

NORTH BRANCH CHICAGO RIVER WATERSHED WORKGROUP GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING MINUTES



NORTH BRANCH
CHICAGO RIVER
WATERSHED
WORKGROUP

Lake Forest Municipal Services Building Training Room,
800 N Field Drive, Lake Forest, IL 60045
Wednesday, February 08, 2023 * 1:00pm – 3:00pm

NBWW GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING MINUTES

1. Introductions

Brandon Janes, President of the North Branch Chicago River Watershed Workgroup (NBWW), welcomed attendees at 1:14 pm to the February 08, 2023 NBWW General Membership Meeting. The meeting was held in a hybrid format with presenters attending via Zoom and voting members attending in-person. Jacob Jozefowski, NBWW Coordinator for this meeting, performed roll call. A total of 19 voting members (tallying 70 votes) were in attendance, so an NBWW meeting quorum was present (see the voting quorum and meeting participants list below).

Voting Quorum: Darren Olson, Christopher Burke, Byron Kutz, City of Lake Forest; Larry Bridges, East Skokie Drainage District; Jacob Jozefowski, Lake County Stormwater Management Commission; Susan Lenz, Lake Forest Open Lands; Chuck Bodden, North Shore Water Reclamation District (NSWRD); Justin Vick, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD); Brandon Janes, Village of Deerfield; Jonathan Happ, Libertyville Township; Mary Mathews, Illinois Sierra Club; Karolina Cho, Gewalt Hamilton Associates for the Villages of Bannockburn, Northfield and Riverwoods; Ben Metzler, Village of Green Oaks; Kate McDonnell, Village of Wilmette; Jack Bielak, Village of Northbrook, Matt Ueltzen, Lake County Forest Preserve District (LCFPD); Susan Grinnell, Union One West Fork Drainage District.

2. Public Comment – None

3. Guest Speakers

a. Biological & Water Quality Assessment of the North Branch Chicago River Report: 2020-2021

Chris Yoder, Research Director, Midwest Biodiversity Institute (MBI)

Chris Yoder gave an overview of MBI's methodology for collection of bioassessment data for the North Branch Chicago River watershed biological assemblages, water and sediment chemistry data, habitat data and physical data (including flow, land use and GIS data). Yoder gave a summary of the 2020-2021 North Branch Watershed Bioassessment report which includes a full analysis of NBWW 2020-2021 monitoring data, aquatic life use attainments (causes and sources), "combined" assessment for nutrient enrichment, and restorability factors. The Integrated Prioritization System (IPS) model is operated through a Power BI platform, and it gives the users an opportunity to examine assessed data such as use attainment status and associated cause and sources of impairments and restorability factors of impaired sites.

Some of the summarized highlights of the 2020-2021 data included chlorides exceedances throughout the watershed. Some of the monitoring results were affected by the flow hydrograph and in 2021 ionic strength variable exceedances were more severe. Although point sources do influence nitrogen and phosphorus, the dominant influence is nonpoint source pollution. The West Fork tributary had the most "poor" and "very poor" exceedances across 10 parameters, most (not all) emanating from the upstream sites. There were 65 total Continuous Dissolved Oxygen (DO) exceedances from the 2020-2021 data; the likely causes of excess DO are due to nonpoint source inputs coupled with low flows and increased retention time. Yoder's conclusion was a combination of urbanization coupled with legacy channelization, hydrological alternations and low gradient, the latter precluding a more complete natural recovery absent direct intervention. The 2020-2021 North Branch Chicago River Bioassessment report will be made available to the NBWW Monitoring Committee for review next week and released to the watershed stakeholders once the report is finalized.

Questions/Answers:

1. Concern was expressed over the disconnect between the Illinois EPA and the IPS model differences in impairments. Any thoughts?
This is something Chris has seen with other workgroups as well. Not sure what the path/answer would be to change this, but this is a national problem; states primarily address the 303(d) & (b) impairments and their requirements. The issue is that tackling those impairments does not penetrate other programs (permitting and other Clean Water Act programs).
2. Has the U.S. EPA reviewed the IPS Model?
Some of the EPA, but the question needs to be more specific. An appropriate contact for this question may be Stephen McCracken, DuPage River Salt Creek Workgroup (DRSCW), with more information on what coordination has occurred between the EPA and the IPS Model.
3. Are there important actionable items from this report that municipalities can use to implement?
Yes, but that is dependent on individuals learning how to use the IPS Model to find those actions.

b. PFAS and the impacts on NPDES permitting Presentation

Antonio (Tony) Garcia, Physical Scientist, U.S EPA Region 5

Tony Garcia gave an educational presentation on Per- and Polyfluoralkyl (PFAS) substances, which consists of a large class of synthetic chemicals created by humans. PFAS sources (since the 1940s) include pesticides, paints, firefighting foams, fast food packaging, etc... Due to the widespread use, PFAS has been identified in water, soil and air samples throughout the United States and around the world. Garcia gave an overview of the EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap, which sets timelines for concrete actions from 2021-2024 to protect public health and environment from PFAS.

Reducing discharges (restrict) to the environment and to publicly owned treatment works is a cornerstone of EPA's strategy to restrict PFAS, which includes effluent limitations guidelines that were released January 2023. In December 2022, EPA released an NPDES PFAS guidance how states can monitor PFAS discharges and take steps to reduce where they are detected. The Plan 15 (current effluent guidelines program plan) is targeted at industrial categories (including POTWs) that are at higher risk of PFAS discharges. The December 5, 2022 memorandum includes recommendations for EPA and States to address PFAS through NPDES permits (including best management practices), pretreatment activities and monitoring programs. The EPA is currently compiling a PFAS Analytical Tool to evaluate what is known about PFAS and the extent of PFAS monitoring. In summary, EPA is taking a comprehensive approach (research, restrict and remediate) to addressing PFAs in the environment and encourages close collaboration with State counterparts to implement strategies.

Questions/Answers:

1. What will these PFAS restrictions apply to all of the NPDES regulations or just navigable waters of the U.S?
The Illinois EPA will be making that determination. The Illinois EPA can bring these PFAS regulations to the entire NPDES permit if they want to.
2. PFAS as a pollutant of concern for over 40 years, why is the EPA just getting around to regulating it? What is the status of the EPA ORD effort to develop an aquatic life criteria?
The EPA's decision on how and when to regulate is not something the presenters can answer at this time.

3. NBWW Business

- a. Approve NBWW August 10, 2022 General Membership Meeting Summary. Larry Bridges, East Skokie Drainage District, made a motion was made to ratify the FY2023 membership seconded by Chuck Bodden, NSWRD. The motion passed with unanimous consensus vote.
- b. Financials
 - i. Jacob Jozefowski presented the FY2022 revenue and expenditures for review. There were no comments or questions.

- ii. Janes presented the NBWW FY2023 proposed membership dues for general membership approval. A question was asked about potential for the annual NARP expenses to be higher than expected. Valleskey answered that Geosyntec is confident in the data that was collected and the costs moving forward. Although there is still additional data to be collected within the Skokie Lagoons, Geosyntec does not expect a large change to the costs provided in the agreement with NBWW. Brandon Janes, Village of Deerfield, made a motion to approve the FY2023 proposed membership dues seconded by Jack Bielak, Village of Northbrook. Motion passed with a 14-1-3 roll call vote (see attached roll call vote spreadsheet).
- iii. Jozefowski presented the NBWW FY2023 proposed budget for general membership approval. Jack Bielak, Village of Northbrook, made a motion was made to approve the FY2023 proposed budget seconded by Brandon Janes, Village of Deerfield. Motion passed with a 15-1-3 roll call vote (see attached roll call vote spreadsheet).

c. Old Business:

- i. Monitoring Committee Update – Rob Flood, NBWW Monitoring & Water Quality Impairment Abatement Committee Chair gave a Monitoring Committee Update. The Monitoring Committee has been focusing on the NARP and the initial findings. This year the Monitoring Committee will be focusing on some additional monitoring in the Skokie Lagoons based on the monitoring results from 2022. NSWRD will continue monitoring at all twenty-five NBWW for water column chemistry parameters through 5 sampling events, per the recently approved agreement between NSWRD and NBWW. The NBWW will be preparing the annual NPDES NBWW monitoring data submittal later this month that meets POTW and MS4 monitoring requirements.
- ii. NBWW NARP Update
Brian Valleskey, Geosyntec Consultants, presented an update on the NBWW NARP. Valleskey reminded the workgroup of the NARP objectives, which are to address phosphorous causing excessive algae, dissolved oxygen problems, and pH problems, as well as other contributing factor such as hydraulic modifications, lack of riparian shading, excessive streambank erosion, and loss of groundwater replenishment. The two POTWs have submitted an email to the Illinois EPA for an extension for the NBWW NARP completion from December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2025. In 2021, Geosyntec completed a NARP Workplan for the workgroup and in 2022 Geosyntec completed field data collection and analysis for the NBWW NARP services. From the 2022 data, the results were field data supported nutrient related impairments likely in the West Fork and Skokie River, but the North Branch Chicago River segment does not show signs of nutrient related impairments. In 2023, Geosyntec will begin the watershed (hydrologic and water quality) model development along with additional Skokie Lagoons sampling analysis. The SWMM watershed model development will be a collection of additional data (watershed boundaries, catchment sizes, land use, etc...).

