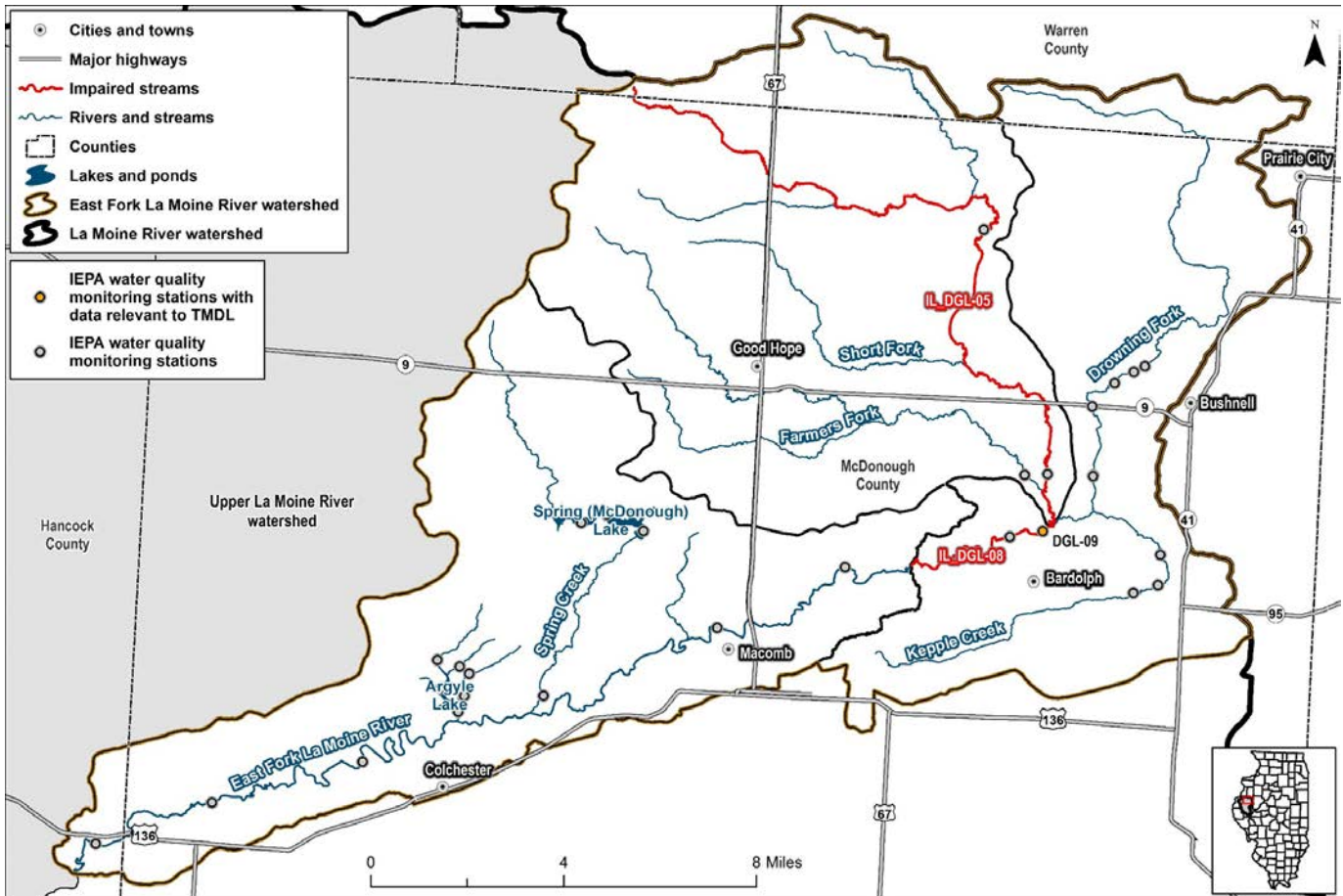




IEPA/BOW/IL-2024-004-WPP

East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) Watershed Protection Plan



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East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) Watershed Protection Plan

(Waterbody Segments IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08) - Dissolved
Oxygen



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April 2024

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFO	animal feeding operation
BMP	best management practice
CWA	Clean Water Act
CAFO	concentrated animal feeding operation
CBMP	Council on Best Management Practices
DO	dissolved oxygen
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IDNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
IDOA	Illinois Department of Agriculture
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IPCB	Illinois Pollution Control Board
Ill. Adm. Code	Illinois Administrative Code
MS4	municipal separate storm sewer systems
NLRS	Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service
STP	sewage treatment plant
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TSS	total suspended solids
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WWTP	wastewater treatment plan

Units of Measurement

MGD	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligram per liter

Executive Summary

The Clean Water Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regulations require that Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) be developed for waters that do not support their designated uses. In simple terms, a TMDL is a plan to attain and maintain water quality standards in waters that are not currently meeting them.

The East Fork La Moine River watershed (II) addressed in this report includes 223 square miles of the larger La Moine river watershed (HUC 07130010) located in west central Illinois. Several waters in the East Fork La Moine River watershed have been placed on the State of Illinois 303(d) list. East Fork La Moine River (IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08) were listed due to low levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) and Drowning Fork (IL_DGLC-01) was listed for total phosphorus, sedimentation and siltation, and total suspended solids, but is not being addressed as part of this project. Potential causes of decreased DO levels in the watershed include point and nonpoint sources and can often be linked to eutrophication (high levels of algae) and nutrient loading.

The State of Illinois typically uses a three-stage approach to develop TMDLs for a watershed:

- Stage 1** – Watershed characterization, historical dataset evaluation, data analysis, methodology selection, data gap identification
- Stage 2** – Data collection to fill in data gaps, if necessary
- Stage 3** – Model calibration, TMDL scenarios, and implementation plan

The data summaries provided in this report indicate that the East Fork La Moine River is no longer impaired for DO and therefore TMDLs were not developed for this watershed. A watershed protection plan was developed instead to guide implementation of recommended practices to maintain acceptable levels of DO in the East Fork La Moine River in the future. This final report represents a compilation of Stage 1 and Stage 2 and a protection plan. Stage 3 was not required as the data summaries in the previous stages indicate that East Fork La Moine River segments are no longer impaired for DO.

1. Introduction

The Clean Water Act (CWA) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regulations require that Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) be developed for waters that do not support their designated uses. In simple terms, a TMDL is a plan to attain and maintain water quality standards in waters that are not currently meeting them.

The East Fork La Moine River watershed (II) addressed in this report is located in west central Illinois and includes a 223-square mile portion of the larger La Moine river watershed (HUC 07130010). Several waters in the East Fork La Moine River watershed have been placed on the State of Illinois 303(d) list (Table 1) (Figure 1). East Fork La Moine River (IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08) were listed due to low levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) and Drowning Fork (IL_DGLC-01) was listed for total phosphorus, sedimentation and siltation, and total suspended solids, but are not being addressed as part of this project.

Table 1. East Fork La Moine River watershed impairments and pollutants (2018 Illinois 303(d) List)

Name	Segment ID	Segment Length (Miles)	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	Designated Uses	Cause of Impairment
East Fork La Moine River	IL_DGL-05	22.27	83	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen ^a
	IL_DGL-08	4.48	145	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen ^a
Drowning Fork	IL_DGLC-01	18.83	55	Aquatic Life	Phosphorus (Total) ^b , Sedimentation/Siltation ^b , Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^b

a. No TMDLs developed; recommended watershed protection plan activities provided in Section 5.

b. These causes of impairment are not being addressed as part of this project.

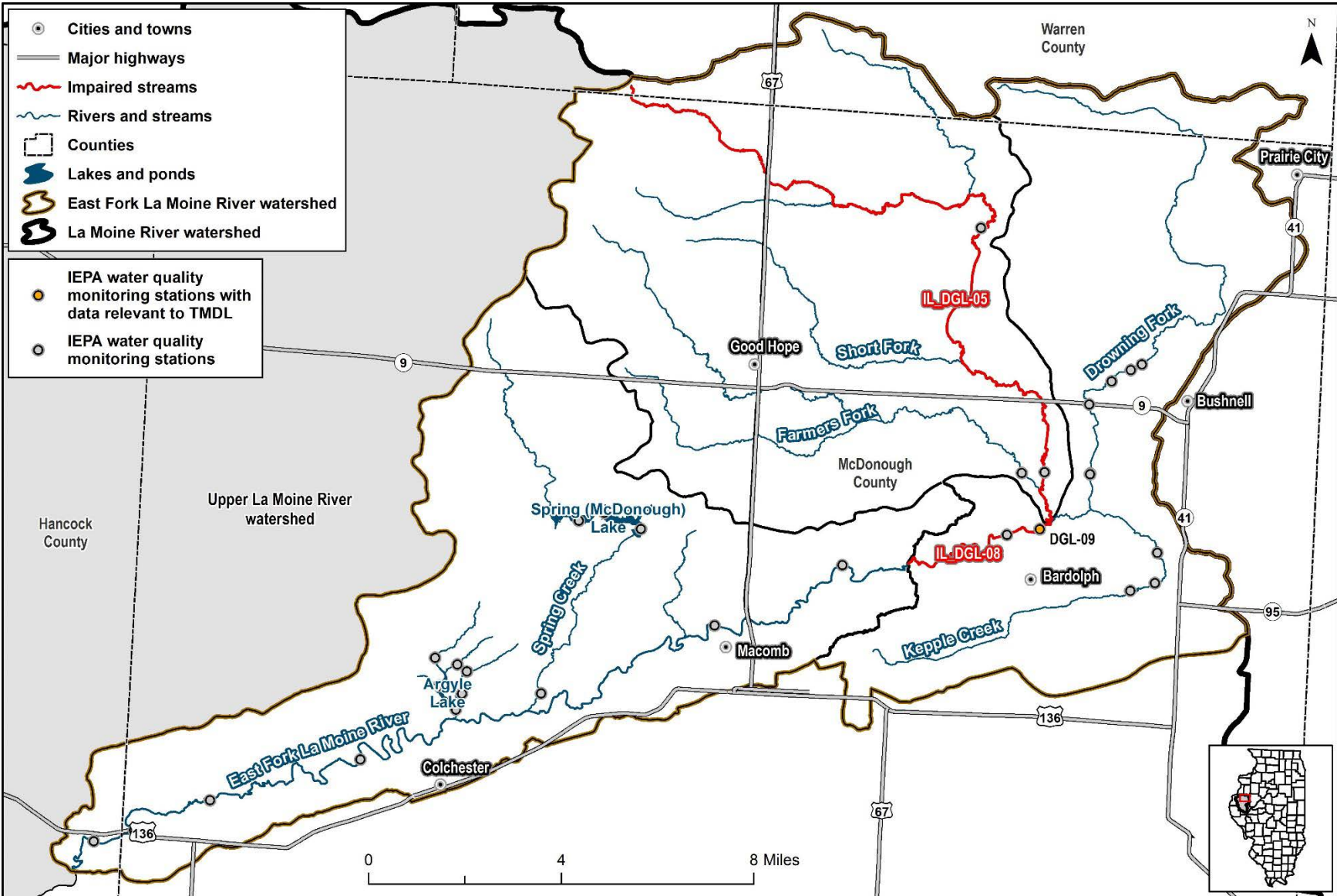


Figure 1. East Fork La Moine River Watershed project area. Monitoring stations on impaired waterbodies with water quality data used in impairment assessment are labeled

1.1 TMDL Development Process

The TMDL process typically establishes the allowable loading of pollutants or other quantifiable parameters for a water body based on the relationship between pollution sources and instream conditions. This allowable loading represents the maximum quantity of the pollutant that the waterbody can receive without exceeding water quality standards. The TMDL also takes into account a margin of safety, which reflects scientific uncertainty, as well as the effects of seasonal variation. By following the TMDL process, States can establish water quality-based controls to reduce pollution from both point and nonpoint sources and restore and maintain the quality of their water resources (U.S. EPA 1991).

IEPA typically uses a three-stage approach to develop TMDLs for a watershed:

- Stage 1** – Watershed characterization, data analysis, methodology selection, data gap identification
- Stage 2** – Data collection to fill in data gaps, if necessary
- Stage 3** – Model development, TMDL scenario, and implementation plan

The purpose of Stage 1 is to characterize the watershed background; verify impairments in the listed waterbody by comparing observed data with water quality standards or appropriate targets; evaluate spatial and temporal water quality variation; provide a preliminary assessment of sources contributing to impairments; and describe potential TMDL development approaches. Stage 1 comments (provided in Appendix A) recommended additional data collection. The full Stage 1 Report is provided in Appendix B. Data collected as part of Stage 2 are provided in Appendix C. This protection plan includes relevant components of the original Stage 1 report and provides documentation needed to delist East Fork La Moine River segments for DO.

There are no TMDLs proposed, therefore a full implementation plan is also not included. A protection plan was developed which should guide implementation of recommended management practices in order to maintain acceptable levels of DO in the East Fork La Moine River in the future.

1.2 Water Quality Standards

This section presents information on the water quality standards, which are designed to protect beneficial uses. The authority to designate beneficial uses and adopt water quality standards is granted through Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code (Ill. Adm. Code). Designated uses to be protected in surface waters of the state are defined under Section 303, and water quality standards are designated under Section 302.

IEPA uses rules and regulations adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) to assess the designated use support for Illinois waterbodies. The following are the use support designations provided by the IPCB that apply to waterbodies in the East Fork La Moine River watershed:

General Use Standards—These standards protect for aquatic life, wildlife, agricultural uses, primary contact (where physical configuration of the waterbody permits it, any recreational or other water use in which there is prolonged and intimate contact with the water involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a significant health hazard, such as swimming and water skiing), secondary contact (any recreational or other water use in which contact with the water is either incidental or accidental and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal, such as fishing, commercial and recreational boating, and any limited contact incident to shoreline activity), and most industrial uses. These standards are also designed to ensure the aesthetic quality of the state's aquatic environment.

1.2.1 Designated Uses

Illinois EPA uses rules and regulations adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) to assess the designated use support for Illinois waterbodies. The following are the use support designations provided by the IPCB that apply to waterbodies in the East Fork La Moine River watershed:

General Use Standards—These standards protect aquatic life, wildlife, agricultural uses, primary contact (where physical configuration of the waterbody permits it, any recreational or other water use in which there is prolonged and intimate contact with the water involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a significant health hazard, such as swimming and water skiing), secondary contact (any recreational or other water use in which contact with the water is either incidental or accidental and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal, such as fishing, commercial and recreational boating, and any limited contact incident to shoreline activity), and most industrial uses. These standards are also designed to ensure the aesthetic quality of the state’s aquatic environment.

1.2.2 Endpoints

Environmental regulations for the State of Illinois are contained in the Ill. Adm. Code, Title 35. Specifically, Title 35, Part 302 contains water quality standards promulgated by the IPCB. This section presents the standards applicable to impairments in the watershed. Water quality standards are the endpoints to recommend delisting and to support development of the watershed protection plan. (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of water quality standards for the East Fork La Moine River watershed

Parameter	Units	Water Quality Standard
Dissolved Oxygen ^a	mg/L	March–July > 5.0 min. and > 6.0 7-day mean Aug–Feb > 3.5 min, > 4.0 7-day mean, and > 5.5 30-day mean

a. Applies to the dissolved oxygen concentration in the main body of all streams, in the water above the thermocline of thermally stratified lakes and reservoirs, and in the entire water column of unstratified lakes and reservoirs.

Aquatic life use assessments in streams are typically based on the interpretation of biological information, physicochemical water data, and physical-habitat information from the Intensive Basin Survey, Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network, or Facility-Related Stream Survey programs. The primary biological measures used are the fish Index of Biotic Integrity (Karr et al. 1986; Smogor 2000, 2005), the macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity (Tetra Tech 2004), and the Macroinvertebrate Biotic Index (IEPA 1994). Physical habitat information used in assessments includes quantitative or qualitative measures of stream bottom composition and qualitative descriptors of channel and riparian conditions. Physicochemical water data used include measures of conventional parameters (e.g., DO, pH, and temperature), priority pollutants, non-priority pollutants, and other pollutants (U.S. EPA 2002a and <https://www.epa.gov/wqc>). In a minority of streams for which biological information is unavailable, aquatic life use assessments are based primarily on physicochemical water data.

When a stream segment is determined to be not supporting aquatic life use, generally one exceedance of an applicable Illinois water quality standard (related to the protection of aquatic life) results in identifying the parameter as a potential cause of impairment. Additional guidelines used to determine potential causes of impairment include site-specific standards (35 Ill. Adm. Code 303, Subpart C) or adjusted standards (published in the IPCB’s Environmental Register at: <https://pcb.illinois.gov/Resources/EnvironmentalRegister>).

2. Watershed Characterization

The East Fork La Moine River watershed is located in west central Illinois (Figure 1). The headwaters of the watershed are north of Bushnell and Good Hope, IL, and the downstream end of the watershed is at the confluence of the East Fork and Upper La Moine rivers and the start of the La Moine River. The *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* was recently developed for the Upper La Moine River watershed, and the project area includes the East Fork La Moine River watershed (CDM Smith 2021). Much of the information presented in the report is applicable to the current TMDL project. There have been no known changes in the project area; therefore, the existing Upper La Moine River watershed report provides much of the basis for the watershed characterization and source assessment below.

2.1 Jurisdictions and Population

Relevant information on jurisdictions and population can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021). The project area is located in Hancock, McDonough, and Warren counties. The city of Macomb is the largest urban area in the watershed.

2.2 Climate

In general, the climate of the region is continental with hot, humid summers and cold winters. Relevant information on climate can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021).

2.3 Land Use and Land Cover

Relevant information on land use and land cover can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021). Cultivated crops make up the majority of the land cover in the East Fork La Moine River watershed. There are several small cities and towns in the watershed, with much of the development located in the city of Macomb.

2.4 Topography

Relevant information on topography can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021).

2.5 Soils

Relevant information on soils can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021). Soils are primarily a mixture of silt loam with moderate infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and silty clay loams with low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted.

2.6 Hydrology

Relevant information on hydrologic conditions can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021). There are no active U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) flow gage sites in the watershed.

2.7 Watershed Studies and Information

This section describes several of the studies that have been completed in the watershed:

- **The La Moine River Basin: An Inventory of the Region's Resources** (IDNR 2005)

This report includes an inventory of physical and biological resources in the La Moine River basin. Information on the history of the area as well as landforms, land cover and natural areas, and wildlife is discussed.

