (PFBS)</u>	<u>SPE LC-MS/MS</u>	<u>533, 537.1, version 2.0.</u>
<u>Perfluorohexane Sulfonate (PFHxS)</u>	<u>SPE LC-MS/MS</u>	<u>533, 537.1, version 2.0.</u>
<u>Perfluorononanoate (PFNA)</u>	<u>SPE LC-MS/MS</u>	<u>533, 537.1, version 2.0.</u>
<u>Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)</u>	<u>SPE LC-MS/MS</u>	<u>533, 537.1, version 2.0.</u>
<u>Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)</u>	<u>SPE LC-MS/MS</u>	<u>533, 537.1, version 2.0.</u>
<u>2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate (HFPO-DA or GenX Chemicals)</u>	<u>SPE LC-MS/MS</u>	<u>533, 537.1, version 2.0.</u>

- 2) Laboratory certification. Analyses under this Section for regulated PFAS must only be conducted by laboratories that have been certified by USEPA or the Agency. To receive certification to conduct analyses for the regulated PFAS, the laboratory must:
 - A) Analyze Performance Evaluation (PE) samples that are acceptable to the Agency at least once during each consecutive 12-month period by each method for which the laboratory desires certification.
 - B) Within 30 days of the effective date of this Subpart AZ, achieve quantitative results on the PE sample analyses that are within the following acceptance limits:

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

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

C) For all samples analyzed for regulated PFAS in compliance with Section 611.7902, report data for concentrations as low as the trigger levels as defined in Section 611.7902(a)(5).

Section 611.7902 Monitoring Requirements.

a) General requirements.

- 1) Suppliers must take all samples during normal operating conditions at all entry points to the distribution system.
- 2) If the supplier draws water from more than one source and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of representative operating conditions.
- 3) Suppliers must use only data collected under the provisions of this Subpart AZ to qualify for reduced monitoring.
- 4) All new suppliers that begin operation after, or suppliers that use a new source of water after April 26, 2027, must demonstrate compliance with the MCLs within a period of time specified by the Agency. A supplier must also comply with initial sampling frequencies required by the Agency to ensure the supplier can demonstrate compliance with the MCLs. Compliance monitoring frequencies must be conducted in compliance with this Section.

- 5) For purposes of this Section, the trigger levels are defined as shown in the following Table 1.

Section 611.7902 (a)(5) TABLE 1: Trigger Levels for PFAS Contaminants

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Trigger Level</u>
<u>Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFNA)</u>	<u>0.5 (unitless)</u>
<u>HFPO-DA</u>	<u>5 nanograms per liter (ng/l).</u>
<u>PFHxS</u>	<u>5 ng/l.</u>
<u>PFNA</u>	<u>5 ng/l.</u>
<u>PFOA</u>	<u>2.0 ng/l.</u>
<u>PFOS</u>	<u>2.0 ng/l.</u>

- 6) Based on initial monitoring results, for each sampling point at which a regulated PFAS listed in Section 611.311(c) is detected at a level greater than or equal to the trigger level, the supplier must monitor quarterly for all regulated PFAS beginning April 26, 2027, in compliance with subsection (b)(2).
- 7) For the purposes of this section, each water supplier must ensure that all results provided by a laboratory are reported to the Agency and used for determining the required sampling frequencies. This includes values below the practical quantitation levels defined in Section 611.7903 (f)(1)(D); zero must not be used in place of reported values.

b) Monitoring requirements for PFAS

1) Initial monitoring.

- A) Groundwater CWS and NTNCWS suppliers serving greater than 10,000 persons and all surface water CWS and NTNCWS suppliers must take four consecutive samples 2 to 4 months apart within a 12-month period (quarterly samples) for each regulated PFAS listed in Section 611.311(c).
- B) All groundwater CWS and NTNCWS suppliers serving 10,000 or fewer persons must take two samples for each regulated PFAS listed in Section 611.311(c) five to seven months apart within a 12-month period.

- C) All groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI) CWS and NTNCWS suppliers must follow the surface water CWS and NTNCWS supplier monitoring schedule in subsection (b)(1)(A).
- D) All suppliers that use both surface water and groundwater must apply the requirements in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (C) depending on the source(s) of water provided at a given entry point to the distribution system (EPTDS). If the EPTDS provides surface water, the requirements for a surface water CWS/NTNCWS supplier apply. If the EPTDS provides groundwater, the requirements for a groundwater CWS/NTNCWS supplier apply, based on supplier size. If an EPTDS provides a blend of surface water and groundwater, the requirements for a surface water system apply. For suppliers that change the source water type at an EPTDS during the initial monitoring period (i.e., one part of the year it is surface water and the remaining part of the year it is groundwater), the sampling requirements for a surface water supplier apply.
- E) Suppliers must monitor at a frequency indicated in the following table, though the Agency may require more frequent monitoring on a supplier specific basis:

Section 611.7902(b)(1)(E) TABLE 1 Initial Monitoring Requirements

<u>Type of System</u>	<u>Minimum Monitoring Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Location</u>
<u>Groundwater CWS and NTNCWS suppliers serving greater than 10,000 persons, all surface water CWS and NTNCWS suppliers, and all GWUDI suppliers</u>	<u>Four consecutive quarters of samples per entry point to the distribution system (EPTDS) within a 12-month period, unless the exception in subsection (b)(1)(H) applies. Samples must be taken two to four months apart.</u>	<u>Sampling point for EPTDS</u>
<u>Groundwater CWS and NTNCWS suppliers serving 10,000 or fewer persons</u>	<u>Two consecutive samples per EPTDS within a 12-month</u>	<u>Sampling point for EPTDS</u>

period, unless the exception in subsection (b)(1)(H) applies. Samples must be taken five to seven months apart.

- F) The Agency may accept data previously acquired by a supplier to count toward the initial monitoring requirements if the data meets the requirements of Section 611.7901(b)(1), samples were collected starting on or after January 1, 2019, and otherwise meet the timing requirements specified in table 1 to subsection (b)(1)(E). For the purposes of satisfying initial monitoring requirements, acceptable data may be reported to a concentration no greater than the MCLs. However, a supplier is only eligible for triennial monitoring at the start of the compliance monitoring period if the supplier demonstrates that concentrations in all samples it uses to satisfy the initial monitoring requirements are below the trigger levels defined in subsection (a)(5).
- G) If suppliers have multiple years of data, the most recent data must be used.
- H) For suppliers using previously acquired data that have fewer than the number of samples required in a continuous 12-month period for initial monitoring as listed in table 1 to subsection (b)(1)(E): All surface water suppliers, GWUDI suppliers, and groundwater suppliers serving greater than 10,000 persons must collect in a calendar year one sample in each quarter that was not represented, two to four months apart from the months with available data; All groundwater suppliers serving 10,000 or fewer persons must collect one sample in the month that is five to seven months apart from the month in which the previous sample was taken.
- I) In determining the most recent data to report, a supplier must include all results provided by a laboratory whether above or below the practical quantitation levels. These results must be used for the purposes of determining the frequency with which a supplier must monitor at that sampling point at the start of the compliance monitoring period.
- J) The Agency may delete results of obvious sampling errors. If the Agency deletes a result because of an obvious sampling error and the supplier fails to collect another sample this is a monitoring violation described in Section 611.7905(c).

K) Initial monitoring requirements, including reporting results to the Agency, must be completed by April 26, 2027.

2) Compliance Monitoring.

A) Based on initial monitoring results, at the start of the monitoring period that begins on April 26, 2027, suppliers may reduce monitoring at each sampling point at which all reported sample concentrations were below all trigger levels defined in subsection (a)(5), unless otherwise provided for by the Agency. At eligible sampling points, each supplier must analyze one sample for all regulated PFAS during each three-year monitoring period, at a time specified by the Agency, in the quarter in which the highest analytical result was detected during the most recent round of quarterly or semi-annual monitoring. If a sampling point is not eligible for triennial monitoring, then the supplier must monitor quarterly at the start of the compliance monitoring period.

B) If, during the compliance monitoring period, a supplier is monitoring triennially and a PFAS listed in Section 611.311(c) is detected at a level equal to or exceeding the trigger levels defined in subsection (a)(5) in any sample, then the supplier must monitor quarterly for all regulated PFAS beginning in the next quarter at the sampling point. The triggering sample must be used as the first quarter of monitoring for the running annual average calculation.

