

HOW DID WE GET HERE?



DAVE MCMILLAN, ILLINOIS RURAL
WATER ASSOCIATION

PURPOSE OF THIS DISCUSSION

- Better understanding of how the legislative and regulatory processes work
- Better understanding of laws and regulations that apply to public drinking water/public water supply operations

“LEGISLATION”, “LAW”, “RULE”, “RULEMAKING”, OR “REGULATION”, WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE?

- “Legislation” (or, sometimes, “a bill”) refers to a proposal for a new or revised law.
- “Law” (or “statute”) is a set of rules that everyone must follow. In Illinois, these are found in the Illinois Compiled Statutes.
 - Federal laws are found in the U.S. Code.
- “Rule” (or sometimes “regulation”, but we say “rules” when we are talking about the process in Illinois) is a bureaucratic agency’s more detailed explanation about how a law should be followed.
 - Under Illinois law, any agency requirement that prescribes law or policy affecting people or entities outside that agency is considered to be a rule [5 ILCS 100/1-70]. All the rules that are currently in effect can be found in the Illinois Administrative Code (State Register).
 - Federal regulations are found in the Federal Register.
- “Rulemaking” is the way a rule is adopted, amended, or repealed. In Illinois, the rulemaking process is established in the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100].

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE CONTINUED:

- Federal Regulation is developed from authorization by Federal Law
 - Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) authorizes U.S. EPA to Develop Regulations (and periodically review and revise existing regulations)
- State Regulation is developed in accordance with State Law and Federal Regulation
 - State Law/Regulation cannot conflict with Federal Law/Regulation
 - However, State Law/Regulation can be more stringent than Federal Law/Regulation

PRIMARY FEDERAL LAW = 1974 SDWA

- **National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs):** Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Treatment Techniques (TTs) for various microorganisms, chemicals, and radionuclides.
- **Public Water Systems (PWS):** Systems providing water for human consumption through pipes or other conveyances - community water systems, non-transient non-community systems, and transient non-community systems.
- **1986, 1996, and 2018 Amendments and Updates:** emerging contaminants. Recent amendments have focused on issues such as lead reduction in plumbing materials and addressing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water.
- **State Primary Enforcement Authority:** States implement and enforce the SDWA authorized standards.

PRIMARY STATE LAW = ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT - 1970

- Establishes that there is a **need for state oversight of drinking water systems (Aka, Illinois EPA)**
- **Amended** by various actions of the Illinois Legislature **virtually every year**
 - E.g., Public Act 099-0922 amended many Laws including the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5/
- Establishes the **Illinois Pollution Control Board** and gives them authority to adopt **regulations.**
 - Including an expedited process to adopt Federal Regulations (**Identical In Substance**)
 - Allows Illinois to **maintain State Primary Enforcement Authority**
 - Authority to **adjudicate/settle Environmental Cases**
- Allows/directs the Illinois EPA to **develop rules (primarily administrative rules)**
 - Promulgated following review by the Illinois Legislatures **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules**

REITERATING, IN ILLINOIS...

- Most substantive environmental regulations are promulgated by the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB)
 - IPCB is established by EP Act to form regulations, settle complaints/violations of its regulations and the EP Act and is a forum for administrative law and enforcement.
- Illinois EPA may propose Administrative Regulations through the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR)
 - JCAR is a nonpartisan committee of legislatures that is supposed to make a final review of regulation before it is published in the State Register.
 - Group also attempts to avoid duplicative regulations between State Agencies

HITTING THE HIGH POINTS OF THE REGULATIONS:

- Subtitle F: Public Water Supplies
- Chapter I & II Pollution Control Board (*Website easier to use; but, not official. Sometimes not up to date.*)
 - Title 35 Procedural and Environmental Rules
 - <https://pcb.illinois.gov/SLR/PCBandIEPAEnvironmentalRegulationsTitle35>
- JCAR – State Register (*Official source of regulations.*)
 - 415 ILCS 5/ Environmental Protection Act.
<https://www.ilga.gov/Legislation/ILCS/Articles?ActID=1585&ChapterID=36&Chapter=ENVIRONMENTAL%20SAFETY&MajorTopic=HEALTH%20AND%20SAFETY>
 - TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
<https://ilga.gov/agencies/JCAR/Parts?TitleID=035&TitleDescription=TITLE%2035:%20%20ENVIRONMENTAL%20PROTECTION>