Questions/Answers

1. Is there a document or web reference for the IEPA risk of eutrophication methodology?
Yes, that can be provided as a link after the meeting for the workgroup members.

d. New Business: None

4. Watershed Project Updates

a. Open Discussion: Watershed Updates

- i. Robyn Flakne shared that the Village of Glenview is in the design phase of a streambank stabilization project.
- ii. Larry Bridges shared that East Skokie Drainage District has moved into Phase II of the Lake Forest Streambank Stabilization Project and the project should be completed in Spring/Summer 2023.

- iii. North Shore is undergoing about a \$4M project for Chemical Phosphorus Removal systems to supplement the biological Phosphorus process at two of its plants including the Clavey Road facility. Construction is expected to be completed in the next few months.
- iv. Ashley Strelcheck, NBWW Coordinator, gave an update on the North Branch Chicago River Watershed-Based Plan. SMC will be hosting a Public Information Meeting and plans to open a public comment period in March (2023) pending The Lake County Stormwater Management Commission's approval March 2, 2023.

b. Member Remarks: None.

c. Next NBWW General Membership Meeting: August 09, 2023

5. Adjournment – 3:00 pm

Larry Bridges, East Skokie Drainage District, made a motion to adjourn seconded by Matt Ueltzen, LCFPD. The motion passed with unanimous consensus vote.

North Branch Chicago River Watershed Workgroup Meeting Attendees

Name	Organization
Adrienne Nemura	Geosyntec Consultants
Alana Bartolai	Lake County Health Department
Andrea Schaller	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Ashley Strelcheck	Lake County Stormwater Management Commission
Ben Metzler	Clark Dietz for Village of Greek Oaks
Brandon Janes	Village of Deerfield
Brian Valleskey	Geosyntec Consultants
Byron Kutz	City of Lake Forest
Chris Yoder	Midwest Biodiversity Institute (MBI)
Chuck Bodden	North Shore Water Reclamation District
Cole Neder	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)
Dudley Onderdonk	Village of Glencoe
Ed Rankin	Midwest Biodiversity Institute (MBI)
Jack Bielak	Village of Northbrook
Jacob Jozefowski	Lake County Stormwater Management Commission
Janice Aull	Aull Nature Preserve
Jim Anderson	James Anderson Company
Jim Jabcon	Chicago Botanic Garden
Jonathan Happ	Libertyville Township
Josephine Meincke	North Shore Water Reclamation District
Justin Vick	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
Karolina Cho	Gewalt Hamilton Associates
Kate McDonnell	Village of Wilmette
Katie Piotrowska	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)
Larry Bridges	East Skokie Drainage District
Marion Cartwright	Lake Forest Open Lands Association
Mary Mathews	Sierra Club
Matt Ueltzen	Lake County Forest Preserve District
Melanie Rummel	City of Lake Forest Environmental Sustainability Chair
Michele Mrachek	East Skokie Drainage District
Mike Prusila	Lake County Stormwater Management Commission
Patty Werner	Resident & East Skokie Drainage District Representative

Name	Organization
Peter Nagle	Chicago Botanic Garden
Reagan Walsh	City of Lake Forest
Rob Flood	North Shore Water Reclamation District
Robyn Flakne	Village of Glenview
Susan Lenz	Lake Forest Open Lands
Tony Garcia	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5

***PDHs are self-reporting.** If attendees want to apply NBWW meetings towards their professional license, keep the certificate, agenda, and minutes with sign-in sheets. Acceptance of these materials for credit is at the discretion of the licensing authority.*

***MS4 Program BMP fulfillment.** If attendees want to apply NBWW meetings and education towards their MS4 Program BMP Measurable Goals, keep the certificate, agenda and minutes with sign-in sheets. Acceptance of these materials for MS4 program credit is at the discretion of the Illinois EPA.*

Organization	Voting Member	Number of Votes	Present? (Y)	Total Vote Count	Roll Call FY2023 Membership Dues	Yay Tallies for FY2023 Membership Dues	Roll Call FY2023 Budget	Yay Tallies for FY2023 Budget
Christopher Burke	Darren Olson	2	Y	2	Absent during roll call	0	Absent during roll call	0
City of Lake Forest	Brian Joyce	7	Y	7	Y	7	Y	7
East Skokie Drainage District	Larry Bridges	3	Y	3	Y	3	Y	3
Gewalt Hamilton	Karolina Cho	2	Y	2	Y	2	Y	2
Lake County SMC	Jacob Jozefowski	2	Y	2	Y	2	Y	2
Lake Forest Open Lands	Susan Lenz	2	Y	2	Y	2	Y	2
LCFPD - Unincorporated	Matt Ueltzen	2	Y	2	Y	2	Y	2
Libertyville Township	Damon Cederberg	3	Y	3	Y	3	Y	3
MWRDGC (Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago)	Justin Vick	2	Y	2	Y	2	Y	2
NSWRD Clavey Road WRF	Chuck Bodden	9	Y	9	Y	9	Y	9
Illinois Sierra Club	Mary Mathews	2	Y	2	A	0	A	0
Union One West Fork Drainage District	Susan Grinnell	3	Y	3	Y	3	Y	3
Village of Bannockburn	Karolina Cho	3	Y	3	N	0	N	0
Village of Deerfield	Brandon Janes	9	Y	9	Y	9	Y	9
Village of Glencoe	Dudley Onderdonk	3	Y	3	A	0	A	0
Village of Northbrook	Jack Bielak	7	Y	7	Y	7	Y	7
Village of Northfield	Karolina Cho	3	Y	3	A	0	A	0
Village of Riverwoods	Karolina Cho	3	Y	3	Y	3	Y	3
Village of Wilmette	Kate McDonnell	3	Y	3	Y	3	Y	3
Village of Glenview	Robyn Flakne	9	Absent during roll call	0	Absent during roll call	0	Y	9
TOTALS		164	19	70	14	57	15	66

SIGN-IN SHEET

NORTH BRANCH CHICAGO RIVER WATERSHED WORKGROUP GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

February 08, 2023 * 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM * Lake Forest Municipal Services Building

NAME	ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL	ARE YOU AN NBWW MEMBER? (Y/N)	IF YES, ARE YOU VOTING TODAY FOR YOUR AGENCY? (Y/N)
Josephine Meincke	NSWRG	JMeincke@northshoreward.org	Y	N
Janice Hull	Hull Nature Preserve	HullNaturePreserve@gmail.com	N	
Michele Mrachek	LBOLA/ESDD	michelemrachek@gmail.com		
Dudley Onderdonk	Village of Glenview	donderdonk@comcast.net	Y	N
Cole Neder	CMAP	cnyder@cmagillinois.gov	N	N
BEN METZLER	CLARK DIETZ / GREEN OAKS	ben.metzler@clarkdietz.com	Y (GREEN OAKS)	N
Jim Anderson	Jobs. Anderson Co	jganderson@jacoengin.com	Y	N
Jim Jabcon	Chicago Botanic Garden	jjabcon@chicagobotanic.org	Y/almost	N
Justin Vuck	MWRJGC	vickj@mwri.org	Y	X
JONATHAN HARR	LIBERTYVILLE Township	jhappe@libertyvilletownship.us	Y	Y
Byron Kutz	Lake Forest	kutzb@cityoflakeforest.com	Y	Y
Reagan Walsh	Lake Forest	walshr@cityoflakeforest.com	Y	N

SIGN-IN SHEET

NORTH BRANCH CHICAGO RIVER WATERSHED WORKGROUP GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

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NAME	ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL	ARE YOU AN NBWW MEMBER? (Y/N)	IF YES, ARE YOU VOTING TODAY FOR YOUR AGENCY? (Y/N)
BRAUNOW JAMES	DEERFIELD	BSTANBS@DEERFIELD.IL.US	Y	Y
Chuck Bodden	NSWRD	chbodden@northshorewrd.org	Y	Y
Susan Lenz	Lake Forest Open Lands	slenz@lfola.org	Y	Y
Kate McDonnell	Wilmette	medonnellk@wilmette.com	Y	Y
Rob Flood	NSWRD	roflood@northshorewrd.org	Y	Y
Larry Bridges	ESDD	Larryb61@comcast.net	Y	Y
Karolina Cho	Genett Hamilton Ass. Village of Riverwoods City of Northfield Village of Barrackburn	kcho@gha-engineers.com	Y	Y
Peter Nagle	Chicago Botanic Garden	pnagle@chicagobotanic.org	Almost	
Alana Bartolai	LCHD	ABARTOLAIA@lakecountyil.gov		
Marion Cartwright	resident (LFOLA)	marion.cartwright3@gmail.com		