C) For all source water types, the Agency may determine that all regulated PFAS at a sampling point are reliably and consistently below the MCL after considering, at a minimum, four consecutive quarterly samples collected during the compliance monitoring period. A sampling point that the Agency has determined to be reliably and consistently below the MCL is required to collect annual samples for at least the first three years after that determination is made. Annual samples must be collected in the quarter in which detected concentrations were highest during the most recent year of quarterly monitoring. If, after three consecutive years, annual samples all contain results that are below the trigger levels defined in subsection (a)(5), the Agency may allow a supplier to begin triennial monitoring at the sampling point. The supplier must collect triennial samples in the quarter with the highest concentrations during the most recent round of quarterly sampling. If an annual sample meets or exceeds an MCL or the Agency determines that the result is not reliably and consistently below the MCL for all regulated PFAS, then the supplier must monitor quarterly for all regulated PFAS beginning in the next quarter at the sampling point.

D) The three different compliance monitoring sampling schedules that may be assigned and the criteria for each are summarized in the following table:

Section 611.7902 (b)(2)(D) TABLE 1: Compliance Monitoring Schedules and Requirements

<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Eligibility Requirements¹</u>	<u>Sample Timing Requirements</u>
<u>Triennial</u>	<u>At an individual sampling point, either:</u> <u>(1) All initial monitoring results demonstrate concentrations of all regulated PFAS below trigger levels;</u> <u>(2) The most recent three consecutive annual monitoring results all demonstrated concentrations of all regulated PFAS below trigger levels; or</u> <u>(3) The previous triennial sample demonstrated all regulated PFAS concentrations below trigger levels..</u> <u>Note: After beginning compliance monitoring, a supplier may not transition directly from quarterly monitoring to triennial monitoring...</u>	<u>Sample must be collected at a time within the three-year period designated by the Agency, in the quarter that yielded the highest analytical result during the most recent round of quarterly sampling (or the most recent semi-annual sampling, if no quarterly sampling has occurred).</u>
<u>Annual</u>	<u>The Agency makes a determination that all regulated PFAS concentrations at the sampling point are reliably and consistently below PFAS MCLs, after considering, at a minimum, 4 consecutive quarterly samples collected during the compliance monitoring period.</u>	<u>Sample must be collected at a time designated by the Agency, within the quarter that yielded the highest analytical result during the most recent round of quarterly sampling.</u>
<u>Quarterly</u>	<u>At an individual sampling point, either:</u>	<u>Samples must be collected in four consecutive quarters, on</u>

	<u>(1) Any regulated PFAS concentration meets or exceeds a trigger level during initial monitoring;</u> <u>(2) Sampling is occurring quarterly during compliance monitoring and the Agency has not made a determination that all levels of regulated PFAS at the sampling point are reliably and consistently below the regulated PFAS MCLs; or</u> <u>(3) A sample collected by a supplier required to conduct triennial monitoring contains regulated PFAS concentrations that meet or exceed trigger levels. The first of these samples meeting or exceeding the trigger level is considered the first quarterly sample.</u> <u>(4) A sample collected by a supplier required to conduct annual monitoring contains regulated PFAS concentrations that meet or exceed an MCL. The first of these samples meeting or exceeding the MCL is considered the first quarterly sample.</u>	<u>dates designated by the Agency.</u>
<u>¹ The monitoring frequency at a sampling point must be the same for all regulated PFAS and is determined based on the most frequent sampling required for any regulated PFAS detected at a level at or exceeding the trigger level.</u>		

- E) The Agency may require a confirmation sample for any sampling result. If a confirmation sample is required by the Agency, the supplier must average the result with the first sampling result and the average must be used for the determination of compliance with MCLs as specified by Section 611.7903. The Agency may delete results of obvious sampling errors from the MCL compliance calculations described in Section 611.7903. If the Agency deletes a result because of an obvious sampling error and the supplier fails to collect another sample this is a monitoring violation as described in Section 611.7905(c).
- F) The Agency may increase the required monitoring frequency, where necessary, to detect variations within the supplier's system (e.g., fluctuations in concentration due to seasonal use, changes in water source).

G) Each supplier must monitor at the time designated by the Agency within each monitoring period.

H) When a supplier reduces its sampling frequency to annual or triennial sampling, the next compliance sample must be collected in the monitoring period that begins the calendar year following Agency approval of a reduction in monitoring frequency.

Section 611.7903 Compliance Requirements.

a) Compliance with MCLs for regulated PFAS in Section 611.311(c) must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

b) For suppliers monitoring quarterly, compliance with the MCL is determined by the running annual average at each sampling point.

c) If a supplier fails to collect the required number of samples specified in Section 611.7902, this is a monitoring violation as described in Section 611.7905(c), and compliance calculations must be based on the total number of samples collected.

d) Suppliers monitoring triennially whose sample result equals or exceeds the trigger level of 2.0 ng/l for either PFOS or PFOA, 5 ng/l for HFPO-DA, PFHxS, or PFNA, or a Hazard Index of 0.5 for the Hazard Index PFAS, must begin quarterly sampling for all regulated PFAS in the next quarter at the sampling point. Suppliers monitoring annually whose sample result equals or exceeds the MCL of 4.0 ng/l for either PFOS or PFOA, 10 ng/l for HFPO-DA, PFHxS, or PFNA, or a Hazard Index of 1 for the Hazard Index PFAS, must begin quarterly sampling for all regulated PFAS in the next quarter at the sampling point.

e) Except as provided in this subsection (e), if a sample result exceeds an MCL, the supplier will not be considered in violation of the MCL until it has completed one year of quarterly sampling at the sampling point with the triggering sample used as the first quarter of monitoring for the running annual average calculation. However, whenever a sample result in any quarter (or quarterly average, if more than one compliance sample is available in a quarter because a confirmation sample was required by the Agency) causes the running annual average to exceed the MCL at a sampling point regardless of the subsequent quarterly monitoring results required to complete a full year of monitoring (e.g., the results from a single sample are more than 4 times the MCL), the supplier is out of compliance with the MCL immediately.

f) Suppliers must calculate compliance using the following method to determine MCL compliance at each sampling point:

1) For each PFAS regulated by an individual MCL:

- A) For suppliers monitoring quarterly, divide the sum of the measured quarterly concentrations for each analyte by the number of quarters samples were collected for that analyte during the consecutive quarters included in the calculation. If more than one compliance sample for that analyte is available in a quarter because a confirmation sample was required by the Agency, suppliers must average all the results in a quarter then average the quarterly averages. Rounding does not occur until the end of the calculation. If the running annual average exceeds the MCL, the supplier is not in compliance with the MCL requirements.
- B) For suppliers monitoring annually, if the concentration measured is equal to or exceeds an MCL for regulated PFAS, the supplier is required to initiate quarterly monitoring for all regulated PFAS beginning in the next quarter at the sampling point, with the triggering sample result used as the first quarter of monitoring for the running annual average calculation.
- C) For suppliers monitoring triennially, if the concentration measured is equal to or exceeds the trigger level, the supplier is required to initiate quarterly monitoring for all regulated PFAS beginning in the next quarter at the sampling point, with the triggering sample result used as the first quarter of monitoring for the running annual average calculation.
- D) For the purpose of calculating MCL compliance, if a sample result is less than the practical quantitation level (PQL) for a regulated PFAS, in compliance with the following table, zero is used for that analyte solely to calculate the running annual average.