SUBTITLE F, TABLE OF CONTENTS

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- PART 691 TESTING FEES FOR ANALYTICAL SERVICES



FOCUS ON IPCB REGULATIONS – CHAPTER I

- Chapter 1 (601 thru 620) = The meat
 - How water systems are owned/operated/managed to ensure public health protection (assuredly safe and adequate supply)
- Chapter 2 (652 thru 691) = The potatoes
 - Administrative/Procedural rules = loans, fees, etc.
 - Rules the Act designated to Illinois EPA

601- LAYS THE FRAMEWORK FOR REGS

- Section 601.101 General Requirements
- a) **Owners and official custodians** of a public water supply in the State of Illinois must provide, under the Act, Board Rules, and the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC 300f et seq.), **continuous operation and maintenance of public water supply facilities to assure that the water is safe in quality, clean, adequate in quantity, and of satisfactory mineral characteristics for ordinary domestic consumption.**

602 - PERMITTING

- Section 602.102 Community Water Supply Permits - A community water supply may seek the following types of permits issued by the Agency: a) **Construction Permit**, under Subpart B; b) **Operating Permit**, under Subpart C; c) **Algicide Permit**, under Subpart D; d) **Aquatic Pesticide Permit**, under Subpart E; or e) a **special exception permit**, under Subpart F.
- Section 602.104 Emergency Permits - a) Whenever **emergency conditions** require immediate action, the Agency may issue **construction and operating permits** by telephone to the owner, official custodian, or Responsible Operator in Charge, with whatever special conditions the Agency deems to be necessary for the proper safeguarding of the health of the water consumers.

602 KEY POINTS



PERMITS ONLY ISSUED TO COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY (WATER SYSTEM MUST MAKE APPLICATION)



LIMITATIONS ON PERMITS BASED UPON WATER SYSTEM COMPLIANCE STATUS

BEING PLACED ON RESTRICTED STATUS OR CRITICAL REVIEW LIMITS A WATER SYSTEMS ABILITY TO EXPAND SERVICE



RIGHT TO APPEAL PERMIT DECISIONS TO THE IPCB

BACTERIA SAMPLING FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

Section 602.310. Coliform Presence/Absence testing (consistent with TCR) would be allowed for new construction.

Section 602.310 Projects Requiring Disinfection

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c) Except as provided in Section 602.315, the permit applicant must verify disinfection before seeking an operating permit-by-rule under Section 602.235 or the issuance of an operating permit by the Agency for completed construction projects. Disinfection is verified when two consecutive water sample sets collected from the completed project at least 24 hours apart show the absence of coliform bacteria and the presence of a chlorine residual as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604.725. A sample set consists of the following:

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603 – OWNERSHIP & OPERATORS


Section 603.103 Responsible Operator in Charge

- a) Under the Public Water Supply Operations Act, all portions of a **community water supply system must be under the direct supervision of a Responsible Operator in Charge**. [415 ILCS 45/1].
- b) Each community water supply, unless exempted under Section 603.104, must designate: 1) one Responsible Operator in Charge who directly supervises both the treatment and distribution facilities of the community water supply; or 2) one Responsible Operator in Charge who directly supervises the treatment facilities of the community water supply and one Responsible Operator in Charge who directly supervises the distribution facilities of the community water supply.
- c) The Responsible Operator in Charge **must be a certified operator, qualified and registered in accordance with the Public Water Supply Operations Act** and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 681.
- d) The Responsible Operator in Charge must be on the community water supply's operational staff or be providing services to the **community water supply under a contract approved by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 681.1015**.
- e) **The owner or official custodian and the Responsible Operator in Charge must file a signed statement identifying the Responsible Operator in Charge** on forms provided by the Agency.
- f) Each individual who is a Responsible Operator in Charge for a community water supply **is jointly accountable with the owner** of the community water supply for the proper operation of the portions of the community water supply over which he or she has been designated as the Responsible Operator in Charge. [415 ILCS 45/1.1(a)]
- g) Responsible Operator in Charge must submit to the Agency, in accordance with Board rules, consumer confidence reports, monthly operating reports, and drinking water compliance monitoring results, such as corrosion control reports and monitoring results. [415 ILCS 45/1.1(b)(3)]



603 KEY POINTS

- Must have a properly credentialed operator
- Must have a current Notification of Responsible Operational Personnel (NORP) on file with the Illinois EPA
 - https://epa.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/epa/documents/epa-forms/water/drinking-water/operator/2025_04%20notification-of-ownership.pdf
- Everyone on the NORP is accountable



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Notification of Responsible Operational Personnel

Please use this form to make community water supply (CWS) contact changes.