- **East Fork La Moine River Watershed TMDL Report** (IEPA 2007)

The completed East Fork La Moine River TMDL Report contains TMDL allocations for the East Fork La Moine River (manganese impairment) and Argyle and Spring (McDonough) lakes (total phosphorus impairments). The report was completed over ten years ago and new information in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final report is considered more applicable for this TMDL.

- **Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report** (CDM Smith 2021)

The completed Upper La Moine River watershed report contains relevant information and data for this TMDL. Causes of impairments included ammonia (total), chloride, DO, manganese and total phosphorus.

A detailed summary of recent watershed studies and additional relevant information for this section can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021).

3. Watershed Source Assessment

Source assessments are an important component of water quality management plans and TMDL development. This section provides a summary of potential sources that contribute to DO impairments along the East Fork La Moine River.

3.1 *Pollutants of Concern*

Pollutants of concern evaluated in this source assessment include parameters influencing DO. DO in streams can be affected by biochemical oxygen demand, phosphorus, ammonia, and sediment oxygen demand in addition to non-pollutant causes such as lack of reaeration. These pollutants can originate from an array of sources including point and nonpoint sources. Eutrophication (high levels of algae) is also often linked directly to low DO conditions, and therefore nutrients are also a pollutant of concern. Point sources typically discharge at a specific location from pipes, outfalls, and conveyance channels. Nonpoint sources are diffuse sources that have multiple routes of entry into surface waters, particularly overland runoff. This section provides a summary of potential point and nonpoint sources that contribute to the impaired waterbodies.

3.2 *Point Sources*

Point source pollution is defined by the Federal CWA §502(14) as:

...any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including any ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include agriculture storm water discharges and return flow from irrigated agriculture.

Under the CWA, all point sources are regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. A municipality, industry, or operation must apply for an NPDES permit if an activity at that facility discharges wastewater to surface water. Point sources can include facilities such as municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), industrial facilities, CAFOs, or regulated stormwater including municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). There are no CAFOs or regulated MS4s in the East Fork La Moine River watershed.

There are three NPDES permitted facilities in the East Fork La Moine River watershed (Table 3). NPDES facilities in the study area include municipal wastewater treatment plants. Two of the facilities are covered by Illinois's general permit for publicly owned domestic lagoon system, serving a population of <2,500 people (ILG580).

Nutrients and oxygen-demanding substances can be found in these discharges and may contribute to low DO impairments. Design average and maximum flows are included in the facility summaries. Bardolph Sewage Treatment Plant (STP; ILG580020) drains to a small tributary of IL_DGL-08. Bushnell West STP (IL0024384) drains to Drowning Fork (IL_DGLC-01). The remaining facility, Good Hope STP (ILG580194), drains to an upstream tributary of IL_DGL-05. All three facilities have existing DO permit limits that meet the general use water quality standard.

Table 3. Individual NPDES permitted facilities in East Fork La Moine River watershed.

IL Permit ID	Facility Name		Type of Discharge	Receiving Water	Design Average Flow (MGD)	Design Maximum Flow (MGD)
IL0024384	Bushnell West STP		STP	Drowning Fork	0.25	0.625
ILG580020	Bardolph STP		STP	Unnamed tributary of East Fork La Moine River	0.07	0.175
ILG580194	Good Hope STP		STP	Town Fork	0.057	0.075

MGD – Million gallons per day
 STP – Sewage treatment plant

3.3 Nonpoint Sources

The term nonpoint source pollution is defined as any source of pollution that does not meet the legal definition of point sources. Nonpoint source pollution typically results from overland stormwater runoff that is diffuse in origin, as well as background conditions. It should be noted that stormwater collected and conveyed through a regulated MS4 is considered a controllable point source.

As part of the water resource assessment process, IEPA was not able to identify specific non-point sources that are contributing to low DO levels in the East Fork La Moine River watershed. Nonpoint sources commonly associated with low DO conditions include stormwater and agricultural runoff, onsite wastewater treatment systems, animal agriculture activities, and sediment oxygen demand. Typical pollutants of concern include phosphorus (leading to eutrophication), ammonia, and carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand. Sediment oxygen demand, often a result of decaying organic matter, can significantly contribute to low DO conditions. Channelization and hydrologic modification are non-pollutant sources. Channelization can result in low DO conditions due to lack of in-stream structures that would reaerate the water column.

3.3.1 Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs)

Animal feeding operations that are not classified as CAFOs are known as animal feeding operations (AFOs) in Illinois. Non-CAFO AFOs are considered nonpoint sources by U.S. EPA. AFOs in Illinois do not have state permits. However, they are subject to state livestock waste regulations and may be inspected by the IEPA, either in response to complaints or as part of the agency’s field inspection responsibilities to determine compliance by facilities subject to water pollution and livestock waste regulations. The animals raised in AFOs produce manure that is stored in pits, lagoons, tanks, and other storage devices. The manure is then applied to area fields as fertilizer. When stored and applied properly, this beneficial re-use of manure provides a natural source for crop nutrition. It also lessens the need for fuel and other natural resources that are used in the production of fertilizer. AFOs, however, can pose environmental concerns, including the following:

- Manure can leak or spill from storage pits, lagoons, tanks, etc.
- Improper application of manure can contaminate surface or ground water.
- Manure over application can adversely impact soil productivity.

Livestock are potential sources of nutrients to streams, particularly when direct access is not restricted and/or where feeding structures are located adjacent to riparian areas. Watershed specific data are not available for livestock populations.

2012 Census of Agriculture animal population estimates and additional relevant information for this section can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021).

3.3.2 Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

Onsite wastewater treatment systems (e.g., septic systems) that are properly designed and maintained should not serve as a source of contamination to surface waters. However, onsite systems do fail for a variety of reasons. Common soil-type limitations that contribute to failure include seasonally high water tables, compact glacial till, bedrock, and fragipan. When these septic systems fail hydraulically (surface breakouts) or hydrogeologically (inadequate soil filtration) there can be adverse effects to surface waters (Horsley and Witten, Inc. 1996). Septic systems contain all the water discharged from homes and business and can be significant sources of pollutants. County health departments were contacted for information on septic systems and unsewered communities. A response was received from McDonough County. The county estimates that 50 percent of installed systems in the county have been inspected. The county does not have a total count of installed systems or unsewered communities and could not provide information on failure rates or results of compliance testing.

Additional relevant information for this section can be found in the *Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report* (CDM Smith 2021).

3.3.3 Stormwater and Agricultural Runoff

During wet-weather events (snowmelt and rainfall), pollutants are incorporated into runoff and can be delivered to downstream waterbodies. The resultant pollutant loads are linked to the land uses and practices in the watershed. Agricultural and developed areas can have significant effects on water quality if proper best management practices are not in place.

In addition to pollutants, alterations to a watershed's hydrology as a result of land use changes, ditching, and stream channelization can detrimentally affect habitat and biological health. Imperviousness associated with developed land uses and agricultural field tiling can result in increased peak flows and runoff volumes and decreased base flow as a result of reduced ground water discharge. Drain tiles also transport agricultural runoff directly to ditches and streams, whereas runoff flowing over the land surface may infiltrate to the subsurface and may flow through riparian areas.

4. Data Analysis

Background information on water quality monitoring can be found in the recently completed Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Report (IEPA 2021). In the East Fork La Moine River watershed, water quality data are available that are a part of the Illinois EPA Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network. Parameters sampled in the streams include field measurements (e.g., DO) as well as those that require lab analyses (e.g., nutrients). The most recent 10 years of data collection, 2007–2016, were used to evaluate impairment status for East Fork La Moine River segments IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08. Each data point was reviewed to ensure the use of quality data in the analysis below. Data were obtained directly from Illinois EPA.

The following sections summarize these initial data used for impairment verification, identify the Stage 2 monitoring recommendations following the initial Stage 1 analysis, and analyze any data collected in response to those recommendations. Data were collected by IEPA and the Illinois State Water Survey in 2019 in the East Fork La Moine River (IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08), see Appendix C.

4.1 East Fork La Moine River (IL_DGL-05)

The East Fork La Moine River (IL_DGL-05) is listed as being impaired for aquatic life due to low levels of DO. In the Stage 1 report, there were no DO data available for IL_DGL-05 to assess impairment. The following additional data were recommended to confirm impairment and determine the relationship with eutrophication:

Collect DO, chlorophyll-*a*, and TP grab samples at station DGL-05 or DGL-10; two samples per day (one per day in the early morning) on three separate sampling days, during the warm summer months (July–August) and during low flows.

In response to these recommendations, DO data were collected during July and August 2019 at site DGL-05. Continuously recording data sondes were used to collect DO measurements in the morning and afternoon on each day of sampling. The data were averaged for each morning and each afternoon (Table 4).

All the July measurements were greater than the 5.0 mg/L instantaneous minimum standard for March through July and the August measurements were greater than the 3.5 mg/L instantaneous minimum standard for August through February (refer to Section 1.2 for a discussion of standards).

IEPA provided new guidelines in 2020 to assess streams using continuous DO data and recommended that a shorter window of time be considered. Specifically, for assessment in 2020, IEPA considers data collected between 2015 and 2017. As the dissolved oxygen data do not exceed standards, the segment is recommended for delisting DO.

Table 4. Dissolved oxygen data (DGL-05)

Date	Time of Day	Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)
7/22/2019	AM	7.67
	PM	8.50
7/29/2019	AM	7.75
	PM	10.27
8/5/2019	AM	7.58
	PM	9.78

4.2 East Fork La Moine River (IL_DGL-08)

The East Fork La Moine River segment IL_DGL-08 is listed as being impaired for aquatic life due to low levels of DO. Initial continuous monitoring data were collected on segment IL_DGL-08 in 2012 and 2017. DO in July 2012 violated the standard (Figure 2) and exceedances of the DO standard were noted for July 2012 at site DGL-09. Sondes were also deployed for 7-days in September 2012, June 2017, and September 2017. DO concentrations did not exceed standards during these deployments. Three instantaneous DO samples collected in 2017 also met standards.

DO data were paired with phosphorus data and chlorophyll-*a* data along segment IL_DGL-08 to determine if eutrophication is potentially contributing to low DO conditions. Phosphorus versus DO data collected from 2007 and 2012 do not indicate a negative correlation (Figure 3); however, the data were too limited to draw conclusions. Chlorophyll-*a* versus DO data from 2007 and 2012 do not show a correlation (Figure 4).

During Stage 1 analysis, a modeling approach involving the developing of a Qual2K¹ model was recommended to evaluate the low DO impairment on IL_DGL-08. As described above, there are three NPDES-permitted facilities in the watershed which drain directly to segment IL_DGL-08 (see Table 1). Additional monitoring was recommended to support Qual2K Model development².

¹ Qual2K is a steady-state water quality model maintained by U.S. EPA that simulates eutrophication kinetics and conventional water quality parameters and which can be used evaluate confirmed low DO impairments where point sources are present.

² Site DGL-09 and a new site on East Fork La Moine River where it crosses E. 1600th Street:

- Continuous DO, stream temperature, conductivity, and pH monitoring during a warm, low flow period in July; monitoring should take place over approximately two weeks.
- Multiple samples of organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), organic phosphorus, soluble reactive phosphorus, total inorganic carbon, total organic carbon, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (5-day and 20-day if possible), inorganic solids, chlorophyll-*a*, and alkalinity. Depending on the monitoring station, grab samples could be collected twice per day during the first and last days of sonde deployment or throughout the week.
- Macrophyte and attached algae survey, survey of groundwater and tributary contributions (in addition to the tributary listed below), if any.
- Survey of channel substrate and bottom material.

Site on the tributary that enters the impaired segment from the south, where it crosses N 1450th Street):

- Continuous DO, stream temperature, conductivity, and pH monitoring during the same period as data collected on the main stem sites.
- Multiple samples of organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, TKN, organic phosphorus, soluble reactive phosphorus, total inorganic carbon, total organic carbon, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (5-day and 20-day if possible), inorganic solids, chlorophyll-*a*, and alkalinity. Depending on the monitoring station, grab samples could be collected twice per day during the first and last days of sonde deployment or throughout the week.
- A longitudinal/synoptic survey of DO concentrations along the entire reach.
- Funding permitted: in-situ measurements of stream reaeration (via diffusion dome technique) and in-situ measurements of sediment oxygen demand (via chambers deployed on the streambed). Sediment bed surveys can be conducted potentially in lieu of sediment oxygen demand sampling (sediment total organic carbon sampling for instance could be a rough proxy for sediment oxygen demand if needed). In lieu of in-situ measurements, literature values may be used.
- Photo documentation of the system.

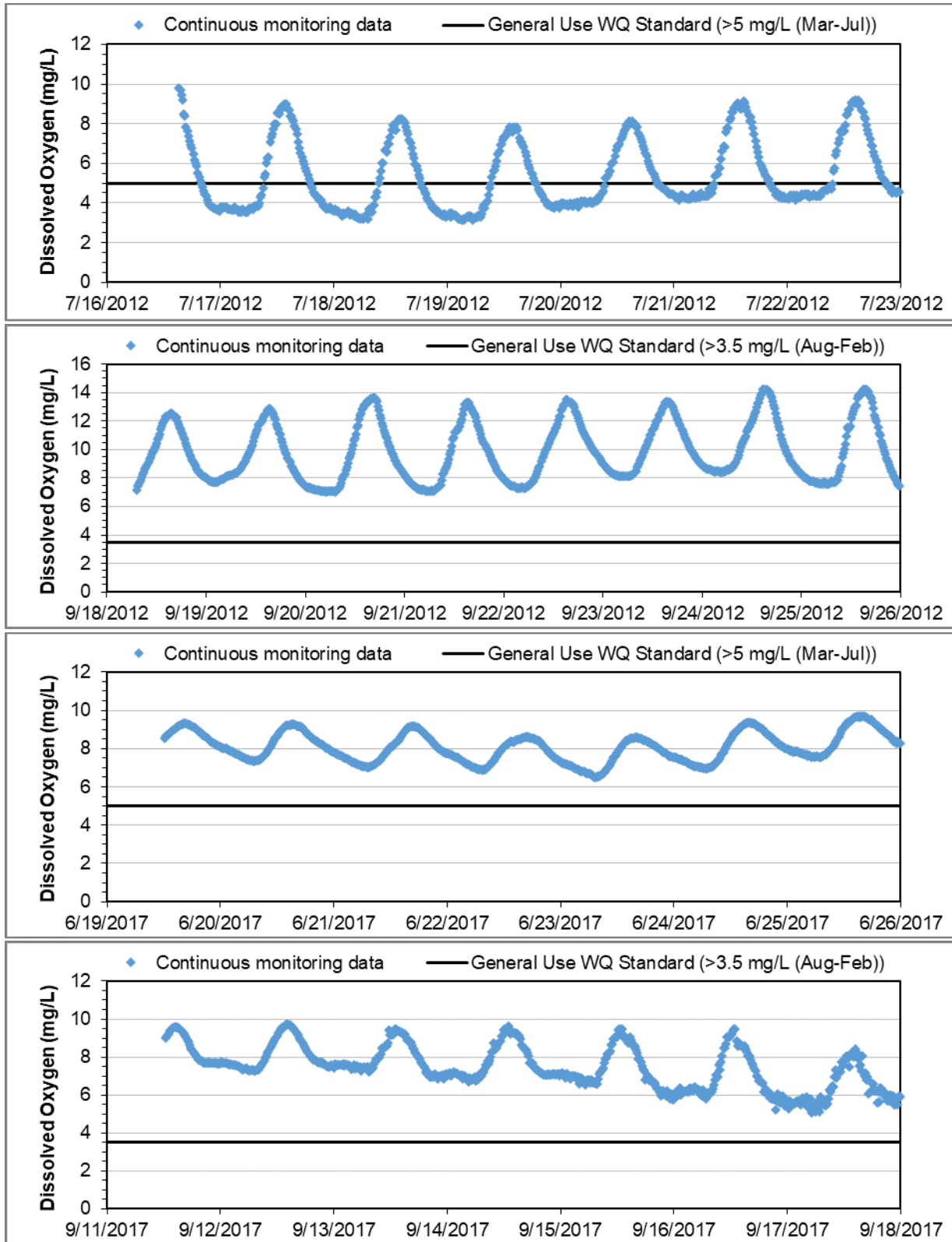


Figure 2. Continuous dissolved oxygen time series, East Fork La Moine River segment IL_DGL-08 (site DGL-09).

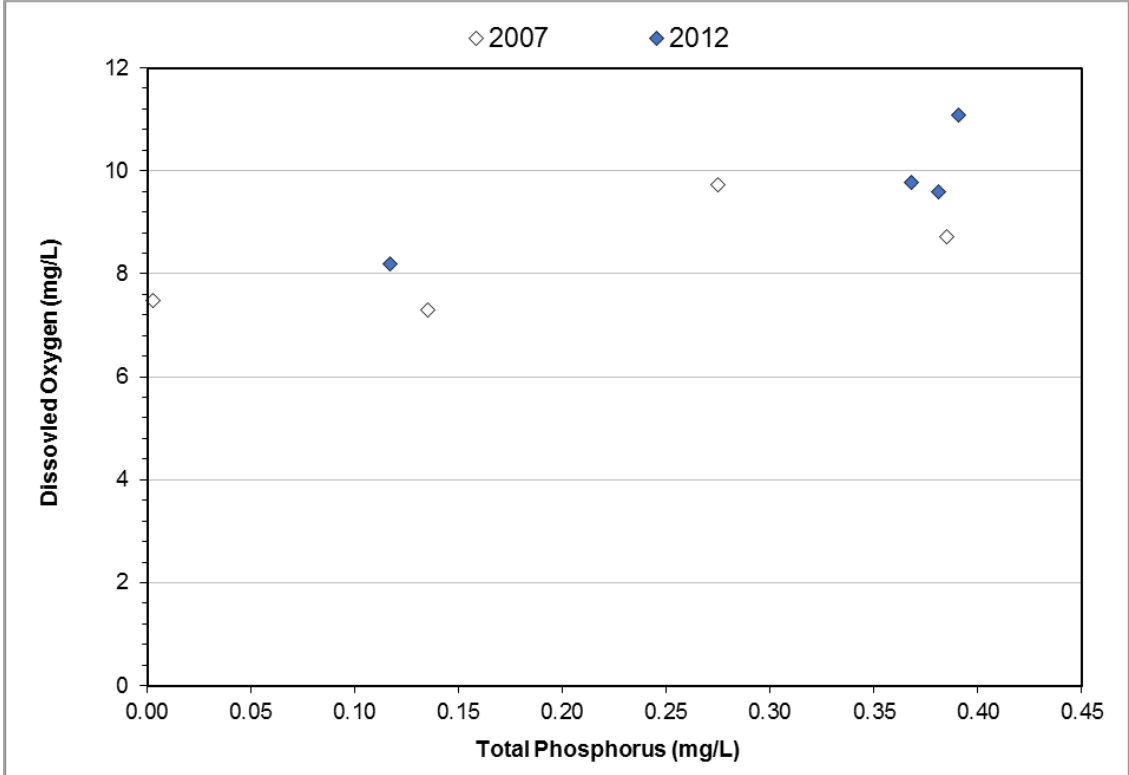


Figure 3. Total phosphorus versus dissolved oxygen, 2007 and 2012, East Fork La Moine River, segment IL_DGL-08.