Section 611.7903 (f)(1)(D) Practical Quantitation Levels (PQLS) For PFAS Contaminant

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>PQL (in parts per trillion)</u>
<u>HFPO-DA</u>	<u>5.0</u>
<u>PFBS</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>PFHxS</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>PFNA</u>	<u>4.0</u>
<u>PFOA</u>	<u>4.0</u>
<u>PFOS</u>	<u>4.0</u>

2) For each PFAS regulated under the Hazard Index MCL:

- A) For suppliers monitoring quarterly, divide the observed sample analytical result for each analyte included in the Hazard Index by the corresponding HBWC listed in Section 611.311(c) to obtain a hazard quotient for each analyte for each sampling event at each sampling point. Sum the resulting hazard quotients together to determine the Hazard Index for the quarter. If the Agency requires a confirmation sample for an analyte in the quarter, suppliers must average these results for each analyte in that quarter and then determine the hazard quotient(s) from those average values, then sum the hazard quotients. Once the Hazard Indices for the individual quarters are calculated, they are averaged to determine a running annual average. If the running annual average Hazard Index exceeds the MCL and two or more Hazard Index analytes had an observed sample analytical result at or above the PQL in any of the quarterly samples collected to determine the running annual average, the supplier is in violation of the Hazard Index MCL. No rounding occurs until after the running annual average Hazard Index is calculated.
- B) If the Hazard Index calculated using the results of an annual sample equals or exceeds the Hazard Index MCL, the supplier must initiate quarterly sampling for all regulated PFAS beginning in the next quarter at the sampling point, with the triggering sample result used as the first quarter of monitoring.
- C) If the Hazard Index calculated using the results of a triennial sample equals or exceeds the Hazard Index trigger level, the supplier must initiate quarterly sampling for all regulated PFAS beginning in the next quarter at the sampling point, with the triggering sample result used as the first quarter of monitoring.
- D) If a sample result is less than the practical quantitation level for a regulated PFAS, in compliance with the table 1 to subsection (f)(1)(D), zero is used for that analyte solely to calculate the running annual average.

Section 611.7904 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.

Suppliers required to sample must report to the Agency according to the timeframes and provisions of Section 611.840 and retain records according to the provisions in Section 611.860.

- a) Suppliers must report the information from initial monitoring specified in the following table:
Section 611.7904(a) Table 1: Data to Report from Initial Monitoring

If you are a . . .

You must report . . .

Supplier monitoring for regulated PFAS under the requirements of Section 611.7902(b)(1) on a quarterly basis.

1. All sample results, including the locations, number of samples taken at each location, dates, and concentrations reported.

2. Whether a trigger level, defined in Section 611.7902(a)(5), was met or exceeded in any samples.

Supplier monitoring for regulated PFAS under the requirements of Section 611.7902(b)(1) less frequently than quarterly.

1. All sample results, including the locations, number of samples taken at each location, dates, and concentrations reported.

2. Whether a trigger level, defined in Section 611.7902(a)(5), was met or exceeded in any samples.

b) Suppliers must report the information collected during the compliance monitoring period specified in the following table:

Section 611.7904(b) Table 1: Data to Report from Compliance Monitoring

If you are a . . .

You must report . . .

Supplier monitoring for regulated PFAS under the requirements of Section 611.7902(b)(2) on a quarterly basis.

1. All sample results, including the locations, number of samples taken at each location, dates, and concentrations during the previous quarter.

2. The running annual average at each sampling point of all compliance samples.

3. Whether a trigger level, defined in Section 611.7902(a)(5), was met or exceeded in any samples.

4. Whether an MCL for a regulated PFAS in Section 611.311(c) was met or exceeded in any samples.

5. Whether, based on Section 611.7903, an MCL was violated.

Supplier monitoring for regulated PFAS under the requirements of Section 611.7902(b)(2) less frequently than quarterly.

1. All sample results, including the locations, number of samples taken at each location, dates, and concentrations during the previous monitoring period.

2. Whether a trigger level, defined in Section 611.7902(a)(5), was met or exceeded in any samples.

3. Whether an MCL for a regulated PFAS in Section 611.311(c) was met or exceeded in any samples.

4. Whether, based on Section 611.7903, an MCL was violated (e.g., the results from a single sample are more than 4 times the MCL).

Section 611.7905 Violations.

- a) PFAS MCL violations, both for the individual PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFHxS, and PFNA MCLs, as well as the Hazard Index MCL, as listed in Section 611.311(c), are based on a running annual average, as outlined under Section 611.7903.
- b) Compliance with Section 611.311(c) must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point. If one sampling point is in violation of an MCL, the supplier is in violation of the MCL.
- c) Each failure to monitor in compliance with the requirements under Section 611.7902 is a monitoring violation.
- d) Failure to notify the Agency following a MCL violation and failure to submit monitoring data in compliance with the requirements of Sections 611.7904 and 611.840 are reporting violations.
- (e) Results for PFAS with individual MCLs as listed in Section 611.311(c) are compared to their respective MCLs, and results for mixtures of two or more of the Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA) are compared to the Hazard Index MCL as listed in Section 611.311(c). For determining compliance with the Hazard Index MCL, if only PFBS is reported at any concentration and no other regulated PFAS are in the mixture, it is not a violation of the Hazard Index MCL. If only one of the other PFAS within the Hazard Index (HFPO-DA,

PFHxS, or PFNA) is detected and the level of this PFAS exceeds its MCL as determined by Section 611.7903(f)(1)(A), only an individual MCL violation is assessed for the individual PFAS detected, and it is not a violation of the Hazard Index MCL. Exceedances of the Hazard Index caused by two or more of the Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, or PFNA) and exceedances of one or more individual MCLs can result in multiple MCL exceedances. However, in this instance, for purposes of public notification under Section 611. APPENDIX G of this part, a PWS supplier must only report the Hazard Index MCL exceedance.

The changes to the Appendix are noted in red without a summary or federal comparison below.

Section 611. APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units): Lead (ppb)

Traditional MCL in mg/ℓ: AL=0.01~~05~~

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000

MCL in CCR units: AL=1~~05~~

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects language: There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, Infants and children especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks. who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Contaminant (units): Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)
(unitless)

Traditional MCL in mg/ℓ: 1(unitless)

To convert for CCR, multiply by:

MCL in CCR units: 1

MCLG: 1

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

Health effects language: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) can persist in the human body and exposure may lead to increased risk of adverse health effects. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in increased risk of adverse health effects may result in adverse health effects when combined in a mixture. Some people who consume drinking water containing mixtures of PFAS in excess of the Hazard Index (HI) MCL may have increased health risks such as liver, immune, and thyroid effects following exposure over many years and developmental and thyroid effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Contaminant (units): HFPO-DA (mg/l)

Traditional MCL in mg/l: .00001

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 10

MCLG: 10

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, liver, and kidney effects. There is also a potential concern for cancer associated with HFPO-DA exposure. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Contaminant (units): PFHxS (mg/l)

Traditional MCL in mg/l: .00001

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 10

MCLG: 10

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Contaminant (units): PFNA (mg/l)

Traditional MCL in mg/l: .00001

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 10

MCLG: 10

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as elevated cholesterol levels, immune effects, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Contaminant (units): PFOA Perfluorooctanoate (mg/l)

Traditional MCL in mg/l: .0000040

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 4.0

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Contaminant (units): PFOS (mg/l)

Traditional MCL in mg/l: .0000040

To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000

MCL in CCR units: 4

MCLG: 0

Major sources in drinking water: Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

Health effects language: Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Section 611.APPENDIX E Mandatory Lead Public Education Information for Community Water Systems

- B) If a water test indicates that the drinking water drawn from a tap in your home contains lead above 15 ppb, then you should take the following precautions:
- iii) Remove loose lead solder and debris from the plumbing materials installed in newly constructed homes, or homes in which the plumbing has recently been replaced, by removing the faucet strainers from all taps and running the water from 3 to 5 minutes. Then ~~thereafter~~, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that has accumulated over time.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.85(a)(1).

Section 611.APPENDIX F Mandatory Lead Public Education Information for Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems

- D) You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include the following:
- ii) The Illinois Department of Public Health at 217-782-4977 ~~-or 312-814-2608~~ or the (insert the name of the city or county health department) at (insert phone number) can provide you with information about the health effects of lead.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.85(a)(2). The Department of Public Health (Department) regulates non-community water supplies, including non-transient, non-community water supplies. The Department has incorporated this Part into its regulations at 77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.15(a)(2)(A) and 900.20(k)(2). Thus, the Board has included the notice language of 40 CFR 141.85(a)(2) in this Section for the purposes of facilitating federal review and authorization of the Illinois drinking water regulations.