CWS Name: _____ IL Number: _____

REASON FOR CHANGE (check all applicable boxes)		
Change in Owner and/or Official Custodian Information	Change in Administrative Contact Information	Change of Sample Collector Information
Change in Responsible Operator in Charge Information	Updating phone, mailing address, and/or E-Mail information only	This is a NEW CWS

OWNER (OW) If the CWS is privately owned, identify the individual (and contact information) exercising direct supervision over the CWS in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 603.101 (e.g., Mobile Home Park, Apartment Complex, or Private Business, etc.). This individual must sign.

If the CWS is publicly owned or owned by private corporation, or regularly organized body, identify the entity exercising direct supervision over the CWS in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 603.101 (e.g., Municipality, Water District, Water Corporation, Water Cooperative, Conservancy District, Subdivision, or Association). If an entity, only complete Entity Name, Business #, and Address (no signature required) and then complete OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN (OC) box.

Name (Individual) or Entity Name (Municipality, Water District, Assoc., etc.) _____ Business Address _____

Title: (if applicable) _____

Cell#: () _____ Business#: () _____

Home#: () _____ Fax#: () _____

E-Mail: _____

If Individual, Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Signature of Individual)

OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN (OC) If the owner is an Entity as listed above (Municipality, Water District, Water Corporation, Water Cooperative, Conservancy District, Subdivision or Association, etc.) identify a person who acts on behalf and is responsible for the supply. This person should be an elected official of a municipality, member of the board, or an officer of the organization that runs the supply (mayor, president, chairman, etc.).

Name: (print) _____ Business Address _____

Title: (if applicable) _____

Cell # _____ Business#: () _____

Home# () _____ Fax#: () _____

E-Mail: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Signature of Official Custodian)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTACT (AC) The owner or official custodian may designate an administrative contact to oversee daily managerial operations of the CWS. Any notice provided by the Agency to the AC shall be considered notice to the owner or official custodian. These notices may include, but are not limited to Sample Demand Letters, Public Notice Advisories, Violation Notice, Notice of Intent to Pursue Legal Action, and notices of regulatory requirements and permitting transactions.

Name: (print) _____ Business Address _____

Title: _____

Cell#: () _____ Business#: () _____

Home# () _____ Fax#: () _____

E-Mail: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Signature of AC)

Signature of the Owner or Official Custodian is required before Illinois EPA will add or change an AC contact:

I hereby duly authorize _____ (print) as my Agent, with actual authority to conduct legal transactions arising from the daily managerial operations of the CWS on my behalf.

Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Signature of Owner or Official Custodian)

IL 532 3097
WPC 794 Rev. 8/2025

611 FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND MCLS

- Section 611.100 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
- a) This Part satisfies the requirement of Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) that the Board adopt regulations that are **identical in substance with federal regulations** promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) pursuant to sections 1412(b), 1414(c), 1417(a), and 1445(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 USC 300g-1(b), 300g-3(c), 300g-6(a), and 300j-4(a)).
- b) This Part establishes **primary drinking water regulations** (NPDWRs) pursuant to the SDWA, and also includes additional, related State requirements that are consistent with and more stringent than the USEPA regulations (Section 7.2(a)(6) of the Act). The latter provisions are specifically marked as “additional State requirements”. They apply only to community water systems (CWSs).
- c) This Part **applies to “suppliers”, owners and operators of “public water systems”** (“PWSs”). PWSs include CWSs, “non-community water systems (“non-CWSs”), and “non-transient non-community water systems (“NTNCWSs”), as these terms are defined in Section 611.101.



6 | KEY POINTS



MCLs

Acute – e.g., Nitrate MCL= 10 milligrams per liter

Chronic – Combined Radium = 5 picocuries per liter



Treatment Technique Requirements

Improvements to the Revised Lead and Copper Rule or

Surface Water Treatment Rule

615, 616 617 AND 618 – GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

Section 615.101 Purpose - This Part prescribes **requirements and standards for the protection of groundwater** for certain types of **existing facilities** or units located wholly or partially within a setback zone regulated by the Act or within a regulated recharge area as delineated pursuant to Section 17.4 of the Act.

Section 616.101 Purpose - This Part prescribes **requirements and standards for the protection of groundwater** for certain types of **new facilities** or units located wholly or partially within a setback zone regulated by the Act or within a regulated recharge area as delineated pursuant to Section 17.4 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act) [415 ILCS 5].