Melanie Rummel

City of Lake Forest
Environmental Sustainability Chair

Rumanelaw@aol.com

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MARY MATHEWS
Patty Werner

SIERRA CLUB

TIMMARY 747 @ AOL.COM)

)

YES

YES

NO

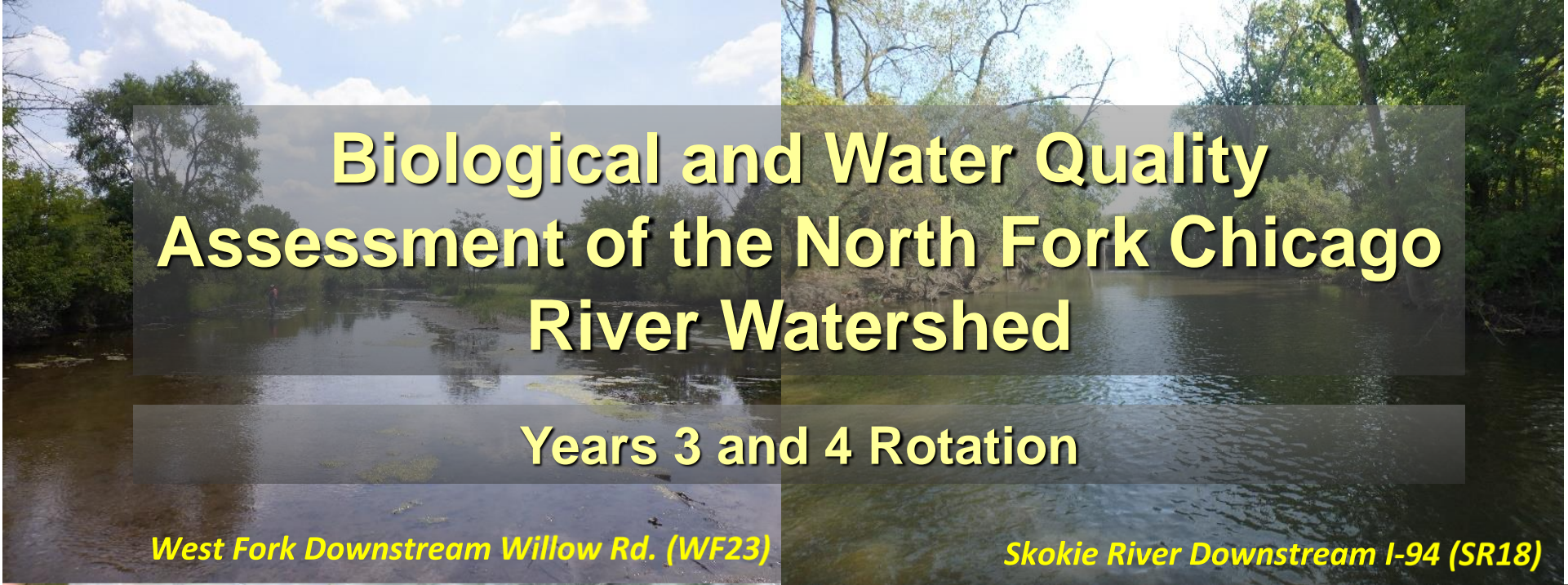
NO

Katie Piotrowska

Chicago Metropolitan
Agency for Planning

NO

No




Biological and Water Quality Assessment of the North Fork Chicago River Watershed


Years 3 and 4 Rotation

West Fork Downstream Willow Rd. (WF23)

Skokie River Downstream I-94 (SR18)



North Branch Watershed Workgroup February 8, 2023



Chris O. Yoder
Midwest Biodiversity Institute
Columbus, OH

Skokie River Upstream Half Day Rd. (SR4)

Middle Fork Upstream E. Lake Rd. (MF16)



**The Development of a Biological
Assessment Plan for the DuPage and
Salt Creek Watersheds**

**Similar approach for the NBWW
bioassessments in 2018-21**



Chris O. Yoder

Center for Applied Bioassessment and Biocriteria

Midwest Biodiversity Institute

Columbus, OH

What is a Bioassessment?

- **Bioassessment** – a systematic assessment of the aquatic resource using biological indicators AND chemical/physical indicators in a *supporting role*.
- **Biocriteria** – numerical benchmarks for determining attainment of a goal expressed in the definition of an aquatic life designated use in the state WQS.
- **Paired habitat and chemical/physical data at all sites** – supports broader data analysis and indicator development objectives - Integrated Prioritization System or “IPS”.

Aquatic Life Uses

Definition:

A designation (classification) assigned to a waterbody based on the ***potential*** aquatic assemblage that can realistically be sustained given the regional reference condition and the level of protection afforded by the applicable criteria.

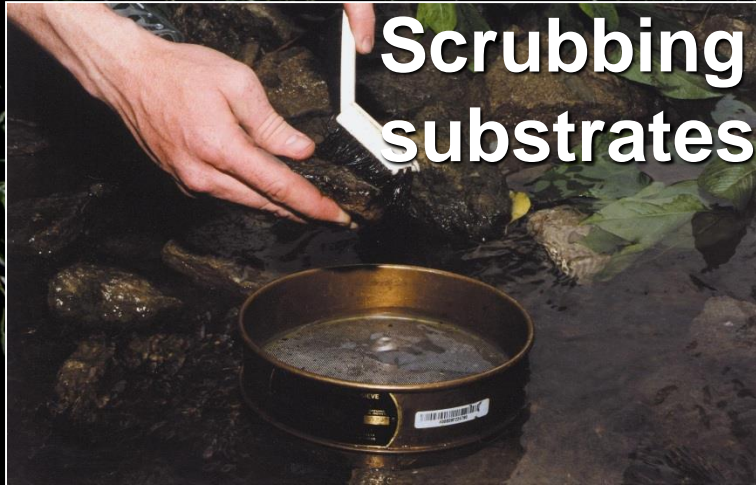
Aquatic Life Uses

ALUs inherently “drive” the determination of status & management responses, thus they are a critical determinant of overall program effectiveness.

This underscores the critical importance and “reach” of aquatic life uses – they influence every aspect of water quality management.

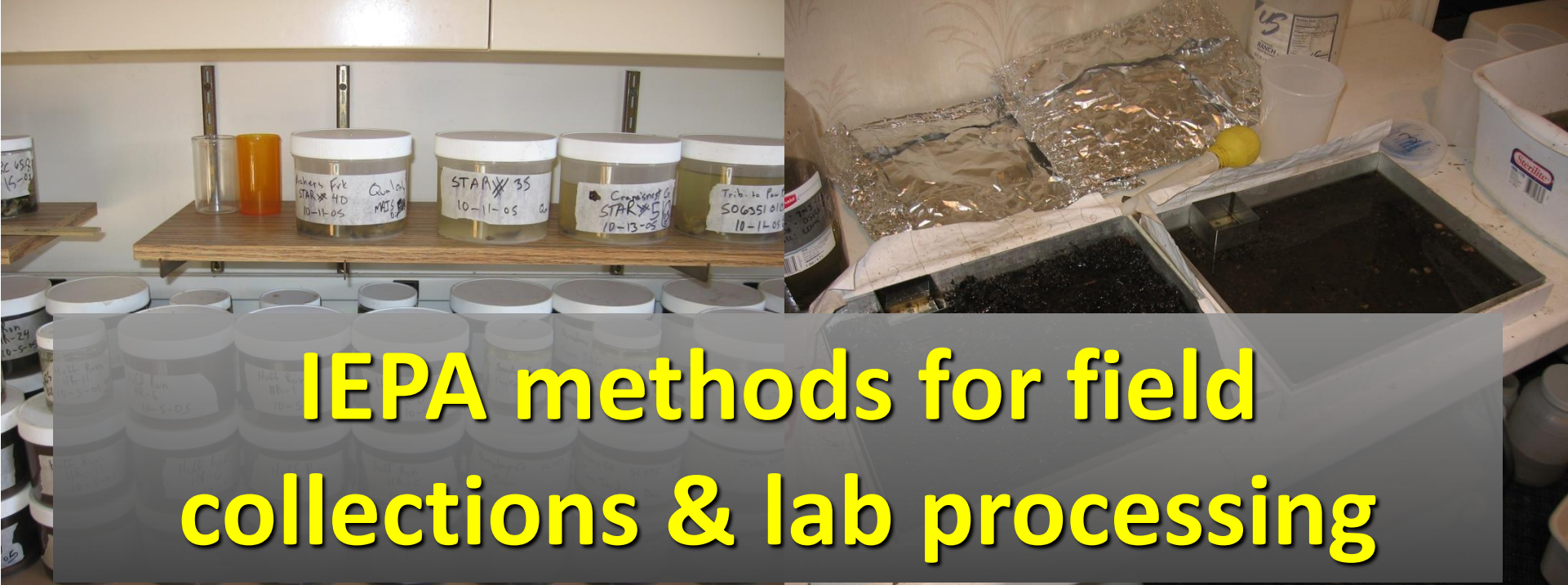
Benthic Macroinvertebrates

Active Sampling Methods Examples



Net-based methods
(including kicks,
dips, jabs, sweeps,
& picks)