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

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

	MCL/MRDL/TT violations ²		Monitoring and testing procedure violations	
Contaminant	Tier of public notice required	Citation	Tier of public notice required	Citation

I. Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR):³

C. Lead and Copper Rule (Action Level for lead is 0.01~~05~~ mg/L, for copper is 1.3 mg/L)

1. Lead and Copper Rule (TT)	2	611.350 (except 611.350(c))-611.354, 611.355(a)-(c) (except subsection (c)(3)), and (h) and (j) , and 611.363.	3	611.356-611.360, and 611.362.
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D. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

<u>31. Hazard Index PFAS</u>	<u>²⁰*2</u>	<u>611.311(c)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>611.7905(c)</u>
<u>32. HFPO-DA</u>	<u>*2</u>	<u>611.311(c)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>611.7905(c)</u>
<u>33. PFHxS</u>	<u>*2</u>	<u>611.311(c)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>611.7905(c)</u>
<u>34. PFNA</u>	<u>*2</u>	<u>611.311(c)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>611.7905(c)</u>
<u>35. PFOA</u>	<u>*2</u>	<u>611.311(c)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>611.7905(c)</u>
<u>36. PFOS</u>	<u>*2</u>	<u>611.311(c)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>611.7905(c)</u>

Appendix G—Endnotes

*Beginning April 26, 2029.

- Violations and other situations not listed in this table (e.g., failure to prepare Consumer Confidence Reports) do not require notice, unless ~~the Agency issues a SEP requiring~~ otherwise determined by the Agency. The Agency may ~~require issue a SEP further requiring~~ a more stringent public notice tier (e.g., Tier 1 instead of Tier 2 or Tier 2 instead of Tier 3) for specific violations and situations listed in this Appendix, as authorized under Sections 611.902(a) and 611.903(a).
- Sections 611.312(b)(1) and 611.382(a) and (b) apply until Subpart Y takes effect under the schedule ~~set forth~~ in Section 611.970(c).
- Suppliers that violate the Hazard Index MCL and one or more individual MCLs based on the same contaminants may issue one notification to satisfy the public notification requirements for multiple violations pursuant to Section 611.903.

BOARD NOTE: This Appendix G derives from appendix A to subpart Q of 40 CFR 141.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.APPENDIX H Standard Health Effects Language for Public Notification

Contaminant	MCLG ¹ mg/L	MCL ² mg/L	Standard health effects language for public notification
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR):			
A. Microbiological Contaminants			
1e. Subpart Y Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	N/A	TT	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found. (The system must use the following applicable sentences:) We failed to conduct the required assessment. We failed to correct all identified sanitary defects that were found during the assessment(s).

1f. Subpart Y E.coli Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	N/A	TT	E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for E. coli, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found. (The system must use the following applicable sentences:) We failed to conduct the required assessment. We failed to correct all identified sanitary defects that were found during the assessment that we conducted.
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D. Lead and Copper Rule			
23. Lead	Zero	TT ¹³²	<u>There is no safe level of lead in drinking water.</u> Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, <u>especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children.-</u> <u>Some of the health effects to i</u>Infants and children <u>include</u> can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can <u>also result in</u>lead to new <u>or worsened</u> learning and behavior problems, or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons<u>women</u> who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy <u>may be at</u> can have increased risk of these harmful<u>adverse</u> health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. <u>Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.</u>

<u>55. Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)</u>	<u>1 (unitless)</u>	<u>1 (unitless)</u>	<u>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) can persist in the human body and exposure may lead to increased risk of adverse health effects. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in increased risk of adverse health effects may result in adverse health effects when combined in a mixture. Some people who consume drinking water containing mixtures of PFAS in excess of the Hazard Index (HI) MCL may have increased health risks such as liver, immune, and thyroid effects following exposure over many years and developmental and thyroid effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.</u>
<u>56. HFPO-DA</u>	<u>.00001</u>	<u>.00001</u>	<u>Some people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, liver, and kidney effects. There is also a potential concern for cancer associated with HFPO-DA exposure. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.</u>
<u>57. PFHxS</u>	<u>.00001</u>	<u>.00001</u>	<u>Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.</u>

<u>58. PFNA</u>	<u>.00001</u>	<u>.00001</u>	<u>Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as elevated cholesterol levels, immune effects, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.</u>
<u>59. PFOA</u>	<u>Zero</u>	<u>.000004</u>	<u>Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.</u>
<u>60. PFOS</u>	<u>Zero</u>	<u>.000004</u>	<u>Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.</u>

F. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)			
6155 . Benzene	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
6256 . Carbon tetrachloride	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
6357 . Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
6458 . o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.6	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
6559 . p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0.075	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
6660 . 1,2-Dichloroethane	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
6761 . 1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	0.007	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

6862 . cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	0.07	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
6963 . trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
7064 . Dichloromethane	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
7165 . 1,2-Dichloropropane	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
7266 . Ethylbenzene	0.7	0.7	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
7367 . Styrene	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
7468 . Tetrachloroethylene	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
7569 . Toluene	1	1	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.

7670 . 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	0.07	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
7771 . 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
7872 . 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.003	0.005	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
7973 . Trichloroethylene	Zero	0.005	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
8074 . Vinyl chloride	Zero	0.002	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
8175 . Xylenes (total)	10	10	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
G. Radioactive Contaminants			
8276 . Beta/photon emitters	Zero	4 mrem/yr ¹⁴	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

8377 . Alpha emitters	Zero	15 pCi/L ¹⁵	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
8478 . Combined radium (226 and 228)	Zero	5 pCi/L	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
8579 . Uranium	Zero	30 µg/L	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
H. Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals: If disinfection is used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and DBPs in drinking water, including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5)¹⁶			
8680 . Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	0.080 ^{17,18}	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
8781 . Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	0.060 ¹⁹	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
8882 . Bromate	Zero	0.010	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

<u>8983</u> . Chlorite	0.08	1.0	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
<u>9084</u> . Chlorine	4 (MRDLG) ²⁰	4.0 (MRDL) ²¹	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
<u>9185</u> . Chloramines	4 (MRDLG)	4.0 (MRDL)	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
<u>9185</u> a. Chlorine dioxide, if any two consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system are above the MRDL	0.8 (MRDLG)	0.8 (MRDL)	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

			Add for public notification only: The chlorine dioxide violations reported today are the result of exceedances at the treatment facility only, not within the distribution system that delivers water to consumers. Continued compliance with chlorine dioxide levels within the distribution system minimizes the potential risk of these violations to consumers.
<u>9286</u>a. Chlorine dioxide, if one or more distribution system samples are above the MRDL	0.8 (MRDLG)	0.8 (MRDL)	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia. Add for public notification only: The chlorine dioxide violations reported today include exceedances of the USEPA standard within the distribution system that delivers water to consumers. Violations of the chlorine dioxide standard within the distribution system may harm human health based on short-term exposures. Certain groups, including fetuses, infants, and young children, may be especially susceptible to nervous system effects from excessive chlorine dioxide exposure.

<u>9387</u> . Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	None	TT	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
I. Other Treatment Techniques:			
<u>9488</u> . Acrylamide	Zero	TT	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<u>9589</u> . Epichlorohydrin	Zero	TT	Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Appendix H—Endnotes

1. “MCLG” means maximum contaminant level goal.
2. “MCL” means maximum contaminant level.
3. This endnote corresponds with endnote 3 to appendix B to subpart Q to 40 CFR 14, which applied only to paragraph 1a in the table, which no longer has operative effect. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal rules.
4. In the corresponding USEPA rule, this note relates to an entry for the obsolete MCL for turbidity that does not apply to any supplier in Illinois. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rule.

5. In the corresponding USEPA rule, this note relates to an entry for the obsolete MCL for turbidity that does not apply to any supplier in Illinois. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding USEPA rule.
6. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including the 1989 SWTR, the 1998 IESWTR, and the 2002 LT1ESWTR. A supplier subject to the SWTR (both filtered and unfiltered) may not exceed 5 NTU. In addition, in filtered systems, 95 percent of samples each month must not exceed 0.5 NTU in systems using conventional or direct filtration and must not exceed 1 NTU in systems using slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration or other filtration technologies approved by the Agency.
7. “TT” means treatment technique.
8. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including the 1989 SWTR, the 1998 IESWTR, and the 2002 LT1ESWTR. For a supplier subject to the IESWTR (a supplier serving at least 10,000 people, using surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water), that use conventional filtration or direct filtration, the turbidity level of a system’s combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a system’s combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. A supplier subject to the IESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the Agency. For a supplier subject to the LT1ESWTR (a supplier serving fewer than 10,000 people, using surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water) using conventional filtration or direct filtration, the turbidity level of the supplier’s combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of the supplier’s combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. A supplier subject to the LT1ESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the Agency.
9. The bacteria detected by heterotrophic plate count (HPC) are not necessarily harmful. HPC is simply an alternative method of determining disinfectant residual levels. The number of ~~such~~ bacteria is an indicator of whether there is enough disinfectant in the distribution system.
10. SWTR, IESWTR, and LT1ESWTR treatment technique violations that involve turbidity exceedances may use the health effects language for turbidity instead.
11. Millions of fibers per liter.
12. Action Level = 0.015 mg/L.
13. Action Level = 1.3 mg/L.
14. Millirems per year.
15. Picocuries per liter.