Section 618.100 Purpose and Applicability - a) This Part is established in the interest of securing the public health, safety, and welfare; to preserve the quality and quantity of groundwater resources in order to assure a safe and adequate water supply for present and future generations; and to preserve groundwater resources currently in use and those aquifers having a potential for future use as a public water supply. b) The provisions of this Part apply to **all properties located wholly or partially within a maximum setback zone** established under Section 14.3(d) of the Act and this Part.

Section 617.101 Purpose - This Part establishes the general **requirements and standards for regulated recharge areas** as delineated and adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board pursuant to Section 17.4 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act) [415 ILCS 5/17.4].

620 GROUNDWATER QUALITY STANDARDS

- Section 620.105 Purpose - This Part prescribes various aspects of **groundwater quality**, including method of **classification of groundwaters, nondegradation provisions, standards for quality of groundwaters**, and various procedures and protocols for the **management and protection of groundwaters**.
 - Numerical Standards generally mirror MCLs, except due to natural causes
 - Four Classes of Groundwater
 - Class I is potable resource

604 DESIGN OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

- Operator's Bible – PRINT THIS REGULATION OUT!
 - Spend Time Breaking This Regulation Down
 - Regulation organized from source to distribution
 - Discuss A Few Important Provisions

PART 604

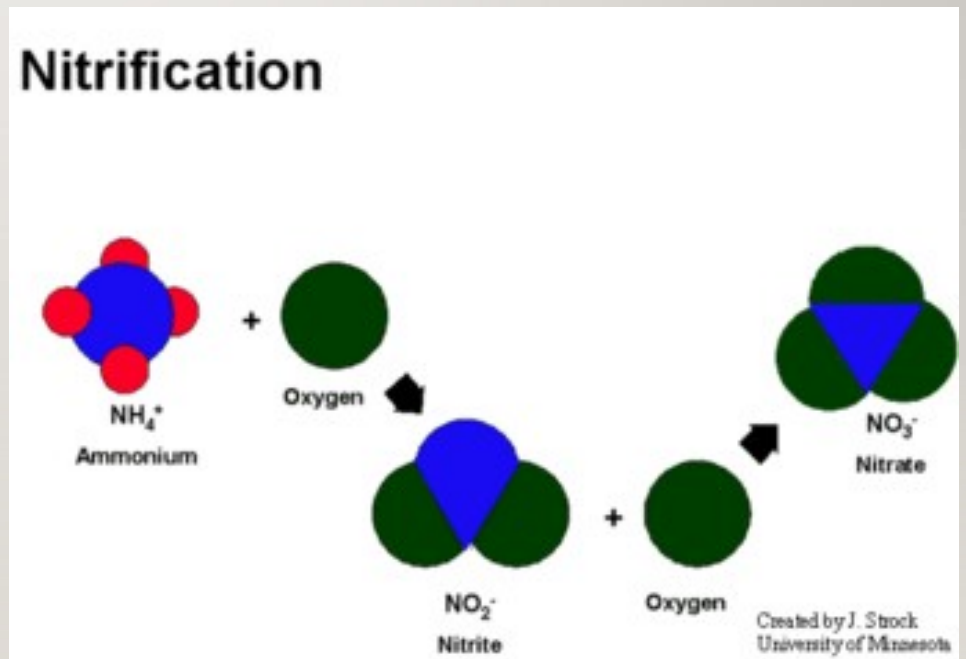
- Subpart A reflects **general requirements** that apply to any phase of treatment of drinking water production.
- Subparts B and C contain rules on **source development and source water protection planning**.
- Subpart D contains requirements for **aeration**.
- Subpart E and F contain requirements for **clarification and filtration**.
- Subpart G contains requirement for **disinfection**.
- Subpart H contains **softening requirements** and I **stabilization requirements**.
- Subpart J contains **other treatment requirements** and Subpart K explains chemical addition.
- The focus of Subparts L, M and N are on the course of **treated water following treatment works**.
- The focus of Subpart L is **pumping facilities**.
- Subpart M is on storage and N's focus is on the **distribution system**.
- Subpart O contains **cross connection prohibitions**.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Single place for general requirements
- Must meet Part 611
- Requirements apply at all times
 - System Capacity
 - Treatment
 - Chemical Usage
- Special Exception Permit (SEP)

NITRIFICATION ACTION PLAN (NAP)

- Section 604.140 –
Have to have a plan if
you don't maintain a
free chlorine residual