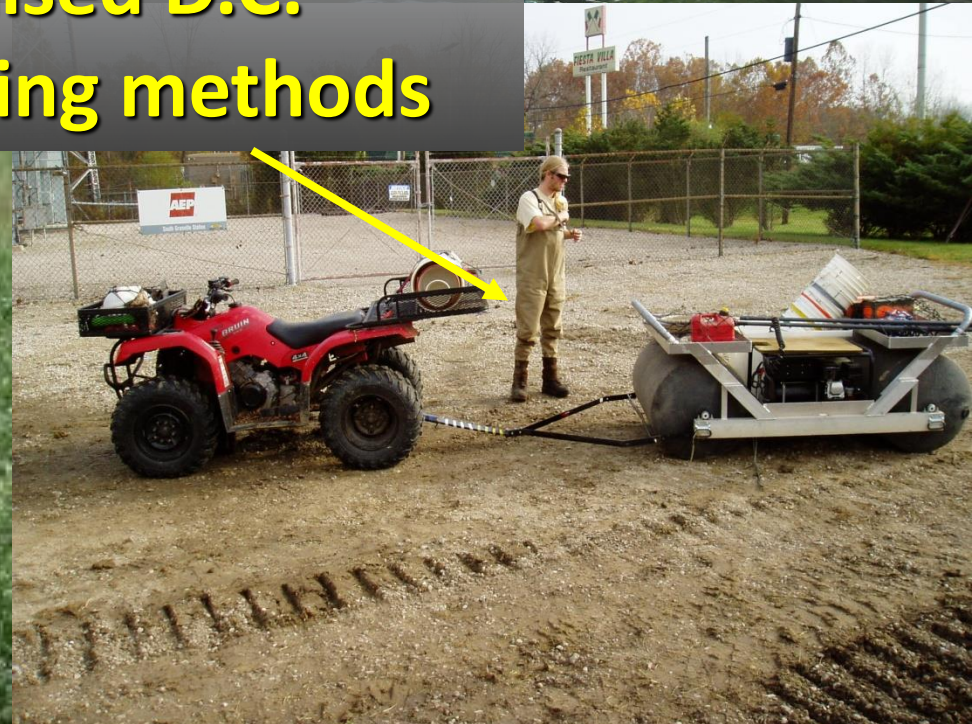
Fish are a widely identifiable component of aquatic systems and are valued for their recreational uses. Most species, however, are more obscure, and comprise the second most endangered group.



Illinois DNR "electric seine"



MBI pulsed D.C. electrofishing methods



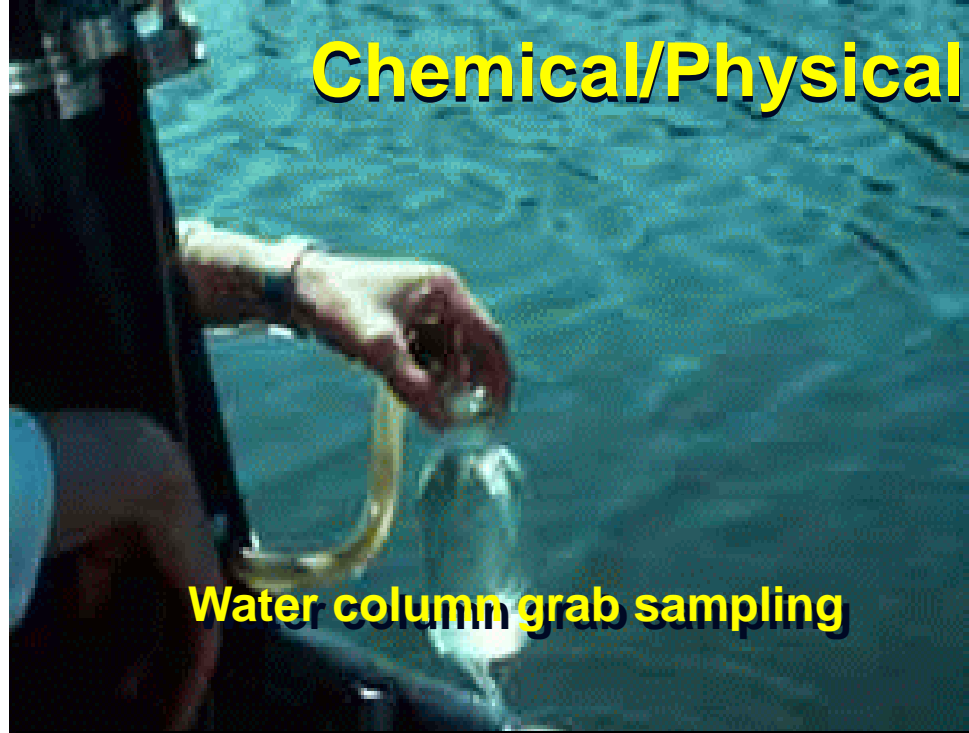
The Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI)

QHEI Includes Six Major Categories of Macrohabitat

- Substrate - types, origin, quality, embeddedness
- Instream Cover – types and quantity
- Channel Quality – sinuosity, development, stability
- Riparian – width, quality, bank stability & quality
- Pool/Run/Riffle – depth, current types, embeddedness, morphology
- Gradient – local gradient (fall per unit distance)

Source: The Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (Rankin 1989)