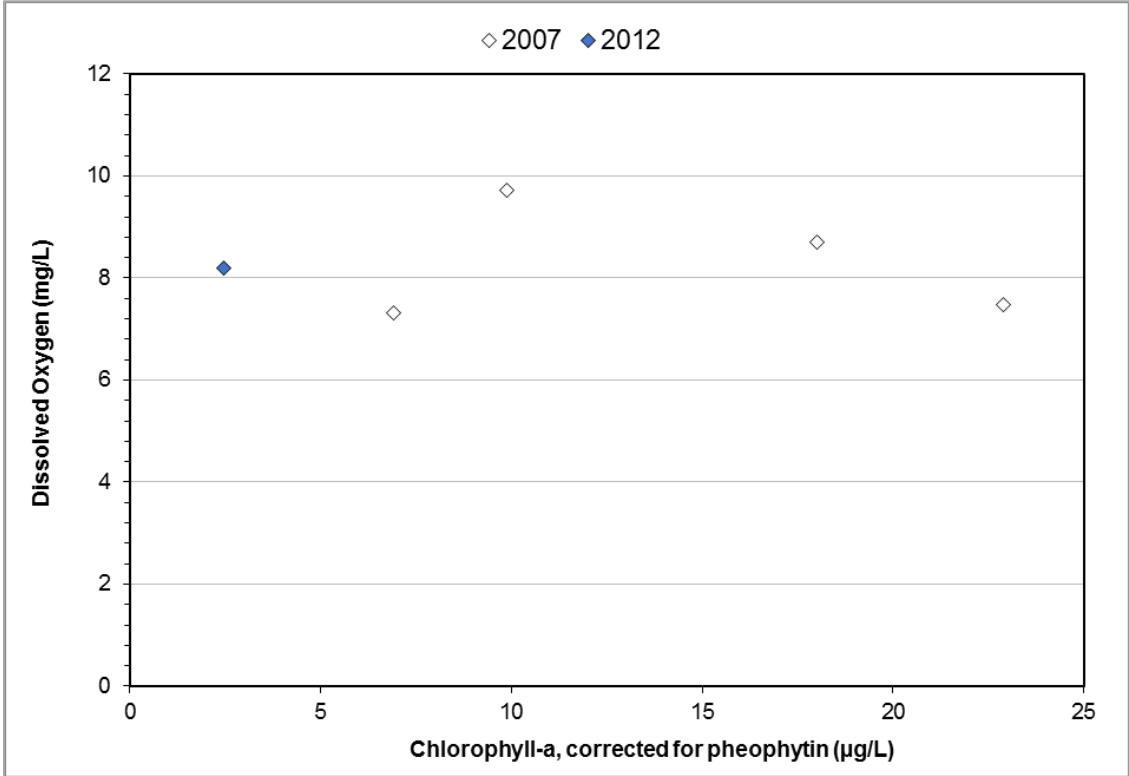


Figure 4. Chlorophyll-a versus dissolved oxygen, 2007 and 2012, East Fork La Moine River, segment IL_DGL-08.

In response to the recommendations, additional DO data were collected during July and August 2019 at site DGL-09. A continuously recording data sonde was used to collect DO measurements for a week in late July and early August 2019 (Figure 5).

All the measurements in 2019 were greater than the 5.0 mg/L instantaneous standard for March through July and were greater than the 3.5 mg/L instantaneous minimum standard for August through February (refer to Section 1.2 for a discussion of standards).

IEPA provided new guidelines in 2020 to assess streams using continuous DO data and recommended that a shorter window of time be considered. Specifically, for assessment in 2020, IEPA considers data collected between 2015 and 2017. Since the 2017 and 2019 DO data do not exceed standards, the segment is recommended for delisting DO.

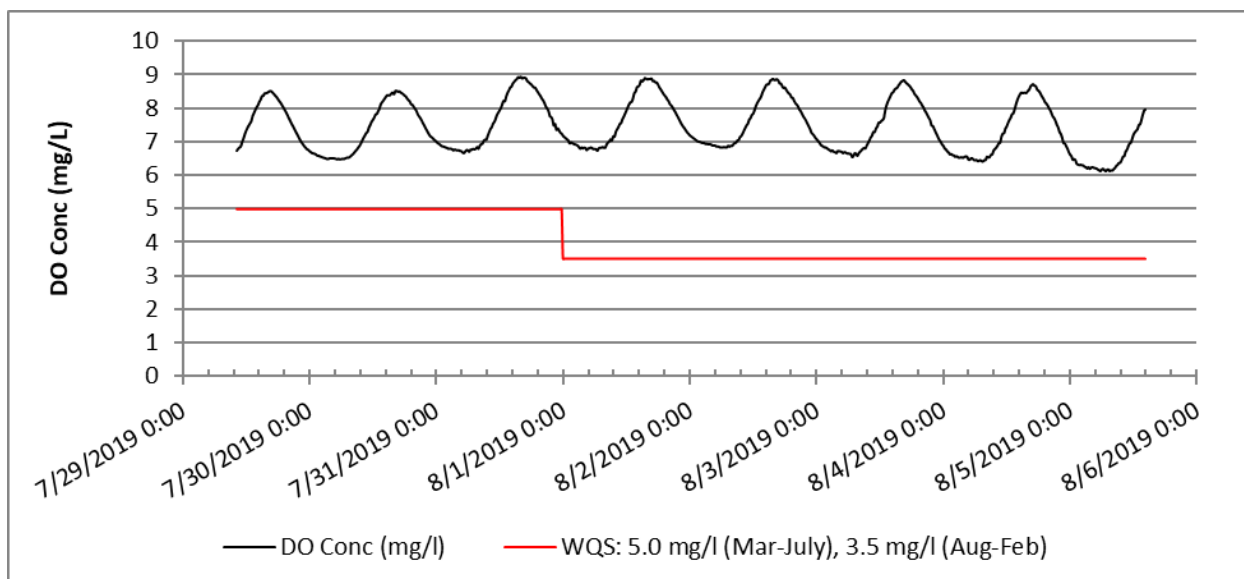


Figure 5. Continuous dissolved oxygen—2019, East Fork La Moine River segment IL_DGL-08.
WQS = water quality standard

5. Protection Plan

The data summaries provided in Section 4 indicate that East Fork La Moine River segments IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08 are no longer impaired. As such, a protection plan has been developed in lieu of a TMDL implementation plan to maintain and improve in-stream DO levels and prevent increases in pollutants that may impact DO levels, such as phosphorus. In addition to a suite of protection activities, this plan provides monitoring recommendations and an adaptive management process to ensure that implemented practices remain effective. Not only will the activities in this protection plan help to protect waters from impairment, these activities will also result in a cleaner, healthier watershed for the people who depend on the resources for their livelihood now and in the future.

5.1 Recommended Protection Activities

To maintain acceptable levels of DO in the East Fork La Moine River watershed, a number of best management practices (BMPs) can be implemented. Maintaining and protecting current conditions can be accomplished by prioritizing BMPs that reduce nutrient loss from the watershed and maintain and improve in-stream conditions that are supportive of healthy DO levels. Education and outreach activities complement BMPs by creating stewardship opportunities and ensuring stakeholder engagement in future watershed activities.

5.1.1 Protection Activities

During wet-weather events (snowmelt and rainfall), nutrients are incorporated into runoff and can be delivered to downstream waterbodies. Several cropland BMPs are recommended to reduce nutrient loss from cropland. The following practices are a subset of those provided in the Illinois Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy (NLRs) and by the Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (CBMP). Additional information is available in the NLRs (IDOA and IEPA 2015) and on the Illinois CBMP website (<http://illinoiscbmp.com/>). Many of these practices have the added benefit of improving soil health.

Conservation Tillage

The Illinois NLRs identifies reduced or conservation tillage as a primary BMP to control phosphorus loading to waters. The Illinois Agronomy Handbook defines conservation tillage as any tillage practice that results in at least 30% coverage of the soil surface by crop residuals after planting (University of Illinois Extension 2009). Several practices are commonly used to maintain the suggested 30% cover:

- **No-till** systems disturb only a small row of soil during planting, and typically use a drill or knife to plant seeds below the soil surface.
- **Strip till** operations leave the areas between rows undisturbed but remove residual cover above the seed to allow for proper moisture and temperature conditions for seed germination.
- **Ridge till** systems leave the soil undisturbed between harvest and planting: cultivation during the growing season is used to form ridges around growing plants. During or prior to the next planting, the top half to two inches of soil, residuals, and weed seeds are removed, leaving a relatively moist seed bed.
- **Mulch till** systems are any practice that results in at least 30% residual surface cover, excluding no-till and ridge till systems.

Corn residues are more durable and capable of sustaining the required 30% cover required for conservation tillage. Soybeans generate less residue, the residue degrades more quickly, and supplemental measures or special care may be necessary to meet the 30% cover requirement. County-level estimates of tillage practices by crop type indicate that many row crop producers are already implementing no-till,

mulch-till, and reduced till practices in their fields. This is especially true for producers of small grains and soybeans, while a smaller percentage of corn producers are already implementing conservation tillage practices (IEPA 2007). Based on 2018 satellite imagery, less than half of the cropland acres in the La Moine major watershed had residue greater than 30% (Applied Geosolutions LLC et al. 2019).

Cover Crops

Winter cover crops are also identified in the NRLS as an important management practice (IDOA and IEPA 2015). According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), cover crops “have the potential to provide multiple benefits in a cropping system. They can prevent soil and wind erosion, improve soil’s physical and biological properties, supply nutrients, suppress weeds, improve the availability of soil water, and break pest cycles along with various other benefits. The species of cover crop selected along with its management determine the benefits and returns” (NRCS 2020). There are many different types of crops being used for cover crops including various grasses and legumes. Based on 2018 satellite imagery, less than 2% of the cropland acres in the La Moine major watershed were using winter cover crops (Applied Geosolutions LLC et al. 2019).

Fertilizer Management

Proper application of fertilizer (both commercial and manure) to cropland can greatly reduce nutrient levels in agricultural runoff. In general, fertilizer management aims to optimize application rates and improve storage and disposal of fertilizer to reduce pollution in runoff.

The Illinois Agronomy Handbook lists guidelines for fertilizer application rates based on the inherent properties of the soil (typical regional soil phosphorus concentrations, root penetration, pH, etc.), the starting soil test phosphorus concentration for the field, and the crop type and expected yield (University of Illinois Extension 2009). Limiting commercial application of fertilizers to only fields with soil test phosphorus levels below the recommended maintenance and applying nitrogen according to the University of Illinois “Maximum Return to Nitrogen” recommendations can reduce nutrient loading from excess fertilization. Application of fertilizer should address application rates, methods, and timing as described in the NRLS and according to the 4Rs – **R**ight Source, **R**ight Rate, at the **R**ight Time, and in the **R**ight Place. Application to frozen ground or snow cover should be strongly discouraged. Researchers studying loads from agricultural fields in east-central Illinois found that fertilizer application to frozen ground or snow followed by a rain event could transport 40% of the total annual phosphorus load (Gentry et al. 2007).

Fertilizer transport, storage, and disposal practices should also be monitored to reduce potential pollution in runoff. Commercial fertilizers should be stored at least 100 ft. from nearby surface waters and should not be stored underground or in pits. Application equipment should be cleaned, inspected, and calibrated regularly, and excess fertilizer from wash water should be recovered for reuse. Disposal of commercialized fertilizers should follow manufacturer guidelines. Improvements to storage and disposal practices may require improvements to existing equipment or storage infrastructure to reduce potential leakages.

Livestock BMPs

Proper management of runoff and waste is important to improving water quality and reducing nutrient loading to the watershed. Animal operations are typically either pasture-based or confined, or sometimes a combination of the two. The operation type dictates the practices needed to manage manure and soil erosion from the facility. A pasture or open lot system with a relatively low density of animals (1 to 2 head of cattle per acre [U.S. EPA 2003]) may not produce manure in quantities that require management for the protection of water quality. If excess manure is produced, then the manure will typically be stored which can then be land applied. Application of manure should be at agronomic rates, taking into account

commercial fertilizer application, when the ground is not frozen and precipitation forecasts are low. Rainfall runoff should be diverted around storage facilities with berms or grassed waterways.

Confined facilities (typically dairy cattle, swine, and poultry operations) often collect manure in storage pits. Wash water used to clean the floors and remove manure buildup combines with the solid manure to form a liquid or slurry in the pit. Final disposal of waste usually involves land application on the farm or transportation to another site.

Livestock operation BMPs generally seek to contain manure and manure wastewater; contain and treat runoff contaminated with manure or manure wastewater; divert clean water; and prevent runoff following manure land application. The following livestock and feedlot BMPs are recommended:

- **Composting manure structures and manure management.** Composting manure structures contain manure and other organic materials as they are broken down through aerobic microbial processes. Once decomposed, the organic materials are suitable for storage, on farm use, and application to land as a soil amendment. Composting facilities typically consist of a concrete floor separated by stalls, cover such as a roof or loose tarp is recommended to maintain an environment conducive to aerobic digestion (NRCS 2017a). Other manure management practices include:
 - Grading, earthen berms, and such to collect, direct, and contain manure
 - Installation of concrete pads
- **Runoff management** (runoff from production areas)
 - Grading, earthen berms, and such to collect and direct manure-laden runoff
 - Filter strips
 - Storage ponds
- **Clean water diversion**
 - Roof runoff management
 - Grading, earthen berms, and such to collect and direct uncontaminated runoff
- **Manure land application**
 - Nutrient management strategy (e.g., the 4Rs: **Right Source, Right Rate, Right Time, Right Place**), see Fertilizer Management
 - Filter strips and grassed waterways

In addition, BMPs for alternative water systems and exclusion fencing can be used to reduce nutrients from livestock with access to streams. These BMPs limit or eliminate livestock access to a stream or waterbody. Fencing can be used with controlled stream crossings to allow livestock to cross a stream while minimizing disturbance to the stream channel and streambanks. Providing alternative water supplies for livestock allows animals to access drinking water away from the stream, thereby minimizing the impacts to the stream and riparian corridor. U.S. EPA (2003) studied the impacts of providing alternative watering sites without structural exclusions and found that cattle spend 90% less time in the stream when alternative drinking water is furnished and estimates that total phosphorus reductions from 15-49% can be expected.

Riparian Buffers and Filter Strips

Riparian buffers provide many benefits and can effectively address water quality degradation. Riparian buffers that include perennial vegetation and trees can filter runoff from adjacent cropland, provide shade and habitat for wildlife, and reinforce streambanks to minimize erosion. The root structure of the vegetation in a buffer enhances infiltration of runoff and subsequent trapping of pollutants. However,

buffers are only effective in this manner when the runoff enters the buffer as a slow moving, shallow “sheet”; concentrated flow in a ditch or gully, will quickly pass through the buffer offering minimal opportunity for retention and uptake of pollutants. Similarly, tile lines can often allow water to bypass a buffer, thus reducing its effectiveness. The NRCS suggests a 35-foot wide buffer.

Filter strips are a strip of permanent vegetation located between disturbed land (cropland or pastureland) and environmentally sensitive areas that can effectively address water quality degradation from nutrient loading while also enhancing habitat (NRCS 2017b). Filter strips provide many of the same benefits as vegetated buffers but are also subject to the same design considerations. Determining adequate filter strip widths depends on the slope of the land. Table 5 summarizes the minimum and maximum flow lengths for filter strips according to Illinois NRCS standards.

Table 5. Minimum and maximum filter strip length for land slope (NRCS 2017b)

Slope (%)	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0 or greater
Minimum (feet)	36	54	72	90	108	117
Maximum (feet)	72	108	144	180	216	234

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Practices

Onsite wastewater treatment systems (e.g., septic systems) that are properly designed and maintained should not serve as a source of contamination to surface waters. However, if systems are maintained improperly, sited improperly, or are connected to subsurface or tile drainage systems, they can have adverse effects on surface waters. IEPA estimates that between 20–60% of onsite wastewater treatment systems are failing in the state of Illinois (IEPA 2004).

BMPs to reduce nutrient loads from septic systems include maintenance, inspection programs, and public education. The most effective BMP for managing loads from septic systems is regular maintenance. U.S. EPA recommends that septic tanks be pumped every 3 to 5 years depending on the tank size and number of residents in the household (U.S. EPA 2002b). Annual inspections, in addition to regular maintenance, ensure that systems are functioning properly. Additional point of sale inspections, or inspections when a property is sold and purchased, can improve the baseline understanding of septic conditions and decrease occurrences of leaks potentially contributing to nutrient loading in the watershed.

Several areas within the watershed are served by sewers, including the town of Carthage and the City of Macomb. Within rural areas of Illinois, such as the East Fork La Moine River watershed, it is assumed that non-sewered communities rely on septic systems.

5.1.2 Protection Activities to Maintain and Improve In-Stream Conditions

In-stream conditions that may be contributing to low DO conditions may include stagnant water, lack of riffles, channelization, lack of shade, and lack of adequate flow. Restoration of altered (channelized or ponded) stream segments can greatly enhance the stream function, habitat, and water quality. Altered stream segments can be addressed by many different BMPs:

- **Engineering controls** include armoring with materials that straighten the banks, deflection of the water course with rock or log structures, and removal of debris to restore flows. Example practices include stone toes, stream barbs and removal of any problematic log jams that contribute to erosion.
- **Vegetative stabilization and restoration of riparian areas** can reduce peak flows from runoff areas and channel velocities directing runoff. Using vegetative controls also enhance infiltration, which reduces high flows that cause erosion.

