**Section 611.1016 Requirements for Microbial Toolbox Components: Source Toolbox Components**

a) Watershed Control Program. A supplier receives 0.5-log Cryptosporidium treatment credit for implementing a watershed control program that meets the requirements of this Section.

1) A supplier that intends to apply for the watershed control program credit must notify the Agency of its intent no later than two years prior to the treatment compliance date applicable to the supplier in Section 611.1013.

2) A supplier must submit to the Agency a proposed watershed control plan no later than one year before the applicable treatment compliance date in Section 611.1013. The Agency must approve the watershed control plan for the supplier to receive watershed control program treatment credit. The watershed control plan must include the following elements:

A) Identification of an "area of influence" outside of which the likelihood of Cryptosporidium or fecal contamination affecting the treatment plant intake is not significant. This is the area to be evaluated in future watershed surveys under subsection (a)(5)(B);

B) Identification of both potential and actual sources of Cryptosporidium contamination and an assessment of the relative impact of these sources on the supplier's source water quality;

C) An analysis of the effectiveness and feasibility of control measures that could reduce Cryptosporidium loading from sources of contamination to the supplier's source water; and

D) A statement of goals and specific actions the supplier will undertake to reduce source water Cryptosporidium levels. The plan must explain how the actions are expected to contribute to specific goals, identify watershed partners and their roles, identify resource requirements and commitments, and include a schedule for plan implementation with deadlines for completing specific actions identified in the plan.

3) A supplier with an existing watershed control program (i.e., a program in place on January 5, 2006) is eligible to seek this credit. Its watershed control plans must meet the criteria in subsection (a)(2) and must specify ongoing and future actions that will reduce source water Cryptosporidium levels.

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 Cryptosporidium treatment credit will be awarded, unless and until the Agency subsequently withdraws such approval by a SEP.

5) A supplier must complete each of the following actions to maintain the 0.5-log credit.

A) It must submit an annual watershed control program status report to the Agency. The annual watershed control program status report must describe the supplier's implementation of the approved plan and assess the adequacy of the plan to meet its goals. The report must explain how the supplier is addressing any shortcomings in plan implementation, including those previously identified by the Agency or as the result of the watershed survey conducted under subsection (a)(5)(B). The report must also describe any significant changes that have occurred in the watershed since the last watershed sanitary survey. If a supplier determines during implementation that making a significant change to its approved watershed control program is necessary, the supplier must notify the Agency prior to making any such changes. If any change is likely to reduce the level of source water protection, the supplier must also list in its notification the actions the supplier will take to mitigate this effect;

B) The supplier must undergo a watershed sanitary survey every three years for a CWS supplier and every five years for a non-CWS supplier and submit the survey report to the Agency. The survey must be conducted according to Agency guidelines and by persons that the Agency approves.

i) The watershed sanitary survey must meet the following criteria: it must encompass the region identified in the Agency-approved watershed control plan as the area of influence; assess the implementation of actions to reduce source water Cryptosporidium levels; and identify any significant new sources of Cryptosporidium.

ii) If the Agency determines that significant changes may have occurred in the watershed since the previous watershed sanitary survey, the supplier must undergo another watershed sanitary survey before a date the Agency requires by a SEP, which may be earlier than the regular date in subsection (a)(5)(B); and

C) The supplier must make the watershed control plan, annual status reports, and watershed sanitary survey reports available to the public upon request. These documents must be in a plain language style and include criteria by which to evaluate the success of the program in achieving plan goals. The Agency may, by a SEP, approve that a supplier withhold from the public portions of the annual status report, watershed control plan, and watershed sanitary survey based on water supply security considerations.

6) If the Agency determines that a supplier is not carrying out the approved watershed control plan, the Agency may, by a SEP, withdraw the watershed control program treatment credit.

b) Alternative Source

1) A supplier may conduct source water monitoring that reflects a different intake location (either in the same source or for an alternate source) or a different procedure for the timing or level of withdrawal from the source (alternative source monitoring). If the Agency approves by a SEP, a supplier may determine its bin classification under Section 611.1010 based on the alternative source monitoring results.

2) If a supplier conducts alternative source monitoring under subsection (b)(1), it must also monitor their current plant intake concurrently as described in Section 611.1001.

3) Alternative source monitoring under subsection (b)(1) must meet the requirements for source monitoring to determine bin classification, as described in Sections 611.1001 through 611.1006. A supplier must report the alternative source monitoring results to the Agency, along with supporting information documenting the operating conditions under which the samples were collected.

4) If a supplier determines its bin classification under Section 611.1010 using alternative source monitoring results that reflect a different intake location or a different procedure for managing the timing or level of withdrawal from the source, the supplier must relocate the intake or permanently adopt the withdrawal procedure, as applicable, no later than the applicable treatment compliance date in Section 611.1013.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.716.

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. 6996, effective April 17, 2020)