Chemical/Physical Field Procedures



Water column grab sampling



Depth integrated sampler



Automatic composite samplers

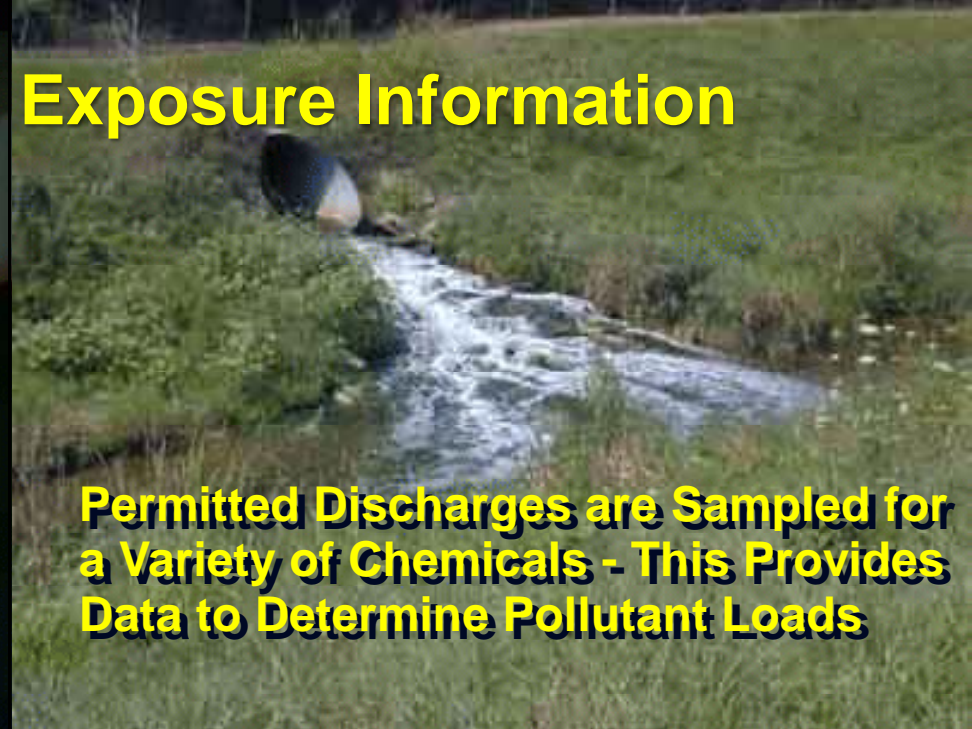


Time-of-travel dye injection

Chemical Effluent & Exposure Information



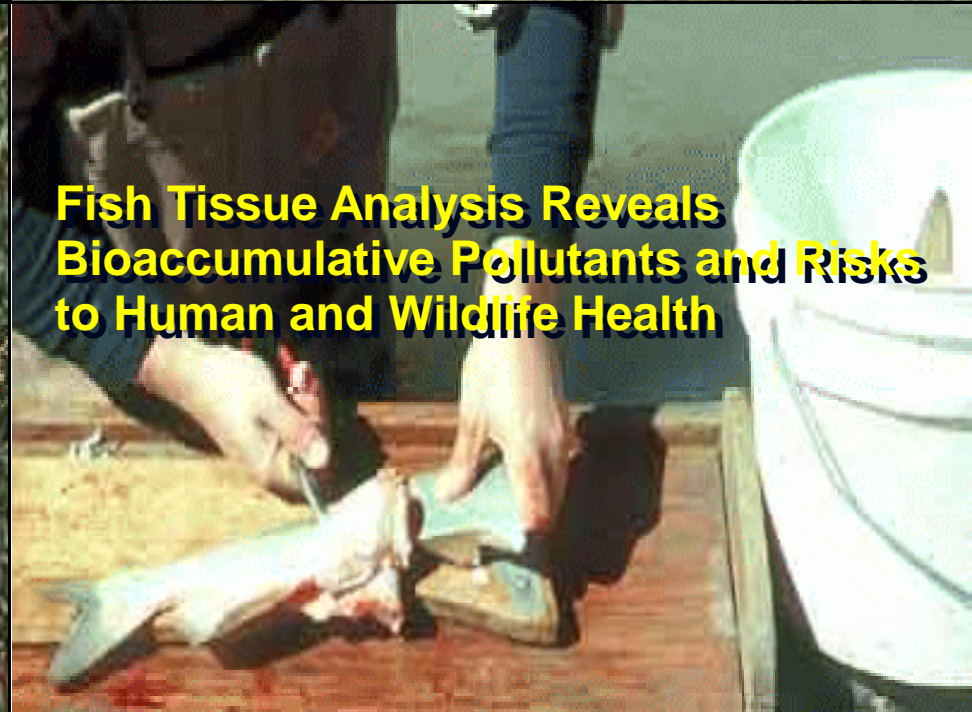
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing is Performed Primarily on Effluents



Permitted Discharges are Sampled for a Variety of Chemicals - This Provides Data to Determine Pollutant Loads



Biochemical Markers (Biomarkers) are Useful for Discerning Problem Pollutants



Fish Tissue Analysis Reveals Bioaccumulative Pollutants and Risks to Human and Wildlife Health



Mill Creek – Cincinnati, OH



**Chemical – excess nutrients from
urban runoff and CSOs**

**Physical – extensively modified
stream habitat**

**Biological – nuisance algal
growth**

**Energy cycling – short nutrient
spirals**

**Treating these independently
will not solve the problem.**

Mill Creek – Cincinnati, OH

A Data Driven Framework

Ambient M&A and other data that includes:

- **Biological Assemblages** (*at least two*)
 - Evaluate aquatic life status (IL General Use)
 - Evidence of response to stressor types
- **Water and Sediment Chemistry Data**
 - Compare to biocriteria based thresholds
 - Compare to regional reference benchmarks
 - Evaluate efficacy of current water quality criteria
 - Effluent loadings to gauge impact of point sources
- **Habitat Data**
 - Key limiting factor to biota – can eclipse other factors
 - Key determinant of use attainability
- **GIS and Flow Data**
 - Expressions of land use for potential impacts and limitations on the biota
 - Effects of hydrological modifications - proxy indicators (Hydro QHEI)



Completing the Cycle of WQ Management: Managing for Environmental Results

Indicator Levels

1: Management actions	}	Administrative Indicators <i>[permits, plans, grants, enforcement]</i>
2: Response to management		
3: Stressor abatement	}	Stressor Indicators <i>[pollutant loads, land practices]</i>
4: Ambient conditions		
5: Assimilation and uptake	}	Exposure Indicators <i>[pollutant conc., habitat, ecosystem process, fate & transport]</i>
6: Biological response		
	}	Response Indicators <i>[biological assemblage indices, other attributes]</i>

“Ecological Health” The Endpoint of Concern

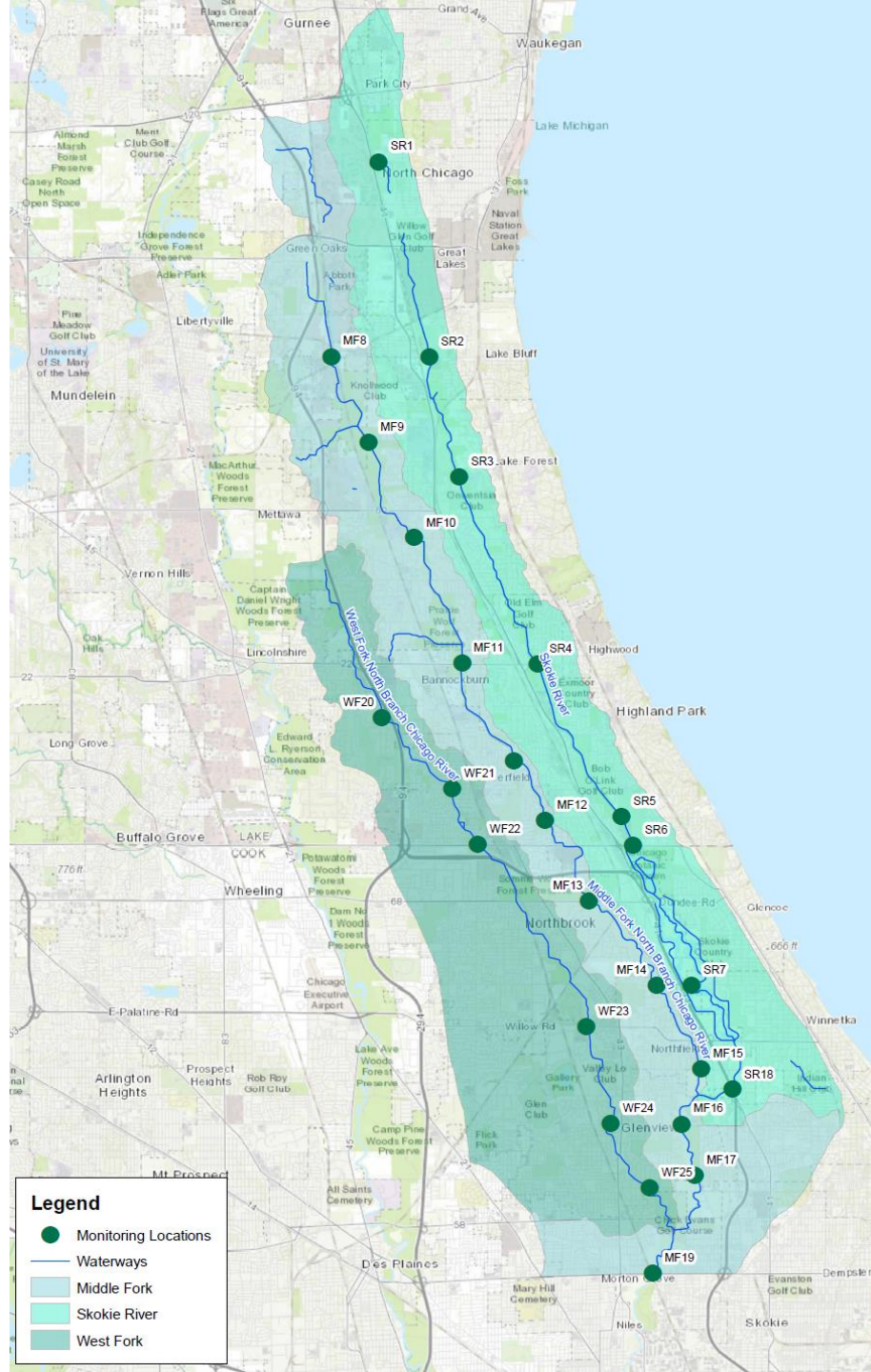
Biological and Water Quality Assessment of the North Branch Chicago River: 2020-21