- **Natural channel restoration** that establishes meanders and natural flow complexity and connects the stream channel with the floodplain.
- **Riffles** provide breaks in stream segments where stream alterations have impacted aeration or have destabilized stream beds. Constructed riffles are engineered using alluvial materials or to increase hydraulic complexity, provide aquatic habitats, and stabilize beds in altered streams.
- **Pooling**, or stream portions with deeper and slower flows, occur organically along many natural stream segments. Constructed pool systems, such as step or riffle-pools, may be implemented to slow flow velocities, provide aquatic habitat, reduce sedimentation, and lower water temperatures in altered or straightened stream segments.

5.1.3 Education and Outreach Activities

Raising stakeholders' awareness about issues in the watershed and developing strategies to change stakeholders' behavior is essential to promoting voluntary participation. Level of protection in the East Fork La Moine River watershed will rely heavily on effective public education and outreach activities that will encourage participation and produce changes in behavior. This section presents recommendations related to developing and implementing coordinated watershed-wide education and outreach.

The first step to a successful information and education strategy is to identify target audiences and determine how to best reach these audiences. Potential audiences in the East Fork La Moine River watershed may include homeowners, row crop and livestock producers, and public works departments and staff. Consideration should be given to the complexity of the water resource concerns of each of these groups. Whenever possible, stakeholder attitudes and preferences should be considered in the implementation of protection activities and should influence message development, selection of outreach platforms, and other aspects of information and education.

Engagement and outreach strategies should also be flexible to accommodate future changes in stakeholder awareness and behaviors. A pre- and post-implementation survey can be used to measure these changes, and the results of these surveys should be shared between local partners. These surveys can be used to measure changes in the level of stakeholder knowledge and involvement and will help watershed outreach campaign organizers to further develop tailored outreach messages. Other measures of change can include the number of producers who are signing up for cost-share programs or participating in field days or demonstration projects. Results from these outreach activities should be used to inform potential changes and adaptations to this protection plan.

5.2 Priority Areas for Implementation

Prioritization of implementation activities should occur based on stakeholder input, willing landowners, and availability of funding. In addition, prioritization can focus on areas with the greatest potential for pollutants to negatively impact water quality:

- **Cropland:** Agricultural land uses comprise 77% of land cover in the East Fork La Moine River watershed. Cropland typically contributes to pollutant loading during wet-weather events that result in erosion and runoff. Based on county-reported estimates, the majority of the watershed is estimated to be drained by field tiles (IEPA 2007).
- **Pasture and animal feeding operations:** Areas of the watershed with grazed pastures and other livestock facilities are potential sources of nutrients to streams, particularly when livestock can access streams and waters and where feeding structures are located adjacent to riparian areas. Animal populations and manure spreading have also been identified as growing issues throughout the watershed (CDM Smith 2021).

- **Failing septic systems:** Private septic systems in the watershed may negatively impact water quality if septic systems are not regularly maintained and inspected.
- **Altered (channelized or ponded) stream segments:** Land use changes, ditching, and other hydrologic modifications may detrimentally affect habitat and biological health in riparian areas and result in lower DO levels. Altered segments should be targeted during implementation.

Management practices are recommended for each of these priority areas in Table 6.

Table 6. Recommended BMPs by priority area

Recommended Best Management Practice (BMP)	Priority area for implementation			
	Cropland	Pasture and animal feeding operations	Failing septic systems	Altered (channelized or ponded) stream segments
Conservation tillage	X			
Cover crops	X			
Fertilizer management	X	x		
Livestock BMPs		x		x
Riparian buffers and filter strips	X	x		x
Onsite wastewater treatment system practices			x	
Practices to maintain and improve in-stream conditions				x
Education and outreach	X	x	x	x

5.3 Monitoring Recommendations

The ultimate measure of success will be maintained or improved water quality over time. Monitoring will help determine whether the recommended practices have maintained water quality levels or if further action is needed. DO should continue to be evaluated through ambient monitoring by IEPA. The state conducts routine water quality monitoring by evaluating watersheds on a rotating basis, collecting measurements of physical, chemical, and biological parameters. Additional information on existing monitoring in the East Fork La Moine River watershed is available in Section 4.

Increased frequency of monitoring, and expansion of monitoring sites to characterize additional East Fork La Moine River tributaries, will further allow evaluation of any future water quality concerns. Synoptic stream sampling can be used to better understand sources of pollutants and identify hot spots or additional critical areas. When possible, a variety of flow regimes should be sampled for a range of parameters to improve understanding of water quality concerns and ensure the effectiveness of protection efforts.

There are limited local data on the effectiveness of many BMPs; therefore, monitoring the results of programs and representative practices are critical. BMP monitoring can include quantitative monitoring of physical components (e.g., water quality and flow) qualitative (i.e., visual) monitoring of physical components (e.g., vegetation), and monitoring of behaviors. A monitoring program can be put in place as BMPs are implemented to 1) measure success and 2) identify changes that could be made to increase effectiveness.

5.4 Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is a commonly used strategy to address natural resource management that involves a temporal sequence of decisions (or implementation actions), in which the best action at each decision point depends on the state of the managed system. As a structured iterative implementation process, adaptive management offers the flexibility for responsible parties to monitor implementation actions, determine the success of such actions and ultimately, base management decisions upon the measured results of completed implementation actions and the current state of the system. This process, depicted in Figure 6, enhances the understanding and estimation of predicted outcomes and ensures refinement of necessary activities to better guarantee desirable results. In this way, understanding of the resource can be enhanced over time, and management can be improved.

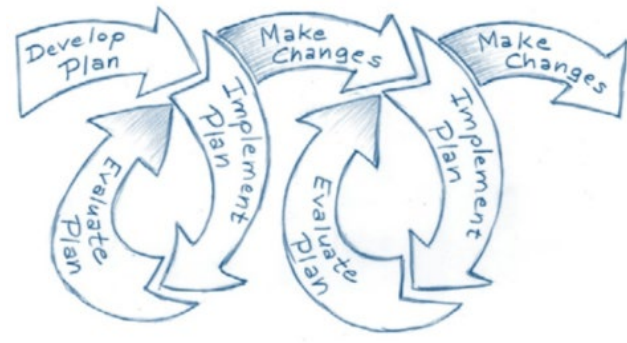


Figure 6. Adaptive management iterative process (U.S. EPA 2008).

While Stage 1 and 2 documents indicate that East Fork La Moine River segments IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08 are no longer impaired, the protection activities and adaptive management principles outlined in this protection plan should be coordinated to maintain water quality conditions and prevent impairment in the future.

6. Public Participation

A public meeting was held on December 13, 2018, at Macomb City Hall in Macomb, Illinois, to present the Stage 1 report and findings. A public notice was sent out and the public comment period closed on January 13, 2019. A summary of the public meeting findings and a notice of the public comment period was published in The McDonough County Voice newspaper on December 15, 2018. Two sets of written comments were provided by the La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership and applicable changes were made to this Stage 1 Report. Written comments and responses are provided in Appendix A. Some comments and responses are summarized below:

- A request was made to place hard copies of the final reports in the Western Illinois University and local libraries.
- Multiple comments were made with regard to the city of Colchester and its influence on the impaired streams addressed in this report. Colchester is not located within the impaired subwatersheds for segments DGL-08 and DGL-05 (see Figure 1 for subwatershed boundaries outlined in black). It discharges to a tributary of a downstream segment (DGL-04) on the East Fork La Moine River. It is therefore not considered in the source assessment for segments DGL-08 and DGL-05.
- Reference was made to a previously conducted 319 cost share project, “Upper La Moine River Livestock Exclusion,” in the watershed.

The draft Watershed Protection Plan (WPP) was issued for public notice to inform stakeholders and gather public comments. The draft WPP report was available for review and comment on the IEPA’s webpage <https://epa.illinois.gov/public-notices/general-notices.html>. The public comment period ran from December 12, 2022, through January 12, 2023. Only one comment was received (“I support the East Fork LaMoine River Watershed Protection Plan”). IEPA contacted key stakeholders on January 26, 2023, and offered to accept any public comments from key stakeholders through February 15, 2023 (see Appendix D). No additional comments were received.

7. References

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Appendix A – Stage 1 Comments

Comment 1 on the Stage 1 Report



321 W. University Drive
Macomb, IL 61455
309-833-4747

January 10, 2019

COMMENTS ON LA MOINE RIVER WATERSHED TMDL STAGE 1 REPORT

For Section 2.3 on page 4, there is a fair amount of development in the west part of Bushnell. On page 5 in Section 2.6 [as we recall], some hydrologic soil groups are missing from the 2017 report. They might correspond to areas from the General Soil Map of McDonough County [compiled 1991], published by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service in 1997.

Some major soil types, including Sable and Virden, are listed as hydrologic group B/D in Table 7 on pages 174-175. Group B applies to areas that are drained and group D to those that are undrained [pages 82]. Group B has a higher infiltration rate and lower run-off potential than group D [page 81]. This fact affects the text regarding agricultural field tiling in Section 3.3.3 on page 8. Underground outlets can also serve as drain tiles.

In Section 3.2 on page 6, the Colchester STP is NOT listed. It drains to an un-named tributary of the East Fork. We question the assumption in the last sentence on page 10 that “the cause of impairment is non-pollutant based”, especially regarding impaired segment DGL-05.

A 319 cost-share grant for DGL-05 named “Upper LaMoine River Livestock Exclusion” was began in 2008 and completed in 2011. The project involved eight livestock producers installing permanent exterior fence, interior fence, stream crossing, wells, watering facilities, water and sediment control structures, pasture rotation systems, and pasture planting. Total estimated load reductions were: sediment – 811 tons per year; phosphorus – 901 lbs. per year; nitrogen – 1774 lbs. per year; animal units excluded from the LaMoine River – 214.1.

With the election of a new Governor and the selection of an active farmer [John Sullivan] as IL Agriculture Department Director, it can be hoped that support for soil and water conservation districts will increase. There is no better connection to local stakeholders and landowners or mechanisms for implementation of best management practices. Financial incentives are needed.

Thank you,

Dana Walker, President

La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership

Comment 2 on the Stage 1 Report

Dear Mr. Abel Haile:

Thank you for coming to Macomb City Hall with your staff and holding such an informative meeting. Your staff was polite and knowledgeably answered questions. These studies contain important local information that should be placed in the Western Illinois University and local libraries.

I had handed you a paper copy of the McDonough Voice article announcing the upcoming December 13 presentation. Tani Joswick, Voice Correspondent in a yellow top, was there with a recorder and wrote an article. I will attach a file to this email and at the very bottom of article is the original web address of the McDonough Voice article.

The map on page 2 incorrectly shows the location of Macomb in the middle of nowhere. Macomb is located at the intersection of US Route 136 and US Route 67 going north. The intersection is only two blocks north of the Macomb square and McDonough Courthouse and three blocks north of the Macomb Post Office. It would be helpful to show the road the coordinates along the edges of the map on page 2 as on page 14 you refer to E 1600th Street and N 1450th Street. Some readers may not know that E 1600th Street refers to a N-S road 16.00 miles east from the west edge of McDonough County and N 1450th Street refers to a E-W road 14.50 miles north of south border of county. Should Table 3 on page 6 include the Colchester square shaped lagoon on northeast edge of town?

Sincerely,
Sara Wood, BA,BS,MA
604 Memorial Drive
Macomb, IL 61455
309 333 4604

PS Please let the local residents know if we can help. As secretary of the local Environmentally Concerned Citizens (ECC) and vice-president of La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership (LMREP), on the board of The Friends of Argyle lake State Park. I try to keep local residents informed and involved at local Earth Day celebrations and organized a Spring Lake Exploration event for LMREP in 2014 with fish shocking, boat rides to show how lake was filing and groups have informative displays. My agriculture, soils, physical geography, etc. classes are rather rusty so now more into PR. I also have a personal interest as my house is next to the Kiljordan Creek in the city of Macomb, and still own two small grain farms in watershed bought by ancestors in 1920's for retirement income before the creation of Social Security.

The McDonough County
VOICE

La Moine, Missouri Creek segments show excessive pollutants

By Tabi Jozwick, Voice Correspondent

Posted Dec 15, 2018 at 8:19 AM

MACOMB — Some segments of the La Moine River watershed have been found to be impaired by pollutants, according to scientists from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Thursday.

The IEPA Bureau of Water held a public meeting on Thursday on the total maximum daily loads, or maximum allowable levels of pollutants, in the local watersheds in the west central Illinois region at the Macomb City Hall Community Room. Their findings indicate that certain segments of the La Moine River watershed – including the La Moine/Missouri Creek watershed and the East Fork La Moine River watershed – are impaired by excessive levels of pollutants.

Tetra Tech, Inc. water resources scientists Andrea Plevan and Jennifer Olson discussed the TMDL levels for both the East Fork La Moine Watershed and the La Moine/Missouri Creek Watershed, and talked about different ways to improve the quality of water in both watersheds. The TMDL determines the maximum amount of pollutants such as fecal coliform and dissolved oxygen that a body of water can have without violating water quality standards and the designated purpose of the specific body of water.

Plevan said that East Fork La Moine River watershed had dissolved oxygen in two segments while La Moine/Missouri Creek watershed had fecal coliform in two mainstream segments, thus violating the IEPA and the federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations for TMDL levels. Two other bodies of water, Missouri Creek and Little Missouri Creek had the allowable levels of dissolved oxygen and manganese levels allowed through the TMDL requirements and were recommended to be removed from the impaired water list.

Fecal coliform was tested during the water recreation season between May to October when people were most likely to go swimming. According to IEPA standards, levels cannot exceed the single sample of 400 counts /100 mL in more than 10 percent of the samples during a 30-day period or less than the geometric mean of 200 counts/100 mL from five separate samples in a 30-day period. A large amount of fecal coliform can cause people to become sick if they either swim or drink water that contains a large amount of fecal coliform bacteria.

There were three different standards of testing for dissolved oxygen and it was tested throughout the year. For the months of March to July, the instantaneous minimum requirement being 5.0 and the daily mean average over a seven-day period being 6.0. For the months of August to February, lower requirements were allowed with the instantaneous minimum requirement of 3.5 and the daily mean average over a seven-day period being 5.5. Several factors affect dissolved oxygen from water treatment plants to agricultural usage. To prevent these issues, Olson recommended that at water treatment plants, routine maintenance, repairs and upgrades be implemented so that waste water will not go into the local waters and cause more pollution. As for agriculture, Olson recommended livestock be kept out of the local waters through exclusion fencing, proper storage and usage of manure, crop rotation and creating riparian buffers.

Improving both the East Fork La Moine River and La Moine/Missouri Creek watershed can be achieved by working on the most critical areas first and maintainin the water cycle so that adjustments can be made as needed.

Landowners can apply for the EPA 319 grant to improve the waters that flow on their properties.

The draft copy of the Stage 1 Report for East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II), and the draft copy of the Stage 3 Report for La Moine/Missouri Creek Watershed are available on-line at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/public-notices/Pages/general-notices.aspx>.

Hard copies of the draft reports are available for viewing at the Macomb City Hall/City Clerk's Office in Macomb, Illinois during business hours.

Questions about the East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) draft TMDL report should be directed to the project manager, Allison Ristau at Allison.Ristau@Illinois.gov or 217-782-3362 and questions about La Moine/Missouri Creek Watershed should be directed to Abel Haile at Abel.Haile@illinois.gov or 217-782-3362. Comments and questions are being accepted until Jan. 19, 2018.

— Email questions or comments on this article to editor@mcdonoughvoice.com

Response to comments on the Stage 1 Report

Response to Comment 1

- The City of Bushnell was added to section 2.3 as a developed area.
- Thank you for your comment on soil type and drainage tiles. It was noted and will be useful for the Stage 3 TMDL implementation plan.
- Colchester is not located within the impaired subwatershed. See additional text in the Section 6: Public Participation for clarification.
- Thank you for notifying us of the 319-cost share program. It has been noted and will be included in the Stage 3 TMDL implementation plan. See Section 6: Public Participation for additional text.
- Thank you for your comment in support of Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Response to Comment 2

- Thank you for sending the article. We have included text on it in Section 6: Public Participation.
- Thank you for the correction. The location of Macomb has been updated in Figure 1. References to E 1600th Street and N 1450th Street have been removed from section 5.3. No new monitoring stations will be added per Illinois EPA.
- Colchester is not located within the impaired subwatershed. Please see additional text in Section 6: Public Participation for clarification.

Appendix B – Stage 1 Report

East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) Total Maximum Daily Load

Final Stage 1 Report



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Report Prepared by:



February 2019

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFO	animal feeding operation
AWQMN	Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
CAFO	confined animal feeding operation
CWA	Clean Water Act
DO	dissolved oxygen
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IPCB	Illinois Pollution Control Board
MGD	millions of gallons per day
MS4	municipal separate storm sewer system
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SOD	sediment oxygen demand
STP	sewage treatment plant
TKN	total Kjeldahl nitrogen
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TSS	total suspended solids
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WQS	water quality standards
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

1. Introduction

The Clean Water Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regulations require that Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) be developed for waters that do not support their designated uses. In simple terms, a TMDL is a plan to attain and maintain water quality standards in waters that are not currently meeting standards. This TMDL study addresses the 223-square mile East Fork La Moine River watershed located in west central Illinois (Figure 1). Several waters in the East Fork La Moine River watershed have been placed on the State of Illinois 303(d) list and require the development of a TMDL. Two previous TMDL studies have been completed in the watershed: the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 Report (IEPA 2017) and the East Fork La Moine River Watershed TMDL Report (IEPA 2007). Relevant information from the more recent Upper La Moine River watershed report is included herein where applicable.

The TMDL process establishes the allowable loading of pollutants or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody based on the relationship between pollution sources and instream conditions. This allowable loading represents the maximum quantity of the pollutant that the waterbody can receive without exceeding water quality standards. The TMDL also includes a margin of safety, which reflects uncertainty as well as the effects of seasonal variation. By following the TMDL process, states can establish water quality-based controls to reduce pollution from both point and nonpoint sources, and restore and maintain the quality of their water resources (U.S. EPA 1991). The Illinois EPA will be working with stakeholders to implement the necessary controls to improve water quality in the impaired waterbodies and meet water quality standards. The controls for nonpoint sources (e.g., agriculture) will be strictly voluntary.