16. A surface water system supplier or a groundwater system supplier under the direct influence of surface water is regulated under Subpart B. A Subpart B community water system supplier or a non-transient non-community system supplier must comply with Subpart I DBP MCLs and disinfectant maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs). A Subpart B transient non-community system supplier using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL.
17. Community and non-transient non-community systems must comply with Subpart Y TTHM and HAA5 MCLs of 0.080 mg/L and 0.060 mg/L, respectively (with compliance calculated as a locational running annual average) on the schedule in Section 611.970.
18. The MCL for total trihalomethanes is the sum of the concentrations of the individual trihalomethanes.
19. The MCL for haloacetic acids is the sum of the concentrations of the individual haloacetic acids.
20. “MRDLG” means maximum residual disinfectant level goal.
21. “MRDL” means maximum residual disinfectant level.
22. The supplier is in compliance unless one of the following conditions occurs: (1) the supplier’s system has an E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform- positive routine sample; (2) the supplier’s system has a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli-positive routine sample; (3) the supplier fails to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample; or (4) the supplier fails to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

BOARD NOTE: This Appendix H derives from appendix B to subpart Q to 40 CFR 141.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

Section 611.APPENDIX I Acronyms Used in Public Notification Regulation

CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
CWS	Community Water System
DBP	Disinfection Byproduct
GWR	Groundwater Rule
<u>HI</u>	<u>Hazard Index</u>
HPC	Heterotrophic Plate Count
IESWTR	Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
IOC	Inorganic Chemical
LCR	Lead and Copper Rule
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NCWS	Non-Community Water System

NPDWR	National Primary Drinking Water Regulation
NTNCWS	Non-Transient Non-Community Water System
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OGWDW	USEPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
OW	USEPA, Office of Water
<u>PFAS</u>	<u>Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances</u>
PN	Public Notification
PWS	Public Water System
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
SOC	Synthetic Organic Chemical
SWTR	Surface Water Treatment Rule
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique
TWS	Transient Non-Community Water System
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile Organic Chemical

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Appendix C to Subpart Q to 40 CFR 141.

Section 611.TABLE Z Federal Effective Dates

The following are the effective dates of the various federal NPDWRs:

Fluoride (40 CFR 141.62(b)(1)) (corresponding with Section 611.301(b))	October 2, 1987
Phase I VOCs (40 CFR 141.61(a)(1) through (a)(8)) (corresponding with Section 611.311(a)) (benzene, carbon tetrachloride, p-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride)	January 9, 1989
Total Coliforms Rule (40 CFR 141.21 and 141.63) (corresponding with Sections 611.521-611.527 and 611.325) (total coliforms, fecal coliforms, and E. coli) Replaced by the Revised Total Coliforms Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart Y)	December 31, 1990
Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart H) (corresponding with Subpart B) (filtration, disinfection, and turbidity)	Effective: December 31, 1990 Compliance: December 30, 1991
Lead and Copper (40 CFR 141, subpart I) (corresponding with Subparts G and AG) (lead and copper monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 141.86 through 141.91)	July 7, 1991

Phase II IOCs (40 CFR 141.62(b)(2) and (b)(4) through (b)(10)) (corresponding with Section 611.301(b)) (asbestos, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nitrate, nitrite, and selenium)	July 30, 1992
Phase II VOCs (40 CFR 141.61(a)(9) through (a)(18)) (corresponding with Section 611.311(a)) (o-dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, monochlorobenzene, styrene, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, and xylenes (total))	July 30, 1992
Phase II SOCs (40 CFR 141.61(c)(1) through (c)(18)) (corresponding with Section 611.311(c)) (alachlor, atrazine, carbofuran, chlordane, dibromochloropropane, ethylene dibromide, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, lindane, methoxychlor, polychlorinated biphenyls, toxaphene, 2,4-D, and 2,4,5-TP (silvex))	July 30, 1992
Phase V SOC (40 CFR 141.61(c)(3)) (corresponding with Section 611.311(c)) (endrin)	August 17, 1992
Lead and Copper (40 CFR 141, subpart I) (corresponding with Subparts G and AG) (lead and copper corrosion control, water treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement requirements of 40 CFR 141.81 through 141.85)	December 7, 1992
Phase IIB IOC (40 CFR 141.62(b)(3)) (corresponding with Section 611.301(b)) (barium)	January 1, 1993
Phase IIB SOCs (40 CFR 141.61(a)(9) through (a)(18)) (corresponding with Section 611.311(c)) (aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, and pentachlorophenol. See the Board note appended to Section 611.311(c) for information relating to implementation of requirements relating to aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfoxide.)	January 1, 1993
Phase V IOCs (40 CFR 141.62(b)(11) through (b)(15)) (corresponding with Section 611.301(b)) (antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel, and thallium)	January 17, 1994
Phase V VOCs (40 CFR 141.61(b)(19) through (b)(21)) (corresponding with Section 611.311(a)) (dichloromethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane)	January 17, 1994
Phase V SOCs (40 CFR 141.61(c)(19) through (c)(25)) (corresponding with Section 611.311(c))	January 17, 1994

(benzo(a)pyrene, dalapon, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
dinoseb, diquat, endothall, glyphosate, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopenta-
diene, oxamyl, picloram, simazine, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD)

Consumer Confidence Report Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart Q) September 18, 1998
(corresponding with Subpart O)
(notification to public of drinking water quality)

Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart P) February 16, 1999
(corresponding with Subpart R)
(applicable to suppliers providing water to fewer than 10,000 persons)
(Giardia lamblia, viruses, heterotrophic plate count bacteria, Legionella,
Cryptosporidium, and turbidity)

Public Notification Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart Q) June 5, 2000
(corresponding with Subpart V)
(notification to public of NPDWR violations, variances or exemptions, or other
situations that could bear on public health)

Filter Backwash Rule (40 CFR 141.76) August 7, 2001
(corresponding with Section 611.276)
(reuse of spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, or liquids from
dewatering processes)

Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule (40 CFR 141.64, 141.65 and 141, subpart L)
Smaller Systems (serving 10,000 or fewer persons) December 16, 2001
Larger Systems (serving more than 10,000 persons) December 16, 2003
(corresponding with Sections 611.312 and 611.313)
(total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids (five), bromate, chlorite, chlorine,
chloramines, and chlorine dioxide)

Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart T) February 13, 2002
(corresponding with Subpart X)
(applicable to suppliers providing water to 10,000 or more persons)
(Giardia lamblia, viruses, heterotrophic plate count bacteria, Legionella,
Cryptosporidium, and turbidity)

Radionuclides (40 CFR 141.66) December 8, 2003
(corresponding with Section 611.330)
(combined radium (Ra-226 + Ra-228), gross alpha particle activity, beta particle and
photon activity, and uranium)

Arsenic (40 CFR 141.62(b)(16)) January 23, 2006
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))
(arsenic)

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule (40 CFR 141, subparts U and V)

Systems that serve fewer than 10,000 persons)	
Submit plan	April 1, 2008
Complete monitoring or study	March 31, 2010
Submit IDSE report	July 1, 2010
Compliance with monitoring requirements	
If no Cryptosporidium monitoring is required	October 1, 2013
If Cryptosporidium monitoring is required	October 1, 2014
Systems that serve 10,000 to 49,999 persons)	
Submit plan	October 1, 2007
Complete monitoring or study	September 30, 2009
Submit IDSE report	January 1, 2010
Compliance with monitoring requirements	October 1, 2013
Systems that serve 50,000 to 99,999 persons)	
Submit plan	April 1, 2007
Complete monitoring or study	March 31, 2009
Submit IDSE report	July 1, 2009
Compliance with monitoring requirements	October 1, 2012
Systems that serve 100,000 or more persons)	
Submit plan	October 1, 2006
Complete monitoring or study	September 30, 2008
Submit IDSE report	January 1, 2009
Compliance with monitoring requirements	April 1, 2012
(corresponding with Subparts W and Y)	
(total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids (five))	

Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart W)

Systems that serve fewer than 10,000 persons)	
And that monitor for E. coli	
Begin first round of monitoring	October 1, 2008
Begin treatment for Cryptosporidium	October 1, 2014
Begin second round of monitoring	October 1, 2017
And that monitor for cryptosporidium	
Begin first round of monitoring	April 1, 2010
Begin treatment for Cryptosporidium	October 1, 2014
Begin second round of monitoring	April 1, 2019
Systems that serve 10,000 to 49,999 persons)	
Begin first round of monitoring	April 1, 2008
Begin treatment for Cryptosporidium	October 1, 2013
Begin second round of monitoring	October 1, 2016
Systems that serve 50,000 to 99,999 persons)	
Begin first round of monitoring	April 1, 2007
Begin treatment for Cryptosporidium	October 1, 2012
Begin second round of monitoring	October 1, 2015
Systems that serve 100,000 or more persons)	
Begin first round of monitoring	October 1, 2006
Begin treatment for Cryptosporidium	April 1, 2012

Begin second round of monitoring (corresponding with Subpart Z) (E. coli, Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia, viruses, and turbidity)	April 1, 2015
Groundwater Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart S) (corresponding with Subpart S) (E. coli, enterococci, and coliphage)	December 1, 2009
Revised Total Coliforms Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart Y) (corresponding with Subpart AA) (total coliforms (indicator), E. coli)	Effective: April 15, 2013 Compliance: April 1, 2016
Lead-Free Fixtures Rule (40 CFR 143, subpart B) (corresponding with Section 611.126) (lead in plumbing fixtures)	Effective: October 1, 2020 Compliance: September 1, 2023
Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (40 CFR 141, subpart I) (corresponding with Subpart G) (lead and copper (indicator))	Effective: December 16, 2021 Compliance: October 16, 2024
<u>Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Rule (40 CFR 141, subpart Z)</u> <u>(corresponding with 40 CFR 141 Subparts O and Q)</u> <u>(PFOA and PFOS reporting and notification requirements 40 CFR 141.900)</u> <u>(corresponding with Section 611.7900)</u>	<u>Effective: within 30 days of the effective date of Subpart Z.</u> <u>Compliance: April 26, 2027</u>
<u>(MCL violation notifications, 40 CFR 141.60 and 40 CFR 141.203)</u> <u>(Corresponding with section 611.903)</u>	<u>Compliance: April 26, 2029</u>

(Source: Amended 47 Ill. Reg. 16486, effective November 2, 2023)

APPENDIX A to IISRAF

This Appendix A represents technical and substantive comments moved to sub docket rulemaking from R25-1 for further review. Responses to each comment will be addressed in the new docket.

APPENDIX A to IISRAF		
	USEPA Comments (1-69)	
1	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(b)	40 CFR 141.2
	Stringency concern. The State's proposed regulatory definition of "lead service line" is inconsistent with existing Illinois law (415 ILCS 5/17.12(c)), which includes a service line connected to a lead pigtail, lead gooseneck, or other lead fitting in its definition of "lead service line". While the discrepancy is outside of this IIS proceeding, the difference between the IIS regulations and state statute will need to be reconciled.	
2	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.490(a)	40 CFR 141.28(a)
	Stringency concern. The state subsection #4 is inconsistent with the federal rule in that the state rule adds calcium and conductivity to sampling that may be performed by any person. Additional technical recommendation: Incorporate by reference 40 CFR § 141.40 rather than listing the unregulated contaminants since the list changes every 5-year cycle.	
3	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(g)(2)/ (g)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.82(g)(2)(i)
	Stringency concern. The second sentence in the federal provision needs to be in the body of the state regulation in order to clearly codify the state's authority to aggregate multiple measurements if EPA approves the State's alternative formula in lieu of EPA's paragraph (g)(2) formula.	
4	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.83(a)(1)
	Stringency concern. Strike "tap" from the state rule so that the state doesn't give systems extra time to turn in a source treatment recommendation. This could be confused with "tap sampling period", which is a term of art.	
5	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(6) and (b)(6)(A)	40 CFR 141.83(b)(6)
	Stringency concern. Remaining EPA stringency concern raised under the state LCRR rulemaking: The state rule does not require an interested party to request a modification in writing, explain why it is appropriate, and provide supporting documentation. The federal rule does not treat agency responses to interested persons, and the finality of these decisions, differently from suppliers. Please clarify that a SEP decision not to act is appealable under non-permitting procedures. Otherwise, the state rule would weaken the rights provided to interested persons under the federal rule. Similarly, Subsection (D) should apply to both (b)(6)(C) and (b)(6)(E).	
6	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(2)
	Stringency concern. EPA stringency concern raised in the Illinois LCRR proceeding was not addressed. The highlighted "or" should be either "and" or "and/or". Systems must be free of both lead and copper, not just one or the other.	

APPENDIX A to IISRAF		
7	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.358(a)(1)(B)	40 CFR 141.88(a)(1)(ii)
	Stringency concern. Revise highlighted “after treatment” to read “any application of treatment”. Insert “, which is representative of each source after treatment” after the highlighted “at a sampling point.”	
8	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.358(a)(1)(D)	40 CFR 141.88(a)(1)(iv)
	Stringency concern from state LCRR rulemaking: Revise the phrase "... a supplier must analyze..." to instead read "... a supplier must have analyzed..." to emphasize that while the supplier is responsible for making sure the samples are analyzed, the analytical work, including compositing, requires use of certified lab personnel.	
9	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.358(e)(3)	40 CFR 141.88(e)(3)
	Stringency concern. Remaining EPA stringency concern from the LCRR rulemaking. Second “or” should either be “and” or “and/or”. Otherwise, the system could be on reduced monitoring if either lead or copper levels were below the MPC rather than needing both to be below the MPC. (e)(2)(G) by adding “including the following” at the end.	
10	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.362(a)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.92(a)(1)(i)
	Reference the date that the State adopted its lead-free definition if it is earlier than 2014.	
11	Section 611.APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants	Appendix A to Subpart Q of Part 141
	Stringency concern. Include “TT” in Appendix A. It is only included in Appendix G and needs to be referenced in both places. Typographical issue: Remove space between “v” and “e” in “have”.	
12	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(c)	40 CFR 142.62(f)
	EPA Note: EPA is not commenting on whether 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.112 is equivalent to an EPA exemption, or whether 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.111 is equivalent to an EPA variance under Section 1415 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This analysis will be part of the EPA review of the Illinois’ variances and exemptions primacy request.	
13	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(d)(1)	40 CFR 142.62(g)(1)
	EPA Note: Stringency concern. The proposed state rule does not require the PWS to “put in place” a monitoring program, consistent with the federal provision. EPA also recommends that the Board include in a note that the EPA Administrator is also authorized to require and approve a monitoring program.	
14	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(d)(6)	40 CFR 142.62(g)(3)

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	EPA Stringency Question. The federal rule requires providing bottled water to every person, while the state rule qualifies this in only providing bottled water to those affected that are served by the PWS. Is qualifying the range a way to avoid providing bottled water to millions of people instead of only those at risk due to a specific situation subject to the variance or state exemption? What agency or entity decides which people are affected, and what are the criteria for that determination? (Will this be determined by the state as a term of the variance or adjusted standard?)	
15	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1350(a)(1) and (a)(1)(D)	No Federal Equivalent Cited
	Stringency concern: Amend to read that “Subpart G, Subpart AG, and Subpart AH constitute NPDWRs for lead and copper.” Stringency concern: Revise the Board Note to reflect the addition of LCRI in Subpart G, and the new paradigm of rules in Subparts G, AG, and AH. (e.g., “This requires the Board to codify two versions of the Lead and Copper Rule” should reflect the Board is now adopting three versions, and the Board should explain how those three interact and are laid out in the Illinois code.) Please verify that Subparts AG and AH will no longer be in effect (or will be repealed) when suppliers shift to complying with Subpart G, and that any provisions from LCRR and the other pre-existing lead rules that were not included in the LCRI federal register (such as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353) are included in Subpart G, when the LCRI Federal Register indicates those older provisions are to be maintained in the whole of the lead and copper rules (e.g., the Federal Register includes an ellipse rather than reciting certain pre-existing provisions, such as 40 CFR 141.83, which are intended to remain) of the scope of the subpart. If the rule intends to reference Subpart G for replacements, etc., then omit “This” Remove highlighted “some of” since systems may be triggered into all the requirements.	
16	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(a)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)
	Stringency concern. Original EPA HQ/R5 LCR-STR Comment: State code does not incorporate the following text: "...must submit all written public education materials to the State prior to delivery". EPA also recommends IPCB add the following to reflect IEPA practice: "The State may require the system to obtain approval of the content of written public materials prior to delivery." EPA Note: Remains a stringency concern in Subpart AG. The state rule does not specify systems must submit PE to the State <i>prior to delivery</i>. IEPA policy raises a stringency concern in that the State reviews PE after it is distributed to the public.	
17	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(a)(1)(E)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(v)
	Stringency concern. Specifies the requirement is mandatory in a Board note rather than the body of the state rule.	
18	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(a)(1)(F)	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)
	Typographical issue: Extra highlighted “j”.	
19	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(b)(1)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(1)
	Stringency concern. The state rule does not specify that the State determines if there is a large portion of non-English speaking consumers that require PE in that language.	