North Branch Watershed Bioassessment Report

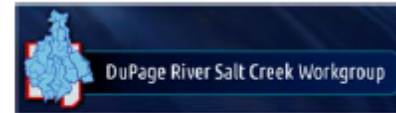
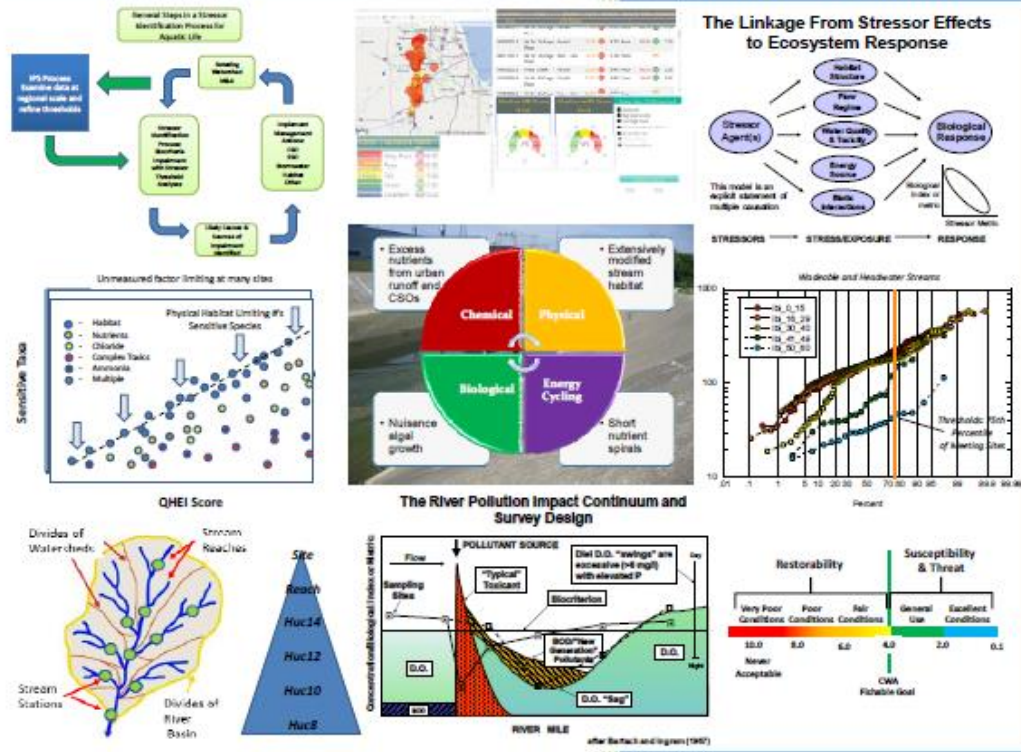
- Full analysis of all 2020-21 data.
- Aquatic life use attainment including causes and sources enhanced by IPS model thresholds and tool updates.
- “Combined” assessment for nutrient enrichment – modified SNAP procedure updated.
- Restorability factors calculated per NE Illinois IPS model and all data added to Power BI platform.
- Expect a draft for review by February 13, 2023.

North Branch Watershed Bioassessment

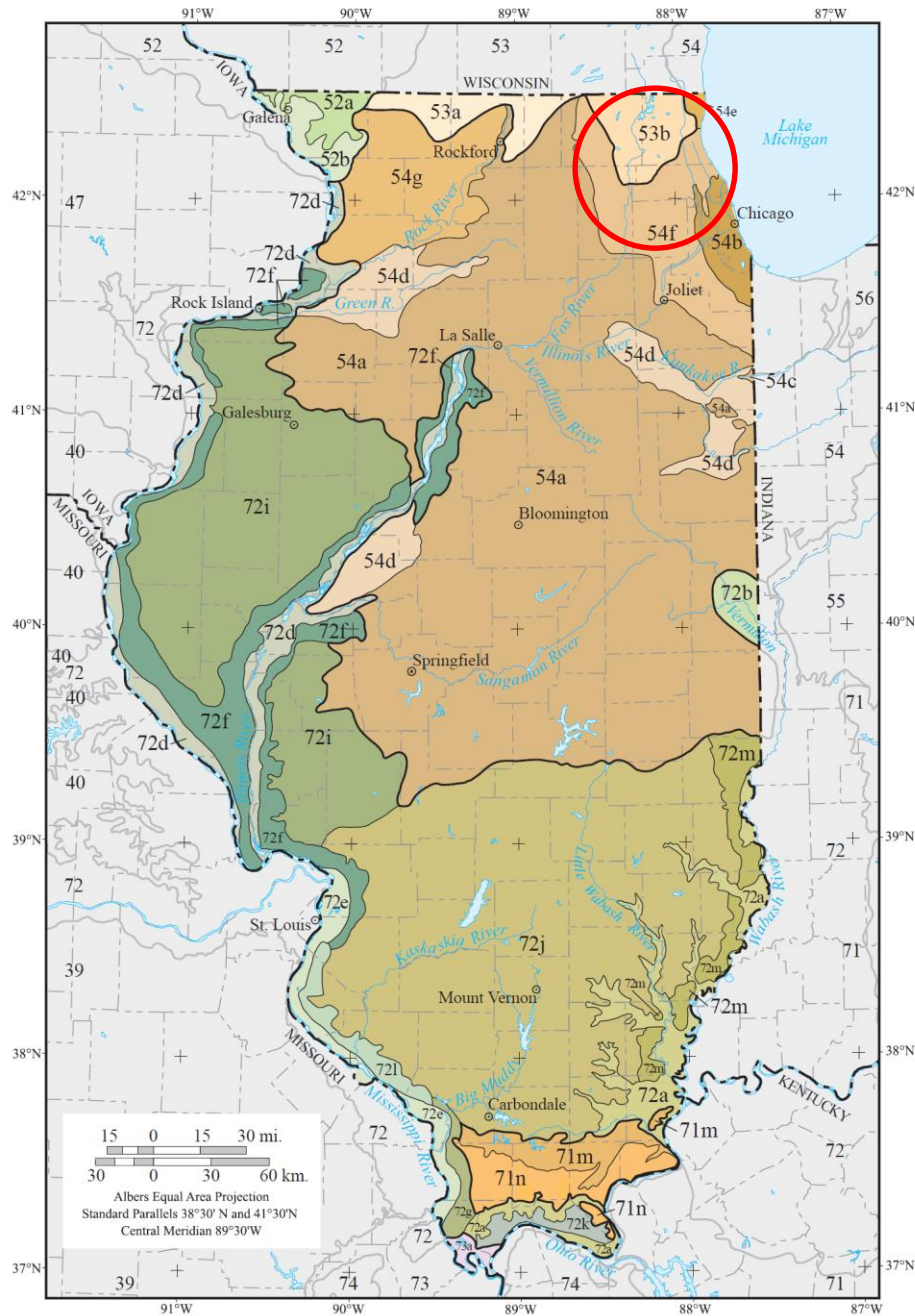


- Two year cycle: 25 sites total - 11 sites 2018; 14 sites 2019; repeated in 2020-21.
- Each site assigned a consistent site code (e.g., SR18).
- Each sampled for fish, macroinvertebrates, and habitat by MBI.
- Continuous parameters (D.O., pH, temperature, conductivity) and benthic chlorophyll a by MBI at 20 sites.
- Water chemistry sampling and analysis by NBWW at all sites annually.
- Employ 3 crews over a June-October seasonal index period.
- Followed IEPA methods to ensure data consistency and usefulness of results.
- 2020-21 draft for review next week.

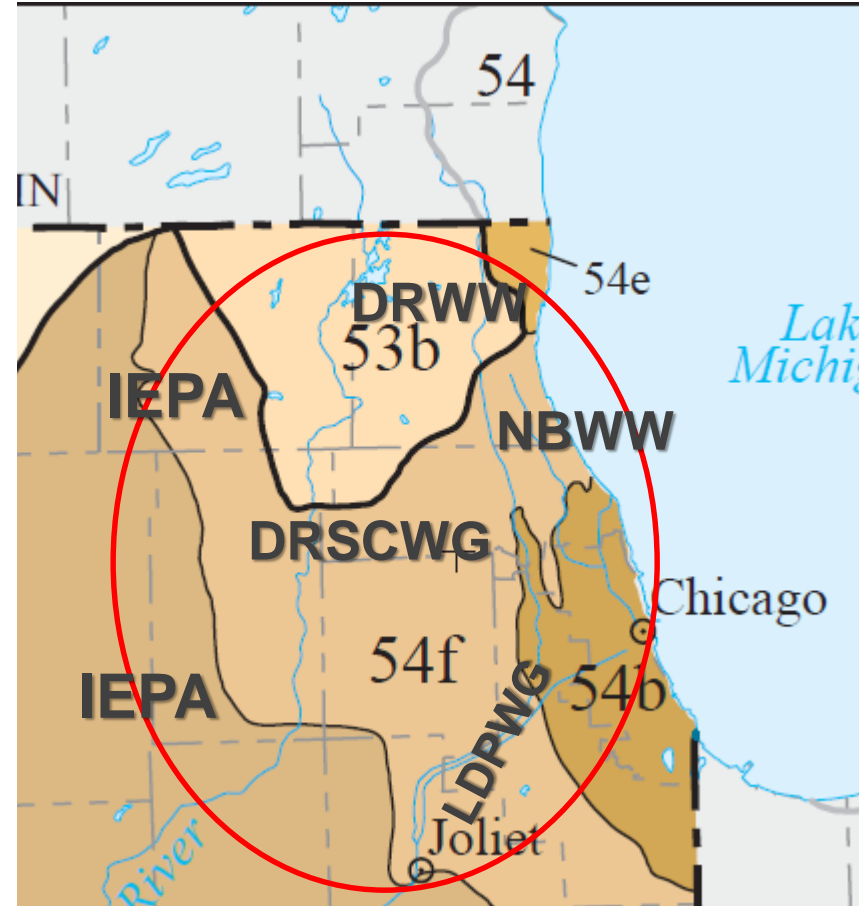
Integrated Prioritization System (IPS) for Northeastern Illinois: Technical Documentation



Portions of this document were made possible by a generous grant from ESRI. The GIS elements of this report were also made possible by a grant from ESRI.