1.1 Water Quality Impairments

This project addresses two impaired segments along the East Fork La Moine River on the State of Illinois §303(d) list (Table 1 and Figure 1). Drowning Fork (DGLC-01) is also included on the §303(d) list; however, total phosphorus, sedimentation/siltation, and total suspended solids are not being addressed as part of this project because Illinois does not have applicable numeric standards for these pollutants.

Table 1. East Fork La Moine River watershed impairments and pollutants (2016 Illinois 303(d) Draft List)

Name	Segment ID	Segment Length (Miles)	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	Designated Uses	Cause of Impairment
East Fork La Moine River	IL_DGL-05	22.27	83	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen
	IL_DGL-08	4.48	145	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen
Drowning Fork	IL_DGLC-01	18.83	55	Aquatic Life	Phosphorus (Total) ^a , Sedimentation/Siltation ^a , Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^a

a. These causes of impairment are not being addressed as part of this project.

BOLD – TMDLs are addressed in this Stage 1 report

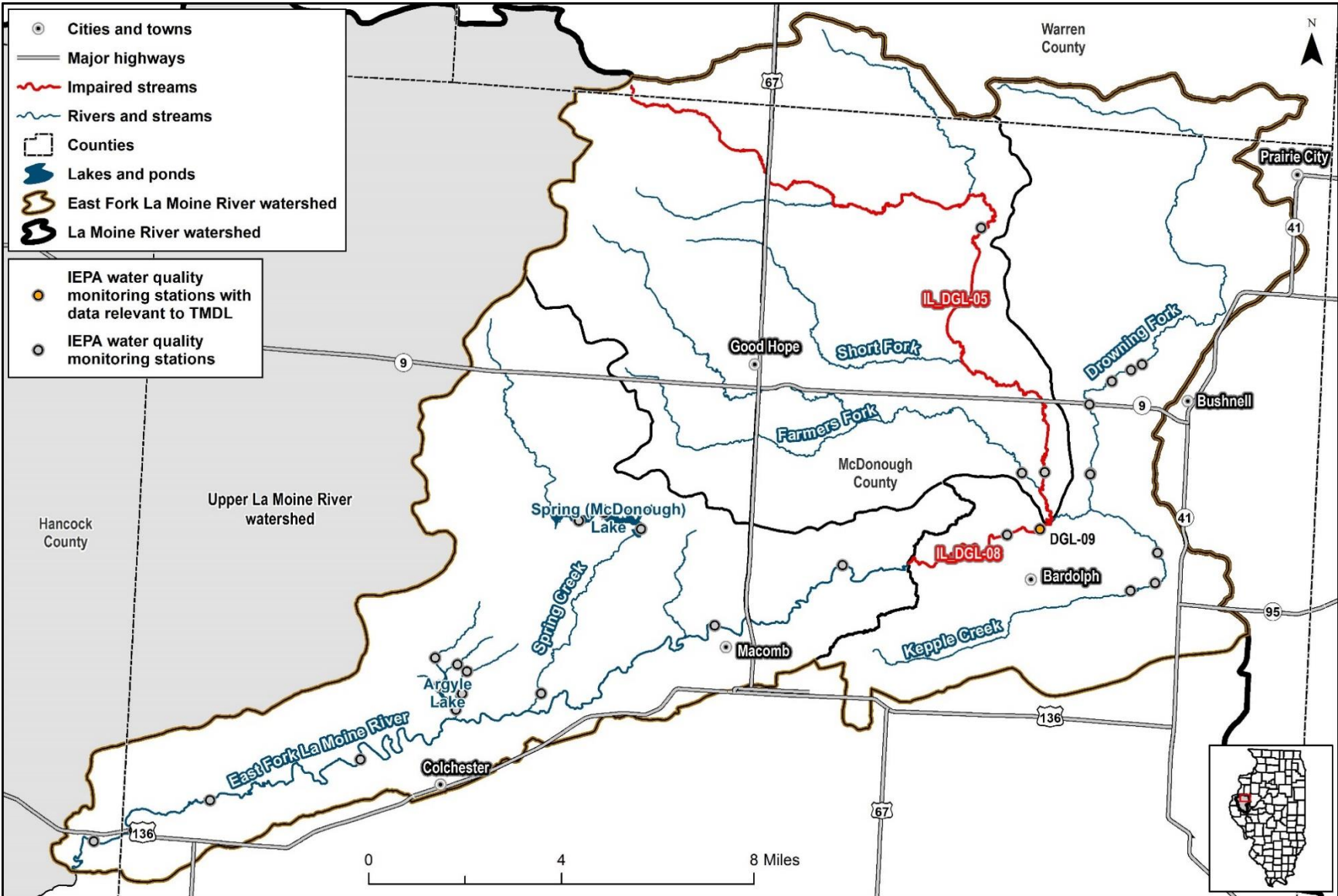


Figure 1. East Fork La Moine River, TMDL project area.
Monitoring stations on impaired waterbodies with water quality data used in impairment assessment are labeled.

1.2 TMDL Endpoints

This section presents information on the water quality standards (WQS) that are used for TMDL endpoints. WQS are designed to protect beneficial uses. The authority to designate beneficial uses and adopt WQS is granted through Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code. Designated uses to be protected in surface waters of the state are defined under Section 303, and WQS are designated under Section 302 (Water Quality Standards). Designated uses and WQS are discussed below.

1.2.1 Designated Uses

Illinois EPA uses rules and regulations adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) to assess the designated use support for Illinois waterbodies. The following are the use support designations provided by the IPCB that apply to waterbodies in the East Fork La Moine River watershed:

General Use Standards—These standards protect aquatic life, wildlife, agricultural uses, primary contact (where physical configuration of the waterbody permits it, any recreational or other water use in which there is prolonged and intimate contact with the water involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a significant health hazard, such as swimming and water skiing), secondary contact (any recreational or other water use in which contact with the water is either incidental or accidental and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal, such as fishing, commercial and recreational boating, and any limited contact incident to shoreline activity), and most industrial uses. These standards are also designed to ensure the aesthetic quality of the state’s aquatic environment.

1.2.2 Water Quality Standards and TMDL Endpoints

Environmental regulations for the State of Illinois are contained in the Illinois Administrative Code, Title 35. Specifically, Title 35, Part 302 contains water quality standards promulgated by the IPCB. This section presents the standards applicable to impairments in the watershed. Water quality standards are the endpoints to be used for TMDL development (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of water quality standards

Parameter	Units	Water Quality Standard
Dissolved Oxygen ^a	mg/L	March–July > 5.0 min. and > 6.0 7-day mean Aug–Feb > 3.5 min., > 4.0 7-day mean, and > 5.5 30-day mean

a. Applies to the dissolved oxygen concentration in the main body of all streams, in the water above the thermocline of thermally stratified lakes and reservoirs, and in the entire water column of unstratified lakes and reservoirs.

Aquatic life use assessments in streams are typically based on the interpretation of biological information, physicochemical water data, and physical-habitat information from the Intensive Basin Survey, Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network, or Facility-Related Stream Survey programs. The primary biological measures used are the fish Index of Biotic Integrity (Karr et al. 1986; Smogor 2000, 2005), the macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity (Tetra Tech 2004), and the Macroinvertebrate Biotic Index (IEPA 1994). Physical habitat information used in assessments includes quantitative or qualitative measures of stream bottom composition and qualitative descriptors of channel and riparian conditions. Physicochemical water data used include measures of conventional parameters (e.g., dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature), priority pollutants, non-priority pollutants, and other pollutants (U.S. EPA 2002). In a minority of streams for which biological information is unavailable, aquatic life use assessments are based primarily on physicochemical water data.

When a stream segment is determined to be not supporting aquatic life use, generally one exceedance of an applicable Illinois water quality standard (related to the protection of aquatic life) results in identifying the parameter as a potential cause of impairment. Additional guidelines used to determine potential causes of impairment include site-specific standards (35 Ill. Adm. Code 303, Subpart C) or adjusted standards (published in the IPCB's Environmental Register at <https://pcb.illinois.gov/Resources/EnvironmentalRegister>).

2. Watershed Characterization

The East Fork La Moine River watershed is located in west central Illinois (Figure 1). The headwaters of the watershed are north of Bushnell and Good Hope, IL, and the downstream end of the watershed is at the confluence of the East Fork and Upper La Moine rivers and the start of the La Moine River. The Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 report was recently developed for the Upper La Moine River watershed, and the project area includes the East Fork La Moine River watershed (IEPA 2017, <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/Documents/iepa/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/reports/upper-la-moine-river/upper-la-moine-stage-1-combined.pdf>). Much of the information presented in the report is applicable to the current TMDL project. There have been no known changes in the project area; therefore, the existing Upper La Moine River watershed report provides much of the basis for the watershed characterization and source assessment below.

2.1 Jurisdictions and Population

Relevant information on jurisdictions and population can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 report (IEPA 2017). The project area is located in Hancock, McDonough, and Warren counties. The city of Macomb is the largest urban area in the watershed.

2.2 Climate

In general, the climate of the region is continental with hot, humid summers and cold winters. Relevant information on climate can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 report (IEPA 2017).

2.3 Land Use and Land Cover

Relevant information on land use and land cover can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 report (IEPA 2017). Cultivated crops make up the majority of the land cover in the East Fork La Moine River watershed. There are several small cities and towns in the watershed, with much of the development located in the city of Macomb and to the west of the city of Bushnell.

2.4 Topography

Relevant information on topography can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 report (IEPA 2017).

2.5 Soils

Relevant information on soils can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 report (IEPA 2017). Soils are primarily a mixture of silt loam with moderate infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and silty clay loams with low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted.

2.6 Hydrology

Relevant information on hydrologic conditions can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 report (IEPA 2017). There are no active U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) flow gage sites in the watershed.

2.7 Watershed Studies and Information

This section describes several of the studies that have been completed in the watershed:

- **The La Moine River Basin: An Inventory of the Region's Resources** (IDNR 2005)

This report includes an inventory of physical and biological resources in the La Moine River basin. Information on the history of the area as well as landforms, land cover and natural areas, and wildlife is discussed.

- **East Fork La Moine River Watershed TMDL Report** (IEPA 2007)
(<https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/Documents/epa.state.il.us/water/tmdl/report/lamoine-east-fork/lamoine-east-final-tmdl.pdf>)

The completed East Fork La Moine River TMDL Report contains TMDL allocations for the East Fork La Moine River (manganese impairment) and Argyle and Spring (McDonough) lakes (total phosphorus impairments). The report was completed over ten years ago and new information in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 report is considered more applicable for this TMDL.

- **Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 Report** (IEPA 2017)
(<https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/Documents/iepa/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/reports/upper-la-moine-river/upper-la-moine-stage-1-combined.pdf>)

The completed Upper La Moine River watershed report contains relevant information and data for this TMDL. Causes of impairments included ammonia (total), chloride, dissolved oxygen, manganese and total phosphorus.

A detailed summary of recent watershed studies and additional relevant information for this section can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 Report (IEPA 2017).

3. Watershed Source Assessment

Source assessments are an important component of water quality management plans and TMDL development. This section provides a summary of potential sources that contribute to dissolved oxygen impairments along the East Fork La Moine River.

3.1 Pollutants of Concern

Pollutants of concern evaluated in this source assessment include parameters influencing dissolved oxygen. Dissolved oxygen in streams can be affected by biochemical oxygen demand, phosphorus, ammonia, and sediment oxygen demand in addition to non-pollutant causes such as lack of reaeration. These pollutants can originate from an array of sources including point and nonpoint sources. Eutrophication (high levels of algae) is also often linked directly to low dissolved oxygen conditions, and

therefore nutrients are also a pollutant of concern. Point sources typically discharge at a specific location from pipes, outfalls, and conveyance channels. Nonpoint sources are diffuse sources that have multiple routes of entry into surface waters, particularly overland runoff. This section provides a summary of potential point and nonpoint sources that contribute to the impaired waterbodies.

3.2 Point Sources

Point source pollution is defined by the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) §502(14) as:

...any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including any ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include agriculture storm water discharges and return flow from irrigated agriculture.

Under the CWA, all point sources are regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. A municipality, industry, or operation must apply for an NPDES permit if an activity at that facility discharges wastewater to surface water. Point sources can include facilities such as municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), industrial facilities, CAFOs, or regulated stormwater including municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). There are no CAFOs or regulated MS4s in the East Fork La Moine River watershed.

NPDES facilities in the study area include municipal wastewater treatment plants. Nutrients and oxygen-demanding substances can be found in these discharges and may contribute to low dissolved oxygen impairments. There are three individual NPDES permitted facilities in the East Fork La Moine River watershed (Table 3). Average and maximum design flows and downstream impairments are included in the facility summaries. Bardolph STP (ILG580020) drains to a small tributary of DGL-08 and may be contributing to impairment because of close proximity to the impaired reach. Bushnell West STP (IL0024384) drains to Drowning Fork (DGLC-01), which is listed as impaired for total phosphorus. The remaining facility, Good Hope STP (ILG580194), drains to an unimpaired upstream tributary of DGL-05 and is not likely contributing to impairment. All three facilities have existing dissolved oxygen permit limits that meet the general use water quality standard.

Table 3. Individual NPDES permitted facilities discharging to impaired segments

IL Permit ID	Facility Name	Type of Discharge	Receiving Water	Downstream Impaired Segment(s)	Average Design Flow (MGD)	Maximum Design Flow (MGD)
<i>IL0024384</i>	<i>Bushnell West STP</i>	<i>STP</i>	<i>Drowning Fork</i>	<i>DGL-08</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.625</i>
ILG580020	Bardolph STP ^a	STP	Unnamed tributary of East Fork La Moine River	DGL-08	0.07	0.175
<i>ILG580194</i>	<i>Good Hope STP</i>	<i>STP</i>	<i>Town Fork</i>	<i>DGL-05, DGL-08</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.075</i>

Italics – NPDES facility draining to unimpaired segment.

BOLD – NPDES facility draining to impaired segment.

MGD – Million gallons per day

STP – Sewage treatment plant

a. Although Bardolph STP does not discharge directly to an impaired segment, the facility discharges to a small tributary of DGL-08 and could be contributing to impairment.

3.3 Nonpoint Sources

The term nonpoint source pollution is defined as any source of pollution that does not meet the legal definition of point sources. Nonpoint source pollution typically results from overland stormwater runoff that is diffuse in origin, as well as background conditions. It should be noted that stormwater collected and conveyed through a regulated MS4 is considered a controllable point source. As part of the water resource assessment process, Illinois EPA was not able to identify specific sources contributing to dissolved oxygen impairments (Table 4).

Table 4. Potential sources in project area based on the draft 2016 305(b) list

Watershed	Segment	Sources
East Fork La Moine River	IL_DGL-05	Source unknown
	IL_DGL-08	Source unknown

Nonpoint sources potentially contributing to low dissolved oxygen conditions include stormwater and agricultural runoff, onsite wastewater treatment systems, animal agriculture activities, and sediment oxygen demand. Typical pollutants of concern include phosphorus (leading to eutrophication), ammonia, and carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand. Sediment oxygen demand, often a result of decaying organic matter, can significantly contribute to low dissolved oxygen conditions. Channelization and hydrologic modification are non-pollutant sources. Channelization can result in low dissolved oxygen conditions due to lack of in-stream structures that would reaerate the water column.

3.3.1 Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs)

Animal feeding operations that are not classified as CAFOs are known as animal feeding operations (AFOs) in Illinois. Non-CAFO AFOs are considered nonpoint sources by U.S. EPA. AFOs in Illinois do not have state permits. However, they are subject to state livestock waste regulations and may be inspected by the Illinois EPA, either in response to complaints or as part of the agency’s field inspection responsibilities to determine compliance by facilities subject to water pollution and livestock waste regulations. The animals raised in AFOs produce manure that is stored in pits, lagoons, tanks, and other storage devices. The manure is then applied to area fields as fertilizer. When stored and applied properly, this beneficial re-use of manure provides a natural source for crop nutrition. It also lessens the need for fuel and other natural resources that are used in the production of fertilizer. AFOs, however, can pose environmental concerns, including the following:

- Manure can leak or spill from storage pits, lagoons, tanks, etc.
- Improper application of manure can contaminate surface or ground water.
- Manure over application can adversely impact soil productivity.

Livestock are potential sources of nutrients to streams, particularly when direct access is not restricted and/or where feeding structures are located adjacent to riparian areas. Watershed specific data are not available for livestock populations.

2012 Census of Agriculture animal population estimates and additional relevant information for this section can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 Report (IEPA 2017).

3.3.2 Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

Onsite wastewater treatment systems (e.g., septic systems) that are properly designed and maintained should not serve as a source of contamination to surface waters. However, onsite systems do fail for a

variety of reasons. Common soil-type limitations that contribute to failure include seasonally high water tables, compact glacial till, bedrock, and fragipan. When these septic systems fail hydraulically (surface breakouts) or hydrogeologically (inadequate soil filtration) there can be adverse effects to surface waters (Horsley and Witten, Inc. 1996). Septic systems contain all the water discharged from homes and business and can be significant sources of pollutants. County health departments were contacted for information on septic systems and unsewered communities. A response was received from McDonough County. The county estimates that 50 percent of installed systems in the county have been inspected. The county does not have a total count of installed systems or unsewered communities and could not provide information on failure rates or results of compliance testing.

Additional relevant information for this section can be found in the Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 Report (IEPA 2017).

3.3.3 Stormwater and Agricultural Runoff

During wet-weather events (snowmelt and rainfall), pollutants are incorporated into runoff and can be delivered to downstream waterbodies. The resultant pollutant loads are linked to the land uses and practices in the watershed. Agricultural and developed areas can have significant effects on water quality if proper best management practices are not in place.

In addition to pollutants, alterations to a watershed's hydrology as a result of land use changes, ditching, and stream channelization can detrimentally affect habitat and biological health. Imperviousness associated with developed land uses and agricultural field tiling can result in increased peak flows and runoff volumes and decreased base flow as a result of reduced ground water discharge. Drain tiles also transport agricultural runoff directly to ditches and streams, whereas runoff flowing over the land surface may infiltrate to the subsurface and may flow through riparian areas.