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20	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(b)(3)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(3)(i)
	Stringency concern. Original EPA HQ/R5 LCR-STR Comment: Correct the timeframe in Section 611.1355(b)(3)(A) for the repeating 3 additional PE activities from the list by revising “(b)(2)(D)” to read “(b)(2)(F)”, which is the equivalent to 40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(vi). EPA Note: Still a stringency concern in Subpart AG.	
21	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(b)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.85(b)(5)
	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation in optional practice that the state is electing to take. Revise citation to Section 611.1355(b)(2) to read 611.1355(b)(4).	
22	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1356(c)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(c)
	Stringency concern. Section 611.1356(c)(2) refers to columns in Table D, but the table is not included in Section 611.1356. Insert the table found in the federal regulations at the end of 40 CFR § 141.86(c).	
23	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1356(d)(4)(B)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(4)(ii)
	Stringency concern. Original EPA HQ/R5 LCR-STR Note: Requirements for Agency eligibility review and notification do not cover annual monitoring and thus is less stringent than the federal equivalent 40 CFR 141.86(d)(4)(ii). EPA Note: The reduced monitoring in Section 611.1356(d)(4)(B) should be once per year, not triennial, in order to match 141.86(d)(4)(ii). Triennial monitoring is only allowed under the next subsection, 141.86(d)(4)(iii), for small/medium systems.	
24	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1356(d)(4)(C)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(4)(iii)
	Stringency concern. Original EPA Note: For select systems, triennial monitoring under the federal provision is contingent on meeting ALs (Action Level see below) AND OWQPs (Optimal Water Quality Parameters see below). The state section bases eligibility on OWQPs only. This is still a stringency issue in that the state regulation reads that small and medium systems can reduce monitoring if they either meet lead and copper action levels OR have OCCT in place.	
25	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1356(d)(4)(D)(i)	40 CFR 141.86(d)(4)(iv)(A)
	Stringency concern. Original EPA Comment in LCR-STR: The last sentence, 5th line from the bottom of the paragraph, should read “and/or” and not “or” may resume monitoring once every three...” EPA Note: The highlighted “or” should be expressed as “and/or” in that: A system that is on reduced monitoring for Pb/Cu, and has an ALE, goes back to standard monitoring for Pb/Cu. A system that is on reduced monitoring for Pb/CU, and has WQPs out of range (for more than 9 days in a 6-month period), goes back to standard monitoring for Pb/Cu. A system could be triggered back to standard Pb/Cu monitoring for either, or both, of the reasons above.	
26	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(d)(1)	40 CFR 141.87(d)
	Typographical error:	

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	System supplier.	
27	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(e)(2)	40 CFR 141.87(e)(2)(i)
	Request for clarification. The state rule omits the end of the last sentence of the federal section (“following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of monitoring occurs”). EPA recommends inserting the omitted federal text.	
28	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1358(d)(1)(A)	40 CFR 141.88(d)(1)(i)
	Check that citations are correct. Federal regulation cites to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, while the state section specifies that the Agency makes its determination under Section 611.1353(b)(2) or (b)(4). The parallel state provision to 40 CFR § 141.88(d)(1) is this section at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1358(d)(1).	
29	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1360(a)(3)	40 CFR 141.90(a)(3)
	Stringency concern. Omits highlighted federal rule language requiring the State to review and approve additions of new sources or long-term changes in treatment before implemented by the water system.	
30	35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.2350(b)	40 CFR 141.2
	Stringency concern. Illinois Subpart AH was not revised per EPA’s comment in the former state LCRR proceeding to reflect that the maximum population under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2350(b) should be “3,300”, rather than the updated “10,000” figure under LCRI, which is correct under the most recent 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(b). Please revise the Subpart AH regulation to state “3,300” rather than “10,000” to be consistent with LCRR.	
31	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2352(c)(2)(D)(i)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(2)(iv)(A)
	Stringency concern. (Raised in Illinois LCRR proceeding.) The State’s phrase “screen or pipe loop/rig studies” should be replaced with “screen and/or pipe loop/rig studies”. If a system uses both, it still must not exclude treatment strategies from studies.	
32	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2352(c)(2)(E)	40 CFR 141.82(c)(2)(v)
	Stringency concern. (Raised in Illinois LCRR proceeding.) The state’s phrase “screen or pipe loop/rig studies” should be replaced with “screen and/or pipe loop/rig studies”. If a system uses both, it still must not exclude treatment strategies from studies. Stringency concern. Insert the last federal sentence; the substantive requirement is omitted from the state provision.	
33	35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.2352(d)	40 CFR 141.82(d)
	Stringency concern. Insert the last federal sentence; the substantive requirement is omitted from the state provision.	

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34	35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.2352(f)	40 CFR 141.82(f)(6)
	Stringency concern. The state section doesn't specify that the State is allowed to select additional WQPs other than what is listed in this section.	
35	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2353(b)(6)	40 CFR 141.83(b)(6)
	Stringency concern. The Agency determination on revising the determination in response to an interested person's request is a final action, regardless of whether it is a positive or negative decision. Assuming that the final determination is reflected in a SEP, rather than a permit, clarify that third parties can appeal under the SEP provisions, rather than the permit provisions under Sections 39 and 40 of the Act.	
36	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2354(d)(1)(C)	40 CFR 141.84(d)(1)(iii)
	stringency concern. (Remaining from the state LCRR rulemaking) The section does not specify "certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier" for point-of-use treatment devices. Include this language in the state regulation.	
37	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2354(e)(3)	40 CFR 141.84(e)(3)
	Stringency concern. (Remaining from the state LCRR rulemaking). The section does not specify "certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier" for point-of-use treatment devices. Include this reference in the state rule.	
38	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2354(g)(7)	40 CFR 141.84(g)(7)
	Technical concern: The proposed state regulatory language in this section and more broadly in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2354(f) and (g) is not consistent with the State statute in that the proposed regulations do not reflect more stringent requirements under 415 ILCS 5/17.12. For instance, certain requirements under 415 ILCS 5/17.12(ff) are more stringent than the proposed regulation. Section 17.12(ff) expressly prohibits partial LSL replacements, except for limited circumstances, which when applicable, specific steps are provided to limit lead exposure are required. While the discrepancy is outside of this IIS proceeding, the difference between the IIS regulations and state statute will need to be reconciled.	
39	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2355(f)(2)	40 CFR 141.85(f)(2)
	Stringency concern. Insert the highlighted federal text, which is omitted from the state rule: "certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead" for point-of-use treatment devices.	
40	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2356(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(2)
	Stringency concern. The "and/or" in the federal provision is inclusive, while the State's use of "or" could be construed as exclusive. The system is to be free of both lead and copper	