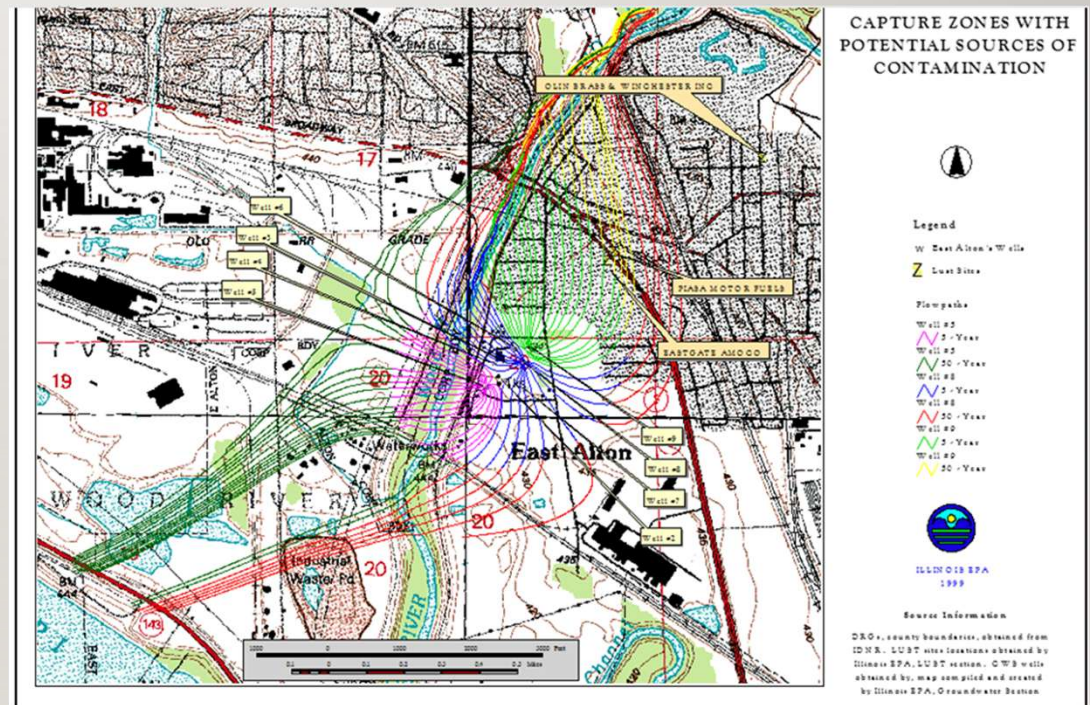


GRANDFATHERING PROVISION

- 604.145 - Exceptions for Community Water Supplies
 - a) A community water supply operating before July 26, 2019 is not required to modify or replace components to meet the requirements of this Part if:
 - 1) the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611 are met;
 - 2) the requirements of Sections 604.205, 604.230 and 604.1210 are met (**Comment: Adequate source water and pumping capacity is provided**);
 - 3) water pressure meets the standards of Section 604.1415(a)(1) (**Comment: 20 psi in all areas of distribution**); and
 - 4) the components were permitted or no permits were required at the time of construction.

SUBPART B: SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- Best available source
- New empirical data for groundwater
- Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas
- Maximum setback zones
- Regulated recharge areas



BACK-UP WELL REQUIREMENT

- Section 604.230 Groundwater Quantity

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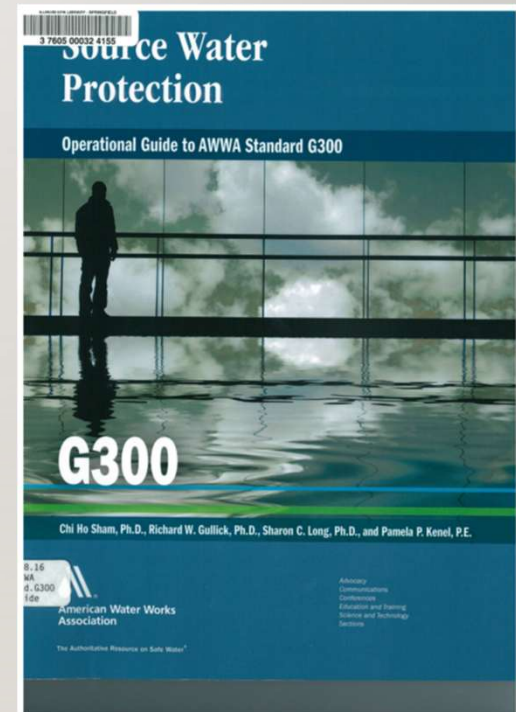
c) Single Well Systems: No community water supply, the construction or modification of which commences after July 26, 2019, may rely only on a single well for its water source. A community water supply, the construction of which commenced before and that is not modified after July 26, 2019, may rely on a single well for its water source, but must be placed on the critical review list under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.107. For the purposes of this subsection, "modified" means when the fixed capital costs of the new components constructed within a 2-year period exceed 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility.