4. Water Quality

An important step in the TMDL development process is the review of water quality conditions, particularly data and information used to list segments. Examination of water quality monitoring data is a key part of defining the problem that the TMDL is intended to address.

Background information on water quality monitoring can be found in the recently completed Upper La Moine River Watershed TMDL Final Stage 1 Report (IEPA 2017). In the East Fork La Moine River watershed, water quality data are available that are a part of the Illinois EPA Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network (AWQMN). Parameters sampled in the streams include field measurements (e.g., dissolved oxygen) as well as those that require lab analyses (e.g., nutrients).

The most recent 10 years of data collection, 2007–2016, were used to evaluate impairment status for East Fork La Moine River segments DGL-05 and DGL-08. Each data point was reviewed to ensure the use of quality data in the analysis below. Data were obtained directly from Illinois EPA.

The East Fork La Moine River is listed as impaired along two segments—DGL-05 and DGL-08. Both segments are impaired for aquatic life due to low dissolved oxygen. Sample site DGL-09 is the only Illinois EPA sampling site with relevant data on DGL-08. There are no data available for DGL-05. Continuous monitoring data were collected on segment DGL-08 in 2012 and 2017. Dissolved oxygen in July 2012 violated the standard, and the dissolved oxygen impairment on DGL-08 is confirmed (Figure 2). Additional data collection is recommended to confirm impairment along DGL-05.

As described above, there are three NPDES-permitted facilities in the watershed, two that are likely contributing to the impairment on DLG-08 (see Table 1). Dissolved oxygen data were paired with phosphorus data and chlorophyll-*a* data along DGL-08 to determine if eutrophication is potentially contributing to low dissolved oxygen conditions. Phosphorus versus dissolved oxygen data collected from 2007 and 2012 do not indicate a negative correlation (Figure 3); however, the data are too limited to draw conclusions. Chlorophyll-*a* versus dissolved oxygen data from 2007 and 2012 do not show a correlation (Figure 4).

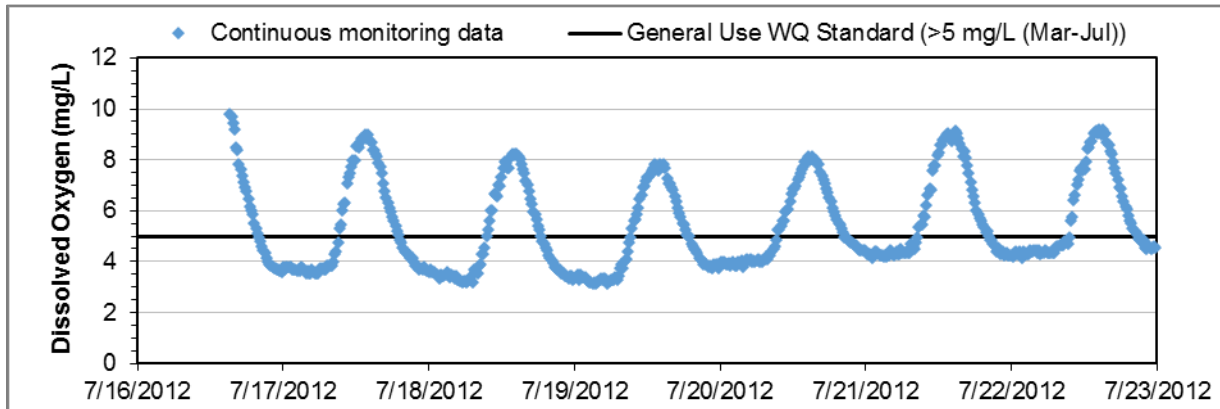


Figure 2. Continuous dissolved oxygen time series, East Fork La Moine River DGL-08 (site DGL-09).

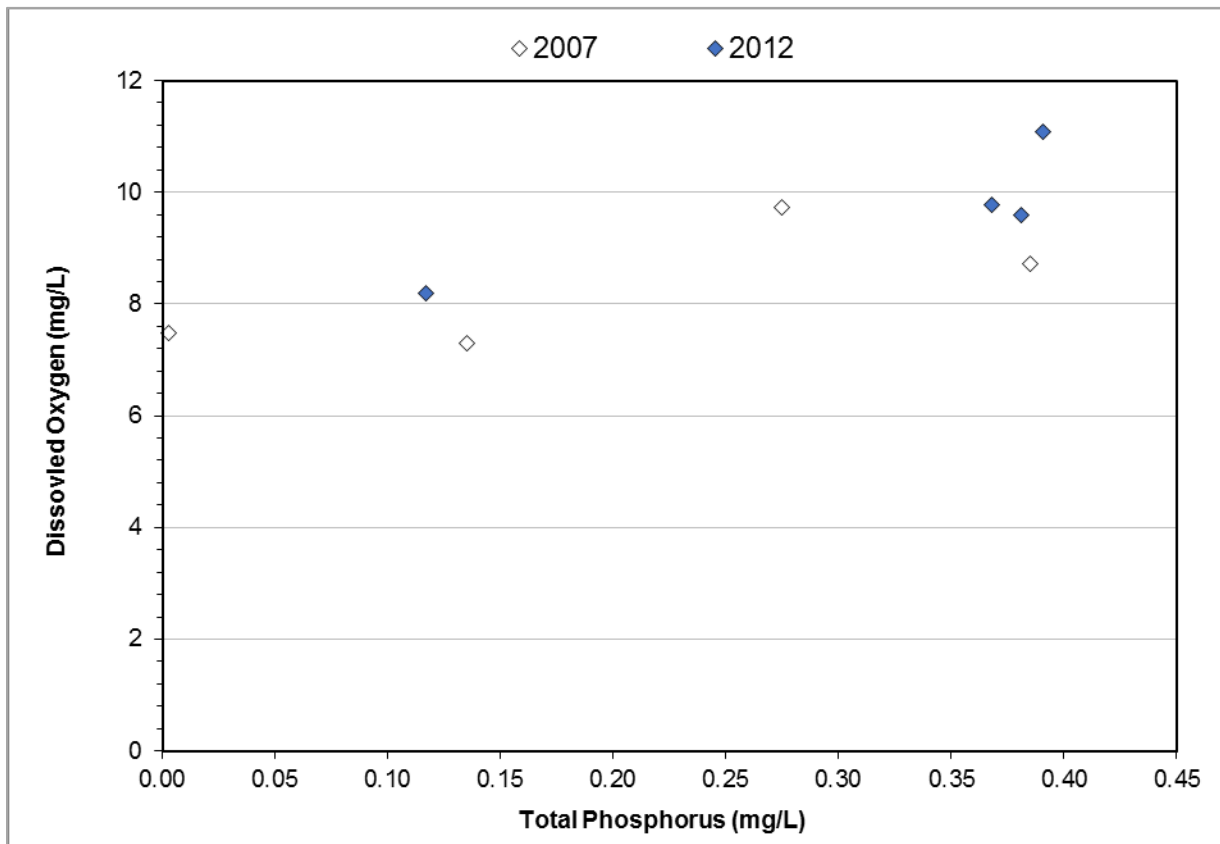


Figure 3. Total phosphorus versus dissolved oxygen, 2007 and 2012, East Fork La Moine River, DGL-08 segment.

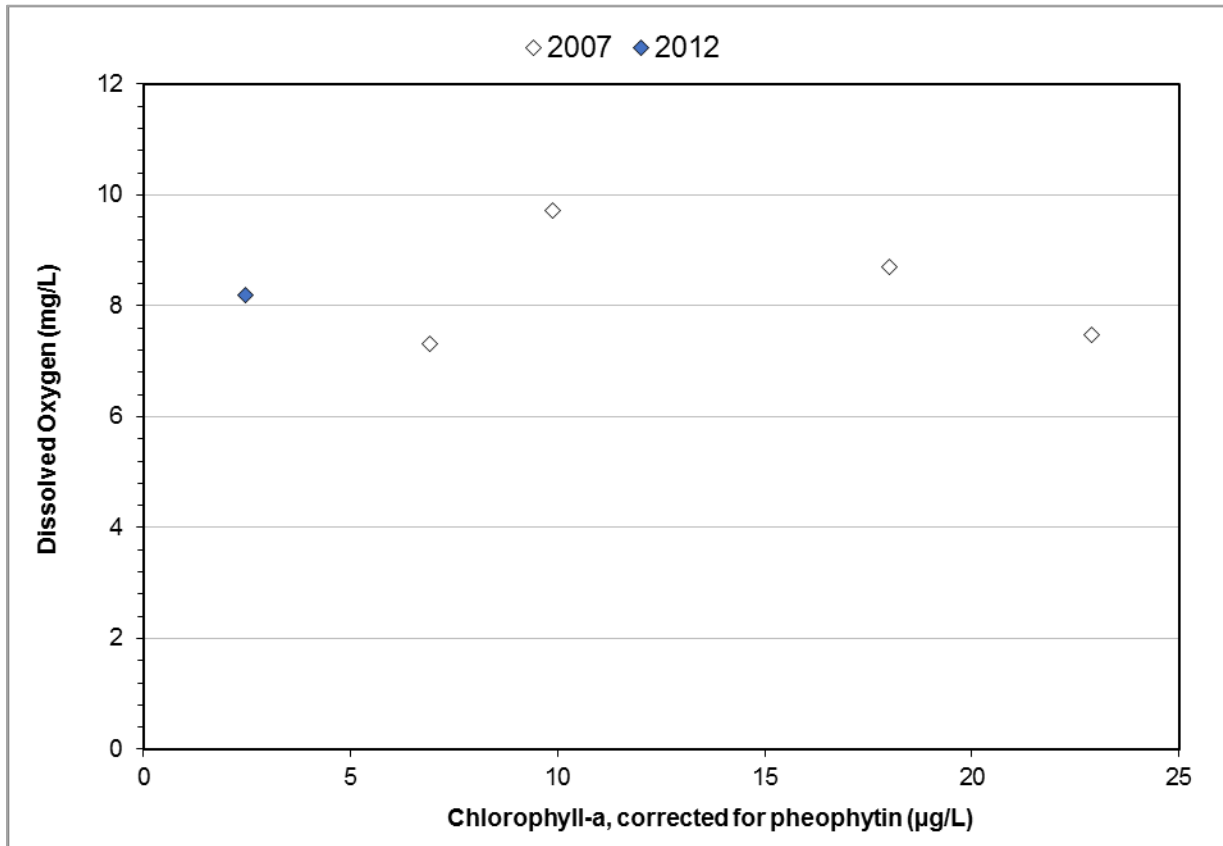


Figure 4. Chlorophyll-a versus dissolved oxygen, 2007 and 2012, East Fork La Moine River, DGL-08 segment.

5. TMDL Methods and Data Needs

The first stage of this project is an assessment of available data, followed by evaluation of their credibility. The types of data available, their quantity and quality, and their spatial and temporal coverage relative to impaired segments or watersheds drive the approaches used for TMDL model selection and analysis. Credible data are those that meet specified levels of data quality, with acceptance criteria defined by measurement quality objectives, specifically their precision, accuracy, bias, representativeness, completeness, and reliability. The following sections describe the methods that are proposed to derive TMDLs and the additional data needed to develop credible TMDLs.

TMDLs are proposed for segments with verified impairments and known pollutants (Table 5). The Qual2K model is proposed to evaluate the confirmed low dissolved oxygen impairments where point sources are present (DLG-08). If point sources are not present, as is the case for DLG-05, and if there is a correlation with eutrophication (i.e., phosphorus concentration or high levels of algae and/or plant growth), a duration curve approach is suggested to develop a phosphorus TMDL. The phosphorus target will be derived from the relationship between phosphorus and dissolved oxygen in the impaired stream. TMDLs are not proposed for dissolved oxygen impairments that are not affected by point sources and do not show a correlation with eutrophication. In these cases, it is assumed that the cause of impairment is non-pollutant based (e.g., the effect of lack of re-aeration in low-gradient streams or the effect of hydromodification).

Table 5. Proposed model summary

Name	Segment ID	Designated Uses	TMDL Parameter(s)	Proposed Model	Proposed Pollutant
East Fork La Moine River	IL_DGL-05	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen	Load duration curve or 4C classification	Phosphorus or non-pollutant
	IL_DGL-08	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen	Qual2K	Biochemical oxygen demand, ammonia, total phosphorus

5.1 Load Duration Curve Approach

The primary benefit of duration curves in TMDL development is to provide insight regarding patterns associated with hydrology and water quality concerns. The duration curve approach is particularly applicable because water quality is often a function of stream flow. For instance, sediment concentrations typically increase with rising flows as a result of factors such as channel scour from higher velocities. Other parameters, such as chloride, may be more concentrated at low flows and more diluted by increased water volumes at higher flows. The use of duration curves in water quality assessment creates a framework that enables data to be characterized by flow conditions. The method provides a visual display of the relationship between stream flow and water quality.

Allowable pollutant loads have been determined through the use of load duration curves. Discussions of load duration curves are presented in *An Approach for Using Load Duration Curves in the Development of TMDLs* (U.S. EPA 2007). This approach involves calculating the allowable loadings over the range of flow conditions expected to occur in the impaired stream by taking the following steps:

1. A flow duration curve for the stream is developed by generating a flow frequency table and plotting the data points to form a curve. The data reflect a range of natural occurrences from extremely high flows to extremely low flows.
2. The flow curve is translated into a load duration (or TMDL) curve by multiplying each flow value (in cubic feet per second) by the water quality standard/target for a contaminant (mg/L), then multiplying by conversion factors to yield results in the proper unit (i.e., pounds per day). The resulting points are plotted to create a load duration curve.
3. Each water quality sample is converted to a load by multiplying the water quality sample concentration by the average daily flow on the day the sample was collected. Then, the individual loads are plotted as points on the TMDL graph and can be compared to the water quality standard/target, or load duration curve.
4. Points plotting above the curve represent deviations from the water quality standard/target and the daily allowable load. Those plotting below the curve represent compliance with standards and the daily allowable load. Further, it can be determined which locations contribute loads above or below the water quality standard/target.
5. The area beneath the TMDL curve is interpreted as the loading capacity of the stream. The difference between this area and the area representing the current loading conditions is the load that must be reduced to meet water quality standards/targets.
6. The final step is to determine where reductions need to occur. Those exceedances at the right side of the graph occur during low flow conditions, and may be derived from sources such as illicit sewer connections. Exceedances on the left side of the graph occur during higher flow events, and may be

derived from sources such as runoff. Using the load duration curve approach allows Illinois EPA to determine which implementation practices are most effective for reducing loads on the basis of flow regime.

Water quality duration curves are created using the same steps as those used for load duration curves except that concentrations, rather than loads, are plotted on the vertical axis. Flows are categorized into the following five hydrologic zones (U.S. EPA 2007):

- High flow zone: stream flows that plot in the 0 to 10-percentile range, related to flood flows
- Moist zone: flows in the 10 to 40-percentile range, related to wet weather conditions
- Mid-range zone: flows in the 40 to 60-percentile range, median stream flow conditions
- Dry zone: flows in the 60 to 90-percentile range, related to dry weather flows
- Low flow zone: flows in the 90 to 100-percentile range, related to drought conditions

The duration curve approach helps to identify the issues surrounding the impairment and to roughly differentiate among sources. Table 6 summarizes the general relationship among the five hydrologic zones and potentially contributing source areas (the table is not specific to an individual pollutant). For example, the table indicates that impacts from point sources are usually most pronounced during dry and low flow zones because there is less water in the stream to dilute their loads. In contrast, impacts from stormwater are most pronounced during moist and high flow zones due to increased overland flow from stormwater source areas during rainfall events.

Table 6. Relationship between duration curve zones and contributing sources

Contributing source area	Duration Curve Zone				
	High	Moist	Mid-range	Dry	Low
Point source				M	H
Livestock direct access to streams				M	H
On-site wastewater systems	M	M-H	H	H	H
Stormwater: Impervious		H	H	H	
Stormwater: Upland	H	H	M		
Field drainage: Natural condition	H	M			
Field drainage: Tile system	H	H	M-H	L-M	

Note: Potential relative importance of source area to contribute loads under given hydrologic condition (H: High; M: Medium; L: Low).

The load reduction approach also considers critical conditions and seasonal variation in the TMDL development as required by the Clean Water Act and U.S. EPA's implementing regulations. Because the approach establishes loads on the basis of a representative flow regime, it inherently considers seasonal variations and critical conditions attributed to flow conditions. An underlying premise of the duration curve approach is correlation of water quality impairments to flow conditions. The duration curve alone does not consider specific fate and transport mechanisms, which may vary depending on watershed or pollutant characteristics.

5.2 Qual2K

Qual2K is a steady-state water quality model that simulates eutrophication kinetics and conventional water quality parameters and is maintained by U.S. EPA. Qual2K simulates up to 15 water quality constituents in branching stream systems. A stream reach is divided into a number of computational elements, and for each computational element, a hydrologic balance in terms of stream flow (e.g., m³/s), a heat balance in terms of temperature (e.g., degrees C), and a material balance in terms of concentration

(e.g., mg/l) are written. Both advective and dispersive transport processes are considered in the material balance. Mass is gained or lost from the computational element by transport processes, wastewater discharges, and withdrawals. Mass can also be gained or lost by internal processes such as release of mass from benthic sources or biological transformations.

The program simulates changes in flow conditions along the stream by computing a series of steady-state water surface profiles. The calculated stream-flow rate, velocity, cross-sectional area, and water depth serve as a basis for determining the heat and mass fluxes into and out of each computational element due to flow. Mass balance determines the concentrations of constituents at each computational element. In addition to material fluxes, major processes included in the mass balance are transformation of nutrients, algal production, benthic and carbonaceous demand, atmospheric reaeration, and the effect of these processes on the dissolved oxygen balance. The nitrogen cycle is divided into four compartments: organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, and nitrate nitrogen. The primary internal sink of dissolved oxygen in the model is biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). The major sources of dissolved oxygen are algal photosynthesis and atmospheric reaeration.

The model is applicable to dendritic streams that are well mixed. It assumes that the major transport mechanisms, advection and dispersion, are significant only along the main direction of flow (the longitudinal axis of the stream or canal). It allows for multiple waste discharges, withdrawals, tributary flows, and incremental inflow and outflow.