NE Illinois IPS Update Data Sources



User Manual for the Northeastern Illinois Integrated Prioritization System (NE IL IPS) and Data Exploration Tool (Version 1.1)

Introduction (Version 1.0 - Dec 9, 2019)
The Northeastern Illinois Integrated Prioritization System (NE ILIPS) Dashboard provides summarized information and analyses about the biological condition (aquatic life use status, narrative ratings, FBI, mBI, QHEI, etc.) as this is related to the presence of stressors at the site, reach, and watershed (HUC12) scales. The IPS provides details about restorability ratings for impaired sites and susceptibility and threat ratings to attaining sites based on detailed stressor analyses. This in turn supports analyses and summaries of causes and sources, trends, and important biological, chemical, and physical attributes that are more detailed than that provided in previous biological and water quality reports. It also provides analyses to identify the most limiting stressors for impairments of the Illinois General Use for Aquatic Life and those that pose a threat to attaining sites.

This version of the NE ILIPS supplants an earlier IPS for the DuPage River Salt Creek Workgroup (DRSCW) and widens its application to the watersheds of the Lower DuPage Watershed Coalition (LDPWC), and the Des Plaines Watershed Workgroup (DRWW) with data collected through 2017 in those watersheds and adjacent watersheds in outlying counties. =New data collected after 2017 will be added for the North Branch Chicago River Watershed Workgroup (NBWW) and the Lower Des Plaines Watershed

Figure 1
NE Illinois Data - Moderate Sites. QHEI Score: 84.5. Good Benchmark QHEI Score: 75.9. Increasing Likelihood of Species Loss.

Figure 2
Stressor Identification: The Larger the Gap Between Actual Stressor and Predicted Species Rank, Less Likely that Stressor is Currently Limiting.

Excellent	VS	Excellent	No Effect	Poor	VS	Very Poor	Very Unlikely
Good	VS	Good	No Effect	Fair	VS	Fair	Unlikely
Excellent	VS	Good	Threat	Poor	VS	Good	Unlikely
Good	VS	Fair	Threat	Very Poor	VS	Very Poor	Possible
							Likely
							Very Likely

NE Illinois IPS: Power BI Dashboard & User Manual

- All data is housed in a Power BI platform or “dashboard”.
- Allows a user to examine assessed data such as use attainment status and associated causes & sources of impairment.
- Biological effect thresholds for assessing risk of existing and new impacts of use attainment.
- Scaled to five narrative categories.
- Restorability factors for impaired sites.
- Susceptibility and Threat factors for attaining sites.
- Need to schedule hands on training for the collective watershed groups.

Stressor and Response Variables (0-10 Standardized Scale)			Restorability, Susceptibility and Threat Score Ranges (0-100 Range)		
Narrative Condition	Equivalent "Use Class"	Stressor Ranks	Restorability	Susceptibility	Threatened
Excellent	Exceptional	0.1-2.0	Not assigned to attaining sites	Very Low (0-20)	
Good	General Use	>2.0-4.0		Low (>20-40)	
Fair	Modified Use	>4.0-6.0	V. High (>80)	Not assigned to impaired sites	
			High (>60-80)		
Poor	Limited Use	>6.0-8.0	Intermediate (>40-60)		
			Low (>20-40)		
Very Poor	None	>8.0	V. Low (<20)		

Evaluating Chemical Results: WQC & Threshold Effects

Parameter	Water Quality Criteria		Effect Thresholds				Non-effect Benchmarks	
	IL Chronic	IL Acute	Ohio EPA	SW Ohio	NOAA SQRT	Other	Regional Reference	IL Non-Standard
Demand Group								
BOD ₅	NA	NA	--	2.48 mg/L [HW Streams] 2.96 mg/L [WD Streams]	--	--	2.00 mg/L [HW Streams]	--
These have been updated via the currently ongoing IPS¹ development								
Suspended Solids (TSS)	NA	NA	16.0 mg/L [HW Streams]	70.8 mg/L [WD Streams] 74.3 mg/L [BT Rivers]	--	--	28.0 mg/L [HW Streams]	--
Nutrients Group								
Ammonia-N (NH ₃ -N)	1.24 mg/L [pH 8.0/25°C]	8.40 mg/L [pH 8.0/25°C]	0.05 mg/L [HW Streams]	0.31 mg/L [HW Streams]	--	0.15 mg/L [DRSCW IPS]	0.025 mg/L [HW Streams]	--
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	NA	NA	0.50 mg/L [HW Streams]	0.51 mg/L [HW Streams] 0.58 mg/L [WD]	--	1.00 mg/L [DRSCW IPS ¹¹]	0.70 mg/L	--

¹ Integrated Prioritization System

NE IL IPS Biological Effect Thresholds: Chemical Parameters

Parameter Code	Variable Name	Units	Parameter Group	Limiting Assemblage	FIT Score	Sample N	Thresholds by Narrative Condition Category					Reference Site Values (Median-2X IQR)	Reference Site N
							Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor		
P665	Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Nutrients	Fish	0.04	1464	≤0.106	>0.106	>0.277	>1.002	>1.726	0.088 (0.062-0.115)	35
P94	Conductivity	µS/cm	Ionic	Fish	0.05	1464	≤739	≥739	>1038	>1208	>1378	922 (705-1158)	40
P70300	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Ionic	Fish	0.10	1464	≤453.8	>453.8	>558.0	>651.2	>744.5	614 (512-664)	28
DO_MIN	Minimum DO	mg/L	Demand	Macros	0.10	985	>8.0	≥6.5	>5.47	<4.44	<3.4	8.6 (6.5-9.6)	29
P625	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	Demand	Macros	0.14	985	≤1.07	>1.07	>1.12	>1.63	>2.14	0.74 (0.30-0.99)	30
P940	Chloride, Total	mg/L	Ionic	Fish	0.17	1464	≤40.00	>40.00	>120.0	>184.9	>249.8	154 (80.3-171.3)	33
P299	Mean Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Demand	Macros	0.21	985	≥9.42	<9.42	<9.25	<6.11	<3.05	8.6 (7.9-9.0)	40
P310	BOD (5-Day)	mg/L	Demand	Macros	0.21	985	≤1.30	>1.30	>2.35	>3.45	>4.54	2 (2.0-2.2)	27
P610	Total Ammonia	mg/L	Nutrients	Macros	0.28	985	≤0.084	>0.084	>0.100	>0.190	>0.280	0.1 (0.10-0.10)	34
P630	Nitrate-N	mg/L	Nutrients	Fish	0.29	1464	<3.767	>3.767	>5.045	>7.344	>9.643	0.39 (0.29-0.97)	32
P929	Sodium, Total	mg/L	Ionic	Fish	0.29	1464	<16275	>16275	>45000	>79056	>113112	14200 (10375-22500)	21
P530	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Ionic	Fish	0.35	1464	<10.36	>10.36	>12.21	>14.24	>16.28	8.74 (8.21-9.45)	29
P615	Nitrite-N	mg/L	Demand	Macros	0.38	985	<10.36	>10.36	>12.21	>14.24	>16.28	0.01 (0.01-0.01)	27
DO_MAX	Maximum DO	mg/L	Demand	Macros	0.94	985	<10.36	>10.36	>12.21	>14.24	>16.28	8.74 (8.21-9.45)	29
P82078	Turbidity	NTU	Demand	Macros	0.61	985	<19.3	>19.3	>35.9	>53.5	>77.5	11.0 (4.5-24.5)	7
P549	Volatile Suspended Solids	mg/L	Demand	Macros	0.76	985	<10.36	>10.36	>12.21	>14.24	>16.28	6.0 (4.8-7.4)	5
P945	Sulfate, Total	mg/L	Ionic	Macros	6.49	985	<58.27	>58.27	>73.10	>83.45	>93.81	74.6 (61.8-81.8)	4
P937	Potassium, Total	mg/L	Ionic	Macros	10.36	985	<3158	>3158	>6300	>9718	>9129	2400 (1574-2817)	21
P916	Calcium, Total	mg/L	Ionic	Macros	14.64	1464	<3158	>3158	>6300	>9718	>9129	54000 (80-74,250)	21
Metals and Toxics													
P1092	Zinc, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Fish	0.13	1464	≤7.47	>7.47 [55.5]	>9.78	>11.00	>12.22 [309.7]	2.0 (2.0-7.0)	23
P1027	Cadmium, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Fish	0.93	1464	≤0.937	>0.937 [2.70]	>0.974	>0.983	>0.991 [33.63]	<MDL (0.17)	23
P1042	Copper, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Fish	1.75	1464	--	≤4.480 [CS: 18.65]	>4.480	>4.969	>5.458 [AS: 30.1]	2.00 (1.96-4.15)	22
P1051	Lead, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Macros	2.11	985	≤2.851	>2.851 [CS; 18.0]	>3.335	>3.884	>4.434 [AS: 343]	0.24 (0.20-0.57)	23
P1082	Strontium	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Fish	2.69	1464	≤169.1	>169.1	>190.8	>280.4	>370.1	150 (135-181)	21
P1055	Manganese, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Macros	2.74	985	≤53.71	>53.71 [CS: 3319]	>77.03	>107.1	>137.2 [AS: 7808]	32.0 (24.1-38.2)	23
P1067	Nickel, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Macros	3.26	985	--	≤3.470 [CS: 103.6]	>3.470	>9.585	>15.70 [AS: 932]	5.0 (1.5-21)	14
P1105	Aluminum, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Fish	4.54	1464	≤310.0	>310.0	>393.3	>560.2	>727.0	200 (128-449)	21
P1007	Barium, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Fish	4.77	1464	≤74.1	>74.09	>84.88	>101.8	>118.6	56.3 (44.3-64.7)	21
P720	Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Macros	5.17	985	≤8	>8 [CS: 5.2]	>10	>10	>10 [AS: 22]	3 (2-10)	6
P1002	Arsenic	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Macros	9.19	985	--	≤3.616 [CS: 190]	>3.455	>5.029	>6.603 [AS: 360]	Insufficient Data	
P1034	Chromium, Total	µg/L	Metal_Tox	Fish	10.17	1464	≤1.398	>1.398 [CS: 167]	>1.540	>2.682	>3.824 [AS: 3503]	1.73 (1.30-2.00)	6