...



SUBPART C: SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

- Develop a plan largely based on AWWA G300
- Provided flexibility
- Phased-in by supply size (systems should have already submitted initial plan)



DEADLINES

Section 604.330 Submission

- a) A community water supply that first commenced construction after July 26, 2019, must develop and submit a source water protection plan simultaneously with the construction permit application.
- b) A community water supply in existence as of July 26, 2019, must develop and submit to the Agency for approval a source water protection plan within the following time frame after July 26, 2019:
 - 1) within 3 years, for a community water supply serving a population greater than 50,000 persons;
 - 2) within 4 years, for a community water supply serving a population of greater than 3,000 but less than or equal to 49,999 persons; or
 - 3) within 5 years, for a community water supply serving a population of less than or equal to 2,999 persons.
- c) An existing community water supply that anticipates using a new source of water for its supply must develop and submit a revised source water protection plan simultaneously with the construction permit application.

SWPP RECERTIFICATION DEADLINES

SUBPART D – AERATION EQUIPMENT

- In this Subpart-
 - Section 604.420 provides the requirements for the use of Packed Tower Aeration for removal of Volatile Organic Chemicals(VOC). Depending on the VOC(s) present in the water a pilot study may be necessary to verify the effectiveness of the treatment prior to a full-scale installation.
 - Section 604.400 (a) all aerators, except those indicated, must be properly screened to prevent contamination from entering the water being treated.

SUBPART E – CLARIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- For surface water systems and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water systems that utilize conventional filtration.
- Also applies to groundwater systems that have lime softening treatment.
- Redundancy required for all treatment plants that clarify.