Hydraulically, Qual2K is limited to the simulation of time periods during which both the stream flow in river basins and input waste loads are essentially constant. Qual2K can operate as either a steady-state or a quasi-dynamic model, making it a very helpful water quality planning tool. When operated as a steady-state model, it can be used to study the impact of waste loads (magnitude, quality, and location) on instream water quality. By operating the model dynamically, the user can study the effects of diurnal variations in meteorological data on water quality (primarily dissolved oxygen and temperature) and also can study diurnal dissolved oxygen variations due to algal growth and respiration. However, the effects of dynamic forcing functions, such as headwater flows or point loads, cannot be modeled in Qual2K. A steady-state model is proposed.

Qual2K is an appropriate choice for certain types of dissolved oxygen and organic enrichment TMDLs that can be implemented at a moderate level of effort. Use of the Qual2K models in TMDLs is most appropriate when (1) full vertical mixing can be assumed, and (2) water quality excursions are associated with identifiable critical flow conditions. Because these models do not simulate dynamically varying flows, their use is limited to evaluating responses to one or more specific flow conditions. The selected flow condition should reflect critical conditions, which for dissolved oxygen occurs when flows are low and the ambient air temperature is warm, typically in July or August.

5.3 Additional Data Needs

Data satisfy two key objectives for Illinois EPA, enabling the agency to make informed decisions about the resource. These objectives include developing information necessary to:

- Determine if the impaired areas are meeting applicable water quality standards for their respective designated use(s)
- Support modeling and assessment activities required to allocate pollutant loadings for all impaired areas where water quality standards are not being met

Additional data may be needed to understand probable sources, calculate reductions, develop calibrated water quality models, and develop effective implementation plans. Table 7 summarizes the additional data needed for each impaired segment.

Table 7. Additional data needs

Name	Segment ID	Designated Uses	TMDL Parameters	Additional Data Needs
East Fork La Moine River	IL_DGL-05	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen	To confirm impairment and to determine relationship with eutrophication
	IL_DGL-08	Aquatic Life	Dissolved Oxygen	To support Qual2K model
All	All	All	All	Implementation plan development

Specific data needs include:

Confirm Impairment and Determine Relationship with Eutrophication on IL_DGL-05—Collect DO, chlorophyll-*a*, and TP grab samples at station DGL-05 or DGL-10; two samples per day (at least one per day in the early morning) on three separate sampling days during low flow, warm critical conditions.

Support Qual2K Model Development on East Fork La Moine River IL_DGL-08—Data collection is needed at the primary monitoring station on this reach (DGL-09). Ideally, there would be two separate data collection periods, each time period lasting roughly one week during critical conditions (low flow, warm conditions). Adding more monitoring locations (e.g., where East Fork La Moine River crosses E. 1600th Street and in tributaries) would help determine how heterogeneous the system is and what dynamics are occurring along the reach. Recommended monitoring includes:

- Site DGL-09 in Figure 1:
 - Continuous dissolved oxygen, stream temperature, conductivity, and pH monitoring during a warm, low flow period; monitoring should take place over approximately two weeks.
 - Flow measurements (depth and velocity) at least twice during dissolved oxygen monitoring; the number of measurements will be dependent on weather and stream conditions.
 - Multiple samples of organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), organic phosphorus, soluble reactive phosphorus, total inorganic carbon, total organic carbon, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (5-day and 20-day if possible), inorganic solids, chlorophyll-*a*, and alkalinity. Depending on the monitoring station, grab samples could be collected twice per day during the first and last days of sonde deployment or throughout the week.
 - Macrophyte and attached algae survey, survey of groundwater and tributary contributions, if any.
 - Survey of channel substrate and bottom material.

Implementation Plan Development—Further in-field assessment may be needed to better determine the source of impairments in order to develop an effective TMDL implementation plan. Additional monitoring could include:

- Windshield surveys
- Streambank surveys and stream assessments for both East Fork La Moine River impaired segments and associated pollutants (phosphorus or non-pollutant for DGL-05; biochemical oxygen demand, ammonia, and phosphorus for DGL-08)
- Farmer/landowner surveys
- Word of mouth and in-person conversations with local stakeholders and landowners

6. Public Participation

A public meeting was held on December 13, 2018 at Macomb City Hall in Macomb, IL to present the Stage 1 report and findings. A public notice was sent out and the public comment period closed on January 13, 2019. A summary of the public meeting findings and a notice of the public comment period was published in The McDonough County Voice newspaper on December 15, 2018. Two sets of written comments were provided by the La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership and applicable changes were made to this Stage 1 Report. Written comments and responses are provided in Appendix A. Some comments and responses are summarized below:

- A request was made to place hard copies of the final reports in the Western Illinois University and local libraries.
- Multiple comments were made with regard to the city of Colchester and its influence on the impaired streams addressed in this report. Colchester is not located within the impaired subwatersheds for segments DGL-08 and DGL-05 (see Figure 1 for subwatershed boundaries outlined in black). It discharges to a tributary of a downstream segment (DGL-04) on the East Fork La Moine River. It is therefore not considered in the source assessment for segments DGL-08 and DGL-05.
- Reference was made to a previously conducted 319 cost share project, “Upper La Moine River Livestock Exclusion,” in the watershed. This project is noted and will be included in the Stage 3 Report.

7. References

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Appendix A. Response to Comments

Comment 1 on the Stage 1 Report



321 W. University Drive
Macomb, IL 61455
309-833-4747

January 10, 2019

COMMENTS ON LA MOINE RIVER WATERSHED TMDL STAGE 1 REPORT

For Section 2.3 on page 4, there is a fair amount of development in the west part of Bushnell. On page 5 in Section 2.6 [as we recall], some hydrologic soil groups are missing from the 2017 report. They might correspond to areas from the General Soil Map of McDonough County [compiled 1991], published by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service in 1997.

Some major soil types, including Sable and Virden, are listed as hydrologic group B/D in Table 7 on pages 174-175. Group B applies to areas that are drained and group D to those that are undrained [pages 82]. Group B has a higher infiltration rate and lower run-off potential than group D [page 81]. This fact affects the text regarding agricultural field tiling in Section 3.3.3 on page 8. Underground outlets can also serve as drain tiles.

In Section 3.2 on page 6, the Colchester STP is NOT listed. It drains to an un-named tributary of the East Fork. We question the assumption in the last sentence on page 10 that “the cause of impairment is non-pollutant based”, especially regarding impaired segment DGL-05.

A 319 cost-share grant for DGL-05 named “Upper LaMoine River Livestock Exclusion” was began in 2008 and completed in 2011. The project involved eight livestock producers installing permanent exterior fence, interior fence, stream crossing, wells, watering facilities, water and sediment control structures, pasture rotation systems, and pasture planting. Total estimated load reductions were: sediment – 811 tons per year; phosphorus – 901 lbs. per year; nitrogen – 1774 lbs. per year; animal units excluded from the LaMoine River – 214.1.

With the election of a new Governor and the selection of an active farmer [John Sullivan] as IL Agriculture Department Director, it can be hoped that support for soil and water conservation districts will increase. There is no better connection to local stakeholders and landowners or mechanisms for implementation of best management practices. Financial incentives are needed.

Thank you,

Dana Walker, President

La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership

Comment 2 on the Stage 1 Report

Dear Mr. Abel Haile:

Thank you for coming to Macomb City Hall with your staff and holding such an informative meeting. Your staff was polite and knowledgeably answered questions. These studies contain important local information that should be placed in the Western Illinois University and local libraries.

I had handed you a paper copy of the McDonough Voice article announcing the upcoming December 13 presentation. Tani Joswick, Voice Correspondent in a yellow top, was there with a recorder and wrote an article. I will attach a file to this email and at the very bottom of article is the original web address of the McDonough Voice article.

The map on page 2 incorrectly shows the location of Macomb in the middle of nowhere. Macomb is located at the intersection of US Route 136 and US Route 67 going north. The intersection is only two blocks north of the Macomb square and McDonough Courthouse and three blocks north of the Macomb Post Office. It would be helpful to show the road the coordinates along the edges of the map on page 2 as on page 14 you refer to E 1600th Street and N 1450th Street. Some readers may not know that E 1600th Street refers to a N-S road 16.00 miles east from the west edge of McDonough County and N 1450th Street refers to a E-W road 14.50 miles north of south border of county. Should Table 3 on page 6 include the Colchester square shaped lagoon on northeast edge of town?

Sincerely,
Sara Wood, BA,BS,MA
604 Memorial Drive
Macomb, IL 61455
309 333 4604

PS Please let the local residents know if we can help. As secretary of the local Environmentally Concerned Citizens (ECC) and vice-president of La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership (LMREP), on the board of The Friends of Argyle lake State Park. I try to keep local residents informed and involved at local Earth Day celebrations and organized a Spring Lake Exploration event for LMREP in 2014 with fish shocking, boat rides to show how lake was filing and groups have informative displays. My agriculture, soils, physical geography, etc. classes are rather rusty so now more into PR. I also have a personal interest as my house is next to the Kiljordan Creek in the city of Macomb, and still own two small grain farms in watershed bought by ancestors in 1920's for retirement income before the creation of Social Security.

The McDonough County
VOICE

La Moine, Missouri Creek segments show excessive pollutants

By Tabi Jozwick, Voice Correspondent

Posted Dec 15, 2018 at 8:19 AM

MACOMB — Some segments of the La Moine River watershed have been found to be impaired by pollutants, according to scientists from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Thursday.

The IEPA Bureau of Water held a public meeting on Thursday on the total maximum daily loads, or maximum allowable levels of pollutants, in the local watersheds in the west central Illinois region at the Macomb City Hall Community Room. Their findings indicate that certain segments of the La Moine River watershed – including the La Moine/Missouri Creek watershed and the East Fork La Moine River watershed – are impaired by excessive levels of pollutants.

Tetra Tech, Inc. water resources scientists Andrea Plevan and Jennifer Olson discussed the TMDL levels for both the East Fork La Moine Watershed and the La Moine/Missouri Creek Watershed, and talked about different ways to improve the quality of water in both watersheds. The TMDL determines the maximum amount of pollutants such as fecal coliform and dissolved oxygen that a body of water can have without violating water quality standards and the designated purpose of the specific body of water.

Plevan said that East Fork La Moine River watershed had dissolved oxygen in two segments while La Moine/Missouri Creek watershed had fecal coliform in two mainstream segments, thus violating the IEPA and the federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations for TMDL levels. Two other bodies of water, Missouri Creek and Little Missouri Creek had the allowable levels of dissolved oxygen and manganese levels allowed through the TMDL requirements and were recommended to be removed from the impaired water list.

Fecal coliform was tested during the water recreation season between May to October when people were most likely to go swimming. According to IEPA standards, levels cannot exceed the single sample of 400 counts /100 mL in more than 10 percent of the samples during a 30-day period or less than the geometric mean of 200 counts/100 mL from five separate samples in a 30-day period. A large amount of fecal coliform can cause people to become sick if they either swim or drink water that contains a large amount of fecal coliform bacteria.

There were three different standards of testing for dissolved oxygen and it was tested throughout the year. For the months of March to July, the instantaneous minimum requirement being 5.0 and the daily mean average over a seven-day period being 6.0. For the months of August to February, lower requirements were allowed with the instantaneous minimum requirement of 3.5 and the daily mean average over a seven-day period being 5.5. Several factors affect dissolved oxygen from water treatment plants to agricultural usage. To prevent these issues, Olson recommended that at water treatment plants, routine maintenance, repairs and upgrades be implemented so that waste water will not go into the local waters and cause more pollution. As for agriculture, Olson recommended livestock be kept out of the local waters through exclusion fencing, proper storage and usage of manure, crop rotation and creating riparian buffers.

Improving both the East Fork La Moine River and La Moine/Missouri Creek watershed can be achieved by working on the most critical areas first and maintainin the water cycle so that adjustments can be made as needed.

Landowners can apply for the EPA 319 grant to improve the waters that flow on their properties.

The draft copy of the Stage 1 Report for East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II), and the draft copy of the Stage 3 Report for La Moine/Missouri Creek Watershed are available on-line at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/public-notices/Pages/general-notices.aspx>.

Hard copies of the draft reports are available for viewing at the Macomb City Hall/City Clerk's Office in Macomb, Illinois during business hours.

Questions about the East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) draft TMDL report should be directed to the project manager, Allison Ristau at Allison.Ristau@Illinois.gov or 217-782-3362 and questions about La Moine/Missouri Creek Watershed should be directed to Abel Haile at Abel.Haile@illinois.gov or 217-782-3362. Comments and questions are being accepted until Jan. 19, 2018.

— Email questions or comments on this article to editor@mcdonoughvoice.com

Response to comments on the Stage 1 Report

Response to Comment 1

- The City of Bushnell was added to section 2.3 as a developed area.
- Thank you for your comment on soil type and drainage tiles. It was noted and will be useful for the Stage 3 TMDL implementation plan.
- Colchester is not located within the impaired subwatershed. See additional text in the Section 6: Public Participation for clarification.
- Thank you for notifying us of the 319-cost share program. It has been noted and will be included in the Stage 3 TMDL implementation plan. See Section 6: Public Participation for additional text.
- Thank you for your comment in support of Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Response to Comment 2

- Thank you for sending the article. We have included text on it in Section 6: Public Participation.
- Thank you for the correction. The location of Macomb has been updated in Figure 1. References to E 1600th Street and N 1450th Street have been removed from section 5.3. No new monitoring stations will be added per Illinois EPA.
- Colchester is not located within the impaired subwatershed. Please see additional text in Section 6: Public Participation for clarification.

Appendix C – Stage 2 Laboratory Results



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19H0238-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 13:58
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/20/19 10:13

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/21/19 10:41

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	2.67		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	3.40		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	1.07		0.50	

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC (accredited by Florida DOH #E37645). If you have any questions about this report, please contact Tom Weiss, Laboratory Manager, at 217.782.9780.

Reported:

08/30/19 16:18

Page 1 of 2



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Reported:
08/30/19 16:18
Page 2 of 2



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19H0239-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 9:25
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/21/19 12:09

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/28/19 10:40

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	1.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	1.05		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Reported:

08/30/19 16:18

Page 1 of 2



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC (accredited by Florida DOH #E37645). If you have any questions about this report, please contact Tom Weiss, Laboratory Manager, at 217.782.9780.

Reported:
08/30/19 16:18
Page 2 of 2



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19H0240-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 9:21
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/21/19 12:09

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/28/19 10:40

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	5.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	5.17		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 6.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190721INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G0671-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/22/19 9:39
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1

Prepared: 08/12/19 11:00

Units: mg/L

Analyzed: 08/12/19 15:10

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.154		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 6.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190721INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190721INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G0672-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/22/19 9:39
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 07/30/19 09:33

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/01/19 10:52

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	5.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	5.17		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Reported:

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190721INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 6.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190721INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G0673-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/22/19 9:46
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1

Prepared: 08/12/19 11:00

Units: mg/L

Analyzed: 08/12/19 15:12

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.0480		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code:	DGL-05	Received :	07/22/19 16:45	by	ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name:	EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER	County:	MCDONOUGH	Temperature C:	6.00
Funding Code:	WP06	Monitoring Unit:	TMDL		
Trip ID:	20190721INHS	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190721INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G0674-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/22/19 9:46
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 07/30/19 09:33

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/01/19 10:52

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	1.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190721INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 6.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190722INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G0675-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/22/19 13:09
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1

Prepared: 08/12/19 11:00

Units: mg/L

Analyzed: 08/12/19 15:12

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.0460		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 6.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190722INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190722INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G0676-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/22/19 13:09
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 07/30/19 09:33

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/01/19 10:52

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	4.00		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	3.40		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190722INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 6.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190722INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G0677-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/22/19 13:16
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1

Prepared: 08/12/19 11:00

Units: mg/L

Analyzed: 08/12/19 15:13

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.140		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 6.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190722INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190722INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G0678-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/22/19 13:16
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 07/31/19 11:44

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/02/19 10:13

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	1.05		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/22/19 16:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190722INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G1051-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 14:35
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Alkalinity by Standard Method 310.2

Method: 310.2 Prepared: 07/31/19 14:46
Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/05/19 10:11

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Alkalinity	176		10.0	7.48

Carbonaceous BOD, 5 day, by Standard Method 5210B

Method: 5210B Prepared: 07/31/19 13:31
Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/05/19 08:36

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
CBOD, 5 day	ND		2.00	

Nitrate-Nitrite, Colorimetric, Automated Cadmium by EPA Method 353.2

Method: 353.2 Prepared: 07/31/19 10:19
Units: mg/L Analyzed: 07/31/19 12:14

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Nitrogen, Nitrite (NO ₂) + Nitrate (NO ₃) as N	5.16		0.100	0.0247

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G1051-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 14:35
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Nitrogen, Ammonia, Colorimetric, Automated Phenate by EPA Method 350.1

Method: EPA 350.1 Prepared: 08/05/19 15:09
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/07/19 10:32

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Ammonia as N	0.12		0.10	0.06

Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total, Colorimetric, Semi- by EPA Method 351.2

Method: 351.2 Prepared: 08/19/19 08:00
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/20/19 12:37

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl	0.47	J	0.50	0.37

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1 Prepared: 08/20/19 10:00
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/21/19 11:29

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.155		0.0050	0.0042

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G1051-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 14:35
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Total Suspended Solids by Standard Method 2540D

Method: SM 2540D Prepared: 07/31/19 09:49
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 07/31/19 09:49

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Total Suspended Solids	50		4	

Volatile Suspended Solids by Standard Method 2540E

Method: SM 2540E Prepared: 07/31/19 09:50
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 07/31/19 09:50

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Volatile Suspended Solids *	7		4	

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Reported:
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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

- J Estimated value. The laboratory cannot support the validity of this number. The result is between the method detection limit and the reporting limit.
- ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit
- * Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G1052-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 14:35
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/12/19 10:46

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/15/19 10:55

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	5.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	4.50		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	0.58		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	1.87		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G1053-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 10:10
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Alkalinity by Standard Method 310.2

Method: 310.2 Prepared: 07/31/19 14:46
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/05/19 10:11

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Alkalinity	176		10.0	7.48

Carbonaceous BOD, 5 day, by Standard Method 5210B

Method: 5210B Prepared: 07/31/19 13:31
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/05/19 08:36