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	material if both are present.	
41	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2350(g)(1)	40 CFR 141.80(g)(1)
	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Refer to Section 611.2355(a) and (b) rather than just 611.2355, to parallel federal provision.	
42	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2351(d)(4)(A)	40 CFR 141.81(d)(4)(i)
	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Re-optimized OCCT is subsection 141.8(d)(2) and 611.2352(d)(2). Revise “subsection (d)(3)(A)” to read “subsection 611.2352(d)(2)”	
43	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2351(e)(5)	40 CFR 141.81(e)(5)
	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise “Section 611.2352(e)” to read “Section 611.2352(e)(1)”.	
44	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2352(j)(3)	40 CFR 141.82(j)(3)
	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise “(j)(1) and (j)(2)” to read “(j)(3)”.	
45	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2355(b)	40 CFR 141.86(b)(2)
	Stringency concern. The State cites to “Table D (labelled ‘reduced monitoring’)” in Section 611.2355(c). However, Section 611.2355(b) does not include the table. Insert the table as shown in the federal regulation into the state provision. (Comment originated in EPA comment letter regarding State LCRR rulemaking.)	
46	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2356(d)(1)(A).	40 CFR 141.86(d)(1)(i)
	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. The federal crosswalk should cite to (d)(2) rather than (d)(82). The State regulation should cite to (d)(2) rather than (d)(1)(B).	
47	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2358(a)(1)(D)	40 CFD 141.88(a)(1)(iv)
	Technical issue: For clarity, EPA suggests editing the phrase "... a supplier must analyze..." to instead read "... a supplier must have analyzed..." to emphasize that while the supplier is responsible for making sure the samples are analyzed, the analytical work, including compositing, requires use of certified lab personnel.	
48	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.311(b)	40 CFR 142.62(a)(1)-(54)
	Stringency concern. The proposed state regulation omits the following federal language (or a reference to such, if it exists in a different place in the state rules): “list of small system compliance technologies for the regulated PFAS for the purposes of providing variances and	

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	exemptions is provided in table 3 to this paragraph (a); for the purpose of this paragraph (a), small system is defined as a system serving 10,000 persons or fewer.”	
49	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(c)(1)	40 CFR 141.153(c)(1)(iii)
	Typographical issue: (Previous LCRR comment). The state header (within 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(c)(1)) still states “Each report must include two definitions:”. The state added a third	
50	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.833(d)(4)(E)(ii)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(v)(B)
	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. The text should cite to Section 611.211, since 611.211(b) does not exist.	
51	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(d)(4)(F)	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vi)
	Typographical issue: rounds should be round(s).	
52	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(e)(3)	40 CFR 141.153(e)(3)
	Stringency concern. Language regarding EPA hotline and website is missing.	
53	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(7)(A)(ii)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(B)
	Stringency concern. State language should preface section with omitted highlighted federal text: “Because we found coliforms during sampling”. State omits in second sentence that the level 1 assessment was “to identify possible sources of contamination”.	
54	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(7)(A)(iii)	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(C)
	Stringency concern. State language should preface section with omitted highlighted federal text: “Because we found coliforms during sampling”. State omits in second sentence that the level 2 assessment was “to identify possible sources of contamination”.	
	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.102 Incorporations by Reference	
55	“SM 4500-ClO ₂ D (00)” means Method 4500-ClO ₂ D, “Chlorine Dioxide”, “DPD Method”, only the version in the 21st edition. Referenced in Section 611.381.	
	Stringency concern. Method is not approved. Per 40 CFR 141.74(a)(2), only the 18th, 19th and 20th editions may be used. Per 40 CFR 141.131(c)(1), only the method published in the 19th and 20th editions may be used.	
56	“SM 9222 A (06)” means Method 9222 A, “Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group”, “Introduction”, only the version in the 22nd edition. Referenced in Section 611.531.	
	Stringency concern.	

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	22nd edition is not approved per alternative testing methods tables for 141.21(f)(3), 141.74(a)(1).	
57	“SM 9230 B (93)” means Method 9230 B, “Fecal Streptococcus and Enterococcus Groups”, “Multiple-Tube Techniques”, only the version in the 20th and 21st editions. Referenced in Section 611.802.	
	Stringency concern. 21st edition is not approved per alternative testing methods table for 141.402(c)(2).	
58	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531(a)(2)(A)	40 CFR 141.74, footnote 2
	Stringency concern. Per 40 CFR 141.74 footnote 2, systems must hold samples below 10 degrees C during transit.	
59	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531(a)(2)(A)(ii) (9222 B(06))	
	Stringency concern. 9222 B (06) is not listed in the methods incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. The 22nd edition is not approved. This reference needs to be removed.	
60	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531(a)(2)(B)	40 CFR 141.74, footnote 2
	Stringency concern. Per 40 CFR 141.74, footnote 2, systems must hold samples below 10 degrees C during transit.	
61	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531(a)(2)(C) -SM 9215 B (22)	40 CFR 141.74(a)(1)
	Stringency concern. Stringency concerns. SM 9215 B published in the 24th edition is not approved per the alternative testing methods for 141.74(a)(1). The Board note conflicts with 40 CFR 141.74, fn. 2, which states systems must hold samples below 10 ° C during transit.	
62	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.611(a)(11)- SM 3111 B (99)	40 CFR 141.23(k)(1), footnote 4
	Stringency concern. 3111 B in the 20th edition of SM cannot be used per footnote 4 at 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1).	
63	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.611(a)(14)(F)	
	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. The method description in section 611.102 is incorrectly cited.	
64	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.611(b)	
	Technical recommendation: Revise the highlighted phrase to state “at time of collection”.	

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65	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1052	
	Typographical error: SM 9221 B (06) is listed twice. (Delete the duplicate entry)	
66	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2359	
	Technical recommendation: Revised the highlighted text to state "provided by or acceptable to USEPA or the Agency..."	
67	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130	40 CFR 142.62(d)
	Omitted federal process requirement – If the supplier demonstrates a de minimis reduction in contaminants, the State may issue a schedule of compliance that requires the system being granted the variance to examine other treatment methods as a condition of obtaining the variance. Incorrect citation: The Board note only refers to BAT lists for each SOC and VOC at 40 CFR 142.62(a). The note omits reference to 40 CFR 142.62(b), which pertains to IOCs. In addition, 40 CFR 141.61(d) pertains to PFAS. EPA questions whether this citation should be to 40 CFR 141.62(c) for IOCs rather than 141.61(d). Of note, EPA is further reviewing the Illinois variance and exemptions rules that are the subject of a state primacy request, and reserves comment on other sections pending this process.	
68	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(g)(2)	40 CFR 141.86(g)(2)
	Stringency concern. EPA stringency concern raised in the Illinois LCRR proceeding was not addressed. The highlighted “or” should be either “and” or “and/or”. Systems must be free of both lead and copper, not just one or the other.	
69	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.311(b)	40 CFR 142.62(a)(1)(54)
	Stringency concern. The proposed state regulation omits the following federal language (or a reference to such, if it exists in a different place in the state rules): “list of small system compliance technologies for the regulated PFAS for the purposes of providing variances and exemptions is provided in table 3 to this paragraph (a); for the purpose of this paragraph (a), small system is defined as a system serving 10,000 persons or fewer.”	
	IEPA Comments (70-85)	
70	SM 3111 B (93) – this is not the 19th edition. The 19th edition date is (89).	
71	SM 3111 D (89) - this is not the 19th edition. The 19th edition date is (93)	
72	SM 3500-Mg E (91) – this is not the 19th edition. The 19th edition date is (90).	
73	SM 4110 B (91) – this is not the 19th edition. The 19th edition date is (90)	
74	SM 4500-CN- C (99) – the 20th edition is not (99). The 20th edition date is (97).	

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75	SM 5310 B (92) – the 19th edition is not (92), it is (90)
76	SM 5310 C (92) - the 19th edition is not (92), it is (90)
77	SM 5310 D (92) - the 19th edition is not (92), it is (90)
78	SM 7500-Ra E – the 22nd edition includes SM 7500-Ra sections B, C, D, approved in 2001 (01). Section E was approved in 2007 (07). Add 22nd edition to SM
79	7t00-Ra E (07) and remove SM 7500-Ra E (01).
80	SM 9221 A (93) – the 18th edition is not (93), it is (91).
81	SM 9221 B (93) – the 18th edition is not (93), it is (91).
82	SM 9221 C (93) - the 18th edition is not (93), it is (91).
83	SM 9221 E (93) - the 18th edition is not (93), it is (91).
84	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(d)(4)(E)
	In section 611.883(d)(4)(E)- there is a reference to 611.211(b) but 611.211(b) does not exist.
85	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.720
	Changes needed in 611.720 Board Note: SM 7110 D is only in the 24th edition.