SUBPART F: FILTRATION

- Surface water
- Groundwater under the direct influence (GUDI)
- Groundwater

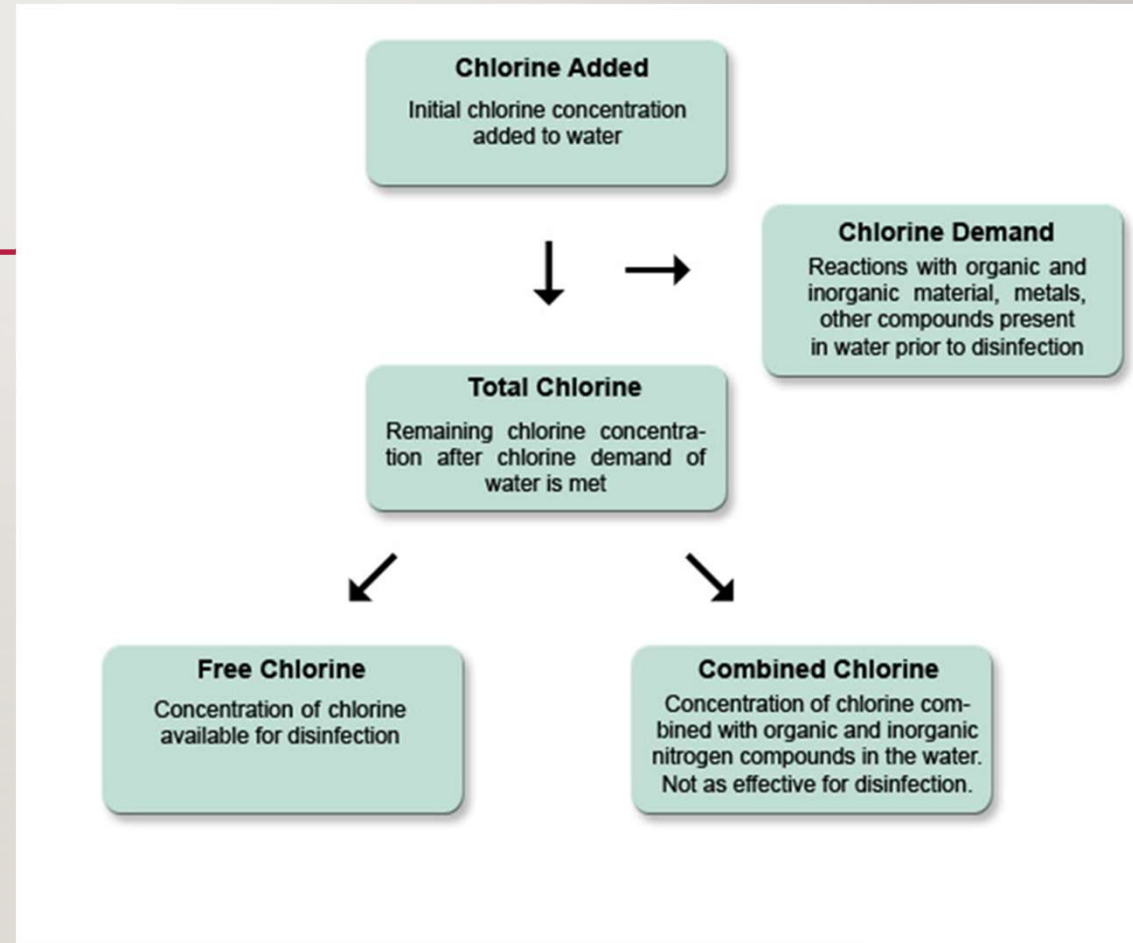


JUST SO YOU KNOW WHERE TO LOOK...

- 604.605: **The filter loading rates** for surface water, groundwater under the direct influence of surface water systems, and groundwater with lime softening treatment are the same as current loading rates in section 653.116.
- 604.605(c): The loading rate for filters for groundwater systems without lime softening is limited to 4 gal/min/sq. ft. because these units may be enclosed pressure filters.
- 604.610: Maximum loading rate for gravity filters and pressure filters for groundwater systems is kept the same.

SUBPART G: DISINFECTION

- 604.700 differentiates between disinfection for inactivation of pathogens and maintaining a chlorine residual in the distribution system.



DISINFECTION FOR INACTIVATION OF PATHOGENS

- Done within treatment plant.
- Inactivation of pathogens is necessary to satisfy requirements found in section 611.220 for *Giardia lamblia* and viruses, Part 611 Subpart Z for cryptosporidium, and 611.800 for coliform contaminated groundwater. In addition, the 60-minute contact time requirement currently in section 653.603 for all surface water supplies and for groundwater supplies with open basins or utilizing creviced rock aquifers has been retained. Community water supplies, where applicable, **must meet both the inactivation requirements and the 60-minute contact time requirement.**

MAINTAINING DISINFECTANT IN DISTRIBUTED WATER


- Section 604.725 Residual Chlorine
 - a) A minimum free chlorine residual of **0.5 mg/L** or a minimum combined chlorine residual of **1.0 mg/L** must be maintained in all active parts of the distribution system at all times.
 - b) Community water supplies must monitor chlorine residual to determine the amount and type of residuals existing at different points in the distribution system.
 - c) Community water supplies **must not mix water sources with free chlorine and combined chlorine residual.**

SUBPART H - SOFTENING

- Section 604.800 contains the design requirement for lime softening
- Section 604.810 contain the design requirements for cation exchange softening.

SUBPART I: STABILIZATION

- Evaluation of water stability to minimize metal corrosion in distribution water mains and premise plumbing
- U.S. EPA's Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations for Primacy Agencies and Public Water Supplies guidance manual



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the EPA website. The address bar shows the URL: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/optimal-corrosion-control-treatment-evaluation-technical-recommendations>. The page features the EPA logo and navigation menus for Environmental Topics, Laws & Regulations, and About EPA. The main heading is "Drinking Water Requirements for States and Public Water Systems". A sidebar on the left lists various resources: Home, Drinking Water Rules, Water Supply Guidance, Training, Learn about Water Systems, State Resources, Water System Resources, and Schools and Child Care Facilities. The main content area is titled "Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations" and includes a paragraph explaining the document's purpose. A note at the bottom indicates that Adobe Reader is required to view files on the page. A link at the bottom right points to the PDF document: "Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations (PDF) (140 pp, 2 MB, March 2016)".

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Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations

The [Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations](#) document provides technical recommendations that both systems and primacy agencies can use to comply with Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) corrosion control treatment requirements and effective evaluation and designation of optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT). Additionally, this document also provides Excel-based [OCCT Evaluation Templates](#) (2 pp, 348 K) that can be used to organize data and document decisions.

You may need Adobe Reader to view files on this page. See EPA's [About PDF page](#) to learn more.