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
CBOD, 5 day	ND	Q	2.00	

Nitrate-Nitrite, Colorimetric, Automated Cadmium by EPA Method 353.2

Method: 353.2 Prepared: 07/31/19 10:19
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 07/31/19 12:15

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Nitrogen, Nitrite (NO2) + Nitrate (NO3) as N	5.20		0.100	0.0247

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G1053-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 10:10
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Nitrogen, Ammonia, Colorimetric, Automated Phenate by EPA Method 350.1

Method: EPA 350.1 Prepared: 08/05/19 15:09
Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/07/19 10:32

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Ammonia as N	0.07	J	0.10	0.06

Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total, Colorimetric, Semi- by EPA Method 351.2

Method: 351.2 Prepared: 08/19/19 08:00
Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/20/19 12:53

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl	ND		0.50	0.37

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1 Prepared: 08/20/19 10:00
Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/21/19 11:29

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.136		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G1053-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 10:10
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Total Suspended Solids by Standard Method 2540D

Method: SM 2540D Prepared: 07/31/19 09:49
Units: mg/L Analyzed: 07/31/19 09:49

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Total Suspended Solids	30		4	

Volatile Suspended Solids by Standard Method 2540E

Method: SM 2540E Prepared: 07/31/19 09:50
Units: mg/L Analyzed: 07/31/19 09:50

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Volatile Suspended Solids *	5		4	

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

- Q Maximum holding time exceeded.
- J Estimated value. The laboratory cannot support the validity of this number. The result is between the method detection limit and the reporting limit.
- ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit
- * Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G1054-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 10:10
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/12/19 10:46

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/15/19 10:55

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	6.68		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	6.20		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	0.82		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	1.24		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G1055-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 13:37
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1

Prepared: 08/20/19 10:00

Units: mg/L

Analyzed: 08/21/19 11:30

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.0280		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G1056-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 13:37
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/12/19 10:46

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/15/19 10:55

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	1.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	1.23		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code:	DGL-05	Received :	07/30/19 14:45	by	ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name:	EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER	County:	MCDONOUGH	Temperature C:	3.00
Funding Code:	WP06	Monitoring Unit:	TMDL		
Trip ID:	20190729INHS	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	TMDL
Client Sample ID:	TOTAL	Collected By:	VIT	Lab Sample ID:	19G1057-01
Sample Medium:	Water	PWS Intake:		Date/Time Collected:	07/29/19 13:34
Sample Fraction:	Total	Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml):		Sample Depth:	

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method:	EPA 365.1	Prepared:	08/20/19 10:00
Units:	mg/L	Analyzed:	08/21/19 11:30

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.106		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19G1058-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 13:34
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/12/19 10:46

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/15/19 10:55

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	5.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	6.20		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	0.82		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	1.24		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	1.20		0.50	

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G1059-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 9:16
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1

Prepared: 08/20/19 10:00

Units: mg/L

Analyzed: 08/21/19 11:31

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.111		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G1060-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 9:16
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H Prepared: 08/12/19 10:46
 Units: ug/L Analyzed: 08/15/19 10:55

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	1.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	1.70		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	0.53		0.50	

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code:	DGL-05	Received :	07/30/19 14:45	by	ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name:	EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER	County:	MCDONOUGH	Temperature C:	3.00
Funding Code:	WP06	Monitoring Unit:	TMDL		
Trip ID:	20190729INHS	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	TMDL
Client Sample ID:	TOTAL	Collected By:	MFS	Lab Sample ID:	19G1061-01
Sample Medium:	Water	PWS Intake:		Date/Time Collected:	07/29/19 9:19
Sample Fraction:	Total	Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml):		Sample Depth:	

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method:	EPA 365.1	Prepared:	08/20/19 10:00
Units:	mg/L	Analyzed:	08/21/19 11:31

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.0270		0.0050	0.0042

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 3.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19G1062-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 07/29/19 9:19
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/12/19 10:46

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/15/19 10:55

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 07/30/19 14:45 by ADAM LUCCHESI
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190729INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19H0227-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 9:58
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Alkalinity by Standard Method 310.2

Method: 310.2 Prepared: 08/08/19 15:04
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/09/19 14:27

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Alkalinity	182		10.0	7.48

Carbonaceous BOD, 5 day, by Standard Method 5210B

Method: 5210B Prepared: 08/07/19 13:59
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/12/19 09:48

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
CBOD, 5 day	ND	Q	2.00	

Nitrate-Nitrite, Colorimetric, Automated Cadmium by EPA Method 353.2

Method: 353.2 Prepared: 08/08/19 13:58
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/08/19 15:17

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Nitrogen, Nitrite (NO2) + Nitrate (NO3) as N	2.93		0.100	0.0247

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19H0227-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 9:58
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Nitrogen, Ammonia, Colorimetric, Automated Phenate by EPA Method 350.1

Method: EPA 350.1 Prepared: 08/07/19 14:59
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/09/19 15:19

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Ammonia as N	0.08	J	0.10	0.06

Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total, Colorimetric, Semi- by EPA Method 351.2

Method: 351.2 Prepared: 08/27/19 08:00
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/27/19 16:59

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl	0.44	J	0.50	0.37

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1 Prepared: 08/27/19 10:00
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/27/19 16:14

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.150		0.0050	0.0042

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19H0227-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 9:58
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Total Suspended Solids by Standard Method 2540D

Method: SM 2540D Prepared: 08/07/19 08:25
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/07/19 08:25

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Total Suspended Solids	45		4	

Volatile Suspended Solids by Standard Method 2540E

Method: SM 2540E Prepared: 08/07/19 09:41
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/07/19 09:41

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Volatile Suspended Solids *	6		4	

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

- Q Maximum holding time exceeded.
- J Estimated value. The laboratory cannot support the validity of this number. The result is between the method detection limit and the reporting limit.
- ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit
- * Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19H0228-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 14:50
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Alkalinity by Standard Method 310.2

Method: 310.2 Prepared: 08/08/19 15:04
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/09/19 14:27

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Alkalinity	180		10.0	7.48

Carbonaceous BOD, 5 day, by Standard Method 5210B

Method: 5210B Prepared: 08/07/19 13:59
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/12/19 09:48

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
CBOD, 5 day	ND		2.00	

Nitrate-Nitrite, Colorimetric, Automated Cadmium by EPA Method 353.2

Method: 353.2 Prepared: 08/08/19 13:58
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/08/19 15:19

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Nitrogen, Nitrite (NO2) + Nitrate (NO3) as N	2.84		0.100	0.0247

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19H0228-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 14:50
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Nitrogen, Ammonia, Colorimetric, Automated Phenate by EPA Method 350.1

Method: EPA 350.1 Prepared: 08/07/19 14:59
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/09/19 15:19

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Ammonia as N	0.06	J	0.10	0.06

Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total, Colorimetric, Semi- by EPA Method 351.2

Method: 351.2 Prepared: 08/27/19 08:00
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/27/19 17:01

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl	0.42	J	0.50	0.37

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1 Prepared: 08/27/19 10:00
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/27/19 16:14

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.131		0.0050	0.0042

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
 Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
 Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
 Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19H0228-01**
 Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 14:50
 Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Total Suspended Solids by Standard Method 2540D

Method: SM 2540D Prepared: 08/07/19 08:25
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/07/19 08:25

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Total Suspended Solids	21		4	

Volatile Suspended Solids by Standard Method 2540E

Method: SM 2540E Prepared: 08/07/19 09:41
 Units: mg/L Analyzed: 08/07/19 09:41

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Volatile Suspended Solids *	4		4	

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

- J Estimated value. The laboratory cannot support the validity of this number. The result is between the method detection limit and the reporting limit.
- ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit
- * Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19H0229-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 14:02
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1

Prepared: 08/27/19 10:00

Units: mg/L

Analyzed: 08/27/19 16:15

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.0200		0.0050	0.0042

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: TOTAL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19H0230-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 13:58
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): Sample Depth:

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method: EPA 365.1

Prepared: 08/27/19 10:00

Units: mg/L

Analyzed: 08/27/19 15:23

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.102		0.0050	0.0042

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

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Laboratory Manager

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code:	DGL-05	Received :	08/06/19 15:50	by	LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name:	EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER	County:	MCDONOUGH	Temperature C:	5.00
Funding Code:	WP06	Monitoring Unit:	TMDL		
Trip ID:	20190805INHS	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	TMDL
Client Sample ID:	TOTAL	Collected By:	VIT	Lab Sample ID:	19H0231-01
Sample Medium:	Water	PWS Intake:		Date/Time Collected:	08/05/19 9:21
Sample Fraction:	Total	Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml):		Sample Depth:	

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method:	EPA 365.1	Prepared:	08/27/19 10:00
Units:	mg/L	Analyzed:	08/27/19 15:24

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.109		0.0050	0.0042

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825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code:	DGL-05	Received :	08/06/19 15:50	by	LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name:	EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER	County:	MCDONOUGH	Temperature C:	5.00
Funding Code:	WP06	Monitoring Unit:	TMDL		
Trip ID:	20190805INHS	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	TMDL
Client Sample ID:	TOTAL	Collected By:	VIT	Lab Sample ID:	19H0232-01
Sample Medium:	Water	PWS Intake:		Date/Time Collected:	08/05/19 9:25
Sample Fraction:	Total	Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml):		Sample Depth:	

Phosphorus, All Forms, Colorimetric, Automated, by EPA Method 365.1

Method:	EPA 365.1	Prepared:	08/27/19 10:00
Units:	mg/L	Analyzed:	08/27/19 15:24

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Phosphorus as P	0.0180		0.0050	0.0042

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC (accredited by Florida DOH #E37645). If you have any questions about this report, please contact Tom Weiss, Laboratory Manager, at 217.782.9780.

Reported:
08/30/19 16:20
Page 1 of 2



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C: 5.00
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit

* Non-NELAP accredited

Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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Reported:
08/30/19 16:20
Page 2 of 2



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19H0233-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 9:58
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/20/19 10:13

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/21/19 10:41

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	5.34		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	4.58		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	1.02		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Page 1 of 2



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

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08/30/19 16:20
Page 2 of 2



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: MFS Lab Sample ID: **19H0234-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 14:50
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/20/19 10:13

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/21/19 10:41

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	4.00		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	3.31		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	1.13		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	2.04		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-09 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

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Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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08/30/19 16:19

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Station Code: DGL-05 Received: 08/06/19 15:50 by LAUREN AIELLO
Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL
Client Sample ID: CHLOROPHYLL Collected By: VIT Lab Sample ID: **19H0237-01**
Sample Medium: Water PWS Intake: Date/Time Collected: 08/05/19 14:02
Sample Fraction: Total Chlorophyll volume filtered (ml): 200 Sample Depth:

Chlorophyll by Standard Method 10200 H

Method: 10200 H

Prepared: 08/20/19 10:13

Units: ug/L

Analyzed: 08/21/19 10:41

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>MDL</u>
Chlorophyll-A (corr)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-A (unco)	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-B	ND		0.50	
Chlorophyll-C	ND		0.50	
Pheophytin-A	ND		0.50	

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

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Waterbody Name: EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER County: MCDONOUGH Temperature C:
Funding Code: WP06 Monitoring Unit: TMDL
Trip ID: 20190805INHS Visit Number: 001 Monitoring Program: TMDL

Notes and Definitions

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Report Authorized by:

Tom Weiss
Laboratory Manager

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08/30/19 16:19

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Appendix D – Watershed Protection Plan Comments and Responses

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Notice of Public Comment Period

East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II)
(Hancock, McDonough, and Warren Counties)

(Waterbody Segments IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08) - Dissolved Oxygen

Watershed Protection Plan

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)
Bureau of Water
Watershed Management Section

The purpose of this public notice is to provide an opportunity for the public to receive information and comment on the draft Watershed Protection Plan concerning the dissolved oxygen (DO) stream condition in the East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II), for waterbody segments (IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08).

These waterbody segments have been listed on the 2020/2022 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report-303(d) list of impaired waters due to low levels of DO in the waterbody segments. As part of the Illinois TMDL Development Process, a Stage 1 Report (Watershed Characterization, Data Analysis, Methodology Selection) TMDL Report was completed on February 2019, and additional data needs (Stage-2) was gathered to confirm the DO impairments. The data summaries show that these waterbody segments are no longer impaired for DO, and as a result a TMDL was not developed for these waterbody segments. However, a draft Watershed Protection Plan (WPP) was developed to guide stakeholders, and landowners in the watershed to implement the recommended practices in the draft WPP to maintain the DO levels in the watershed and continue meeting the water quality standards, and the designated uses.

The Stage 1 TMDL Report (including the public comments), and the Stage 2 (additional data and laboratory results) are included in the Draft WPP as Appendix A and Appendix B respectively.

IEPA implements the TMDL program in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act. Therefore, these waterbody segments are recommended for delisting in the upcoming 2024 Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and 303(d) list.

Stakeholders in the watershed, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other interested parties are encouraged to recommend potential nonpoint source Best Management Practices that could be included as part of the final Watershed Protection Plan.

The East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) – Draft Watershed Protection Plan is available on-line at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/public-notices/Pages/general-notices.aspx>. The Stage 1 TMDL report for this watershed completed earlier as part of the TMDL development process is available at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/Pages/reports.aspx>

The fact sheet for East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) – Draft Watershed Protection Plan is available on-line at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/Documents/fact-sheet-east-fork-la-moine-river-ii.pdf>

A hard copy of the draft WPP is available for viewing during business hours at:

Macomb City Hall/City Clerk's Office
232 East Jackson Street
Macomb, IL 61455

Questions about the WPP should be directed to the project manager, Drew Podlewski by phone at 217-782-3362 or email at Drew.Podlewski@illinois.gov or contact Abel Haile as indicated below.

Closure of the Public Notice Record

The public notice will close as of midnight, on January 11, 2023. Email comments must be received no later than 11:59 p.m. on January 11, 2023. Written comments need not be notarized but must be postmarked before midnight and mailed to:

Abel Haile,
Manager, Planning (TMDL) Unit,
Watershed Management Section, Bureau of Water
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276
Phone 217-782-3362
TDD (Hearing impaired) 217-782-9143
Email: Abel.Haile@illinois.gov
Fax 217-782-9891

From: [Haile, Abel](#)
To: [La Moine River Ecosystem](#); oakacorn3@gmail.com; ["david.king@frontier.com"](mailto:david.king@frontier.com); [Eric C. Moe](#)
Cc: [Podlewski, Drew](#); [Davis, Christine L.](#); [Carlson, William](#); [Olson, Jennifer \(Jennifer.Olson@tetrattech.com\)](#)
Subject: Public Comment - East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) -Watershed Protection Plan
Date: Thursday, January 26, 2023 11:58:00 AM

Hello Everyone, and Happy New Year!

The public notice comment period for East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II)-Watershed Protection Plan was closed on January 11, 2023, and Illinois EPA (Agency) did not receive any comments. Just in case, additional time was needed, please send your comments by February 15, 2023. The Agency is preparing to finalize the report very soon.

Thank you,

Abel Haile
IEPA\BOW-Watershed Management Section
Abel.Haile@Illinois.gov
Tel (217)782-2999 – desk
(217) 782-3362 - Main

From: Haile, Abel
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2022 1:42 PM
To: 'david.king@frontier.com' <david.king@frontier.com>; 'La Moine River Ecosystem' <lamoineriverecosystem@gmail.com>; 'me-illovsky@wiu.edu' <me-illovsky@wiu.edu>; 'Eric C. Moe' <Eric.C.Moe@imegcorp.com>; 'iowarockets@aol.com' <iowarockets@aol.com>; 'tljozwitch@outlook.com' <tljozwitch@outlook.com>; 'oakacorn3@gmail.com' <oakacorn3@gmail.com>; 'wwtpmgr@cityofmacomb.com' <wwtpmgr@cityofmacomb.com>; 'mcdfb@logonix.net' <mcdfb@logonix.net>; 'Sara Wood' <oakacorn@gmail.com>; 'Brenda Middendorf' <bmiddendorf@2riversrcd.org>; Cindy Skrukud (cskrukud@gmail.com) <cskrukud@gmail.com>; Albert Ettinger <ettinger.albert@gmail.com>
Cc: Ristau, Allison <ALLISON.RISTAU@Illinois.gov>; Podlewski, Drew <Drew.Podlewski@illinois.gov>; Davis, Christine L. <Christine.Davis@Illinois.gov>; Carlson, William <William.Carlson@tetrattech.com>; Olson, Jennifer (Jennifer.Olson@tetrattech.com) <Jennifer.Olson@tetrattech.com>
Subject: Notice of Public Comment Period - East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II) -Watershed Protection Plan

Hello All:

This email is to advise you, that the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has developed a draft Watershed Protection Plan (WPP) concerning the dissolved oxygen (DO) stream condition in the East Fork La Moine River Watershed (II), for waterbody segments (IL_DGL-05 and IL_DGL-08).

As part of the Illinois TMDL Development Process, a Stage 1 Report (Watershed Characterization, Data Analysis, Methodology Selection) TMDL Report was completed on February 2019, and additional data needs (Stage-2) was gathered to confirm the DO impairments. The data summaries show that these waterbody segments are no longer impaired for DO, and as a result a TMDL was not developed for these waterbody segments. However, a draft Watershed Protection Plan (WPP) was developed to guide stakeholders, and landowners in the watershed to implement the recommended practices in the draft WPP to maintain the DO levels in the watershed and continue meeting the water quality standards, and the designated uses.

Here is the link to the Notice of the Public Comment Period, the Draft WPP, and the Fact Sheet:

<https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/public-notices/Pages/general-notices.aspx>.

The Final Stage 1 Report is available on IEPA's TMDL webpage:

<https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/Pages/reports.aspx>

Please share the email with other stakeholders in the watershed, and advise if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Thank you, and happy holidays!

Abel Haile

IEPA\BOW-Watershed Management Section

Abel.Haile@Illinois.gov

Tel (217)782-2999 – desk

(217) 782-3362 - Main

From: [Alice Henry](#)
To: [Podlewski, Drew](#)
Subject: [External] Lamoine River
Date: Wednesday, January 11, 2023 7:13:50 PM

I support the East Fork Lamoine River Watershed Protection Plan.
Thank you.

Alice Henry

24 Grandview Drive
Macomb, IL 61455
Bobhenry@macomb.com
Alicehenry526@gmail.com