- [Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations \(PDF\)](#) (140 pp, 2 MB, March 2016)

SUBPART J – OTHER TREATMENT

- Water treatment techniques not common enough to warrant being included in individual Subparts.
- Examples –
 - Pre-sedimentation for surface waters that routinely contain a high amount of particulate matter that requires removal through settling prior to the water receiving other treatment
 - Anion exchange (primarily for nitrate or nitrite removal below the Maximum Contaminant Level)

OTHER EXAMPLES IN THIS SUBPART

- Iron and manganese control (removal by aeration/settling/filtration or by greensand type filter material using permanganate as an oxidizing chemical) or control using a sequestering chemical when iron and or manganese is present in a limited amount),
- Taste and odor control (make the water that originates from a surface water source more aesthetically acceptable to customer), and
- Powered activated carbon, which is one process for taste and odor control.

SUBPART K – CHEMICAL APPLICATION

- Mirrors Part 5 of the Recommended Standards for Water Works.
- Have received some questions on scrubber requirement for gas chlorination. Regulation states:
- Section 604.1115 Chlorine Gas

...

provisions must be made to chemically neutralize chlorine gas in the event of any measured chlorine release. The equipment must be sized to treat the entire contents of the largest storage container on site.

SUBPART L – DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR PUMP STATIONS

- This part contains the design requirements for booster pump stations. Includes Raw/Finished water stations and suction wells.
 - Maintain water quality (604.1200) and reliability (604.1210).
 - Provides increased water supply and water pressure to customers downstream of the booster pump station.
 - Provisions must be made to insure at the least the minimum required water pressure is provided should the booster pump station be out of service.

WORKER SAFETY ADDRESSED:

Section 604.1205 Pumping Stations

- a) Both raw and finished water-pumping stations must:
 - 1) have adequate space for the installation of additional units if needed, and for the safe servicing of all equipment;
 - 2) be of durable construction, fire and weather resistant, and with outward opening doors;
 - 3) **not create a confined space;**
 - 4) have floors that slope to a suitable drain; and
 - 5) provide a suitable outlet for drainage from pump glands without discharging onto the floor.

SUBPART M - STORAGE

- Design requirements that apply to water storage at community water supplies. Applies to treatment plant storage, elevated storage, hydropneumatic storage, and combination pressure and ground storage.
- Want to highlight a provision that is very important:
Section 604.1300 General Storage Requirements
 - a) Storage facilities must have sufficient capacity to meet domestic demands and, where fire protection is provided, fire flow demands.
 - b) **Excessive storage capacity must be avoided to prevent potential water quality deterioration problems and freezing.**

SUBPART N - DISTRIBUTION

- Provisions for water mains, hydrants and valves.
- Subpart includes:
 - Materials that may be used in water main construction.
 - Separation of water mains from high risk activities, particularly common source of sanitary contamination.

THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DOES NOT INCLUDE WATER SERVICE LINES TO PRIVATELY HELD PROPERTIES

Section 604.1455 Water Service Line

- a) A community **water supply must not supply water through a water service line** to more than a single property, dwelling or rental unit.
- b) If a pipe from the water main or source of potable water supply is **accessible to more than one property, dwelling or rental unit, the pipe will be considered a water main** subject to all permitting requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.
- c) A pipe is **accessible when it crosses the property boundary** of another landowner to reach the property, dwelling or rental unit being served.

SUBPART O- CROSS CONNECTION

- Prohibits certain cross connections
- Active cross connection control program
 - Ensure that devices are inspected annually by an approved cross connection control device inspector
- Separate the regulatory authority for devices used within the community water system and those associated with the plumbing at private, commercial or industrial properties.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SURVEY ON A 3 YEAR FREQUENCY AND NO LONGER HAVE TO BE A PAPER SURVEY

Section 604.1505 Cross Connection Control Program

...

- b) The cross connection control program must include the following:
 - 1) For any new service connection, the community water supply must evaluate the risk of cross connection whereby an unsafe substance may enter a community water supply.
 - 2) A community water supply must conduct a cross connection control survey of the distribution system at least every three years. The survey must be conducted by the owner, official custodian or an authorized delegate. The survey must evaluate the risk of an unsafe substance entering a community water supply through each service connection to the distribution system of the community water supply. This survey is not intended to include an actual visual inspection of piping or plumbing systems.

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THINGS TO REMEMBER

- There is a process for laws and rules
- Take part in the process or don't complain about the results
 - Get on the IPCB website and register for notifications regarding drinking water regulatory initiatives
- Hold membership organizations accountable for impacting the statutes and regulations
 - Part of your dues are paying for lobbying activities and Management staff participation
- Hold regulatory agencies accountable for applying all of the regulations not just those that further their cause

QUESTIONS?