Thresholds for sediment metals & PAH compounds and habitat & land use variables also developed.

CS - Illinois WQS chronic standard equated to Good; AS - Illinois WQS acute standard equated to Very Poor.

Chemical Threshold Exceedances

Site ID	River Mile	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Temperature (°C)	pH (S.U.)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	D.O. (mg/L)	Ammonia-N (mg/L)	Nitrate-N (mg/L)	TKN (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Chlorophyll a, Sestonic (ug/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Volatile Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Specific Conductance (µS/cm)
Skokie River - 2020															
SR1	21.1	2.7	22.6	7.09	1438	5.6	0.12	0.02	0.86	0.006	7.1	11	1.0	356	1438
SR2	17.4	7.8	21.9	7.48	1390	6.3	0.13	0.14	0.40	0.006	2.7	9	1.0	279	1390
SR3	14.8	11.5	21.8	7.54	1054	7.0	0.12	0.20	0.71	0.006	1.3	11	1.0	203	1054
SR4	11.3	15.0	22.0	7.76	1085	7.7	0.05	0.22	0.59	0.006	0.7	8	1.0	179	1085
SR5	8.0	20.6	22.3	7.65	1006	6.2	0.06	0.45	0.97	0.006	3.1	6	1.0	168	1006
SR6	7.4	21.5	22.9	7.67	983	6.3	0.12	0.49	0.88	0.006	1.5	7	1.0	167	983
SR7	3.0	23.7	25.1	7.85	844	7.5	0.06	0.64	1.46	0.120	25.0	14	4.5	149	844
SR18	0.5	30.9	23.5	7.70	868	7.1	0.06	6.18	1.33	0.320	18.0	14	3.5	140	868
Skokie River - 2021															
SR1	21.1	2.7	20.0	7.23	1030	8.1	0.11	0.19	0.64	0.006	1.0	11	2.0	222	1030
SR2	17.4	7.8	19.7	7.15	1661	8.1	0.06	0.30	0.82	0.006	0.4	8	1.0	452	1661
SR3	14.8	11.5	19.6	7.43	1499	9.0	0.08	0.30	0.76	0.006	0.4	5	1.0	406	1499
SR4	11.3	15.0	19.9	7.37	1505	9.1	0.08	0.29	0.95	0.006	0.2	5	1.0	395	1505
SR5	8.0	20.6	20.6	7.47	1565	8.2	0.15	0.45	1.18	0.093	7.6	6	1.0	386	1565
SR6	7.4	21.5	21.0	7.49	1549	8.0	0.15	0.45	1.55	0.078	0.5	7	1.0	398	1549
SR7	3.0	23.7	24.8	7.64	1294	7.5	0.18	1.03	2.09	0.170	23.0	12	1.0	331	1294
SR18	0.5	30.9	22.4	7.14	1181	8.2	0.13	11.00	1.55	0.620	2.3	19	4.5	254	1181
Middle Fork North Branch Chicago River - 2020															
MF8	21.1	5.8	24.8	7.29	1504	7.0	0.07	0.02	0.62	0.006	4.9	15	4.5	334	1504
MF9	18.9	8.9	24.5	7.28	1328	8.0	0.07	0.02	0.45	0.058	2.2	24	3.0	297	1328
MF10	16.7	11.9	24.3	7.43	1167	7.7	0.06	0.06	0.72	0.006	1.2	10	2.0	228	1167
MF11	14.1	16.1	24.6	7.56	915	9.1	0.05	0.02	0.95	0.006	0.4	23	4.0	165	915
MF12	10.8	19.2	24.7	7.55	905	7.8	0.01	0.02	0.92	0.006	0.6	8	1.0	166	905
MF13	8.6	21.0	24.9	7.42	887	8.0	0.06	0.09	1.46	0.006	0.8	10	3.5	170	887
MF14	6.0	22.5	24.1	7.63	961	8.9	0.01	0.02	1.51	0.006	0.8	8	1.5	182	961
MF15	4.0	24.3	25.0	7.57	909	8.8	0.09	0.02	0.97	0.006	0.3	17	3.0	172	909
MF16	3.0	56.1	22.5	7.49	960	7.2	0.09	5.88	2.15	0.390	3.5	18	2.0	176	960
MF17	1.8	57.3	23.5	7.49	911	6.8	0.18	6.67	1.29	0.325	3.5	15	2.0	151	911
Middle Fork North Branch Chicago River - 2021															
MF8	21.1	5.8	22.1	6.99	2865	5.7	0.08	0.02	1.36	0.110	3.8	11	1.0	773	2865
MF9	18.9	8.9	21.0	7.11	2665	4.7	0.07	0.02	1.32	0.130	5.8	14	1.0	700	2665
MF10	16.7	11.9	23.5	7.20	1969	5.3	0.06	0.02	1.56	0.063	1.6	6	1.0	555	1969
MF11	14.1	16.1	23.0	7.05	1845	5.4	0.06	0.02	1.33	0.073	4.1	13	1.0	505	1845
MF12	10.8	19.2	22.4	7.33	1847	4.4	0.06	0.09	1.06	0.068	2.1	6	1.0	522	1847
MF13	8.6	21.0	22.2	7.18	1912	6.1	0.12	0.16	1.09	0.150	0.9	8	2.0	541	1912
MF14	6.0	22.5	21.2	7.49	1832	7.5	0.07	0.17	1.30	0.115	0.4	5	1.0	518	1832
MF15	4.0	24.3	21.8	7.62	1752	8.3	0.13	0.35	1.01	0.063	1.4	5	1.0	490	1752
MF16	3.0	56.1	24.1	7.07	1290	8.3	0.08	13.85	1.47	0.705	3.2	25	1.0	284	1290
MF17	1.8	57.3	24.1	7.24	1299	8.0	0.19	13.25	1.74	0.760	1.7	19	2.5	287	1299
Condition Category Thresholds	Excellent	25.0		<739	>8.0	<0.084	≤3.77	<1.07	≤1.06	<2.5	≤17.5	≤5.00	<40.0	<739	
	Good	29.4		<1038	>6.5	<0.100	>5.05	<1.12	<0.277	<5.1	<31.6	<7.76	<120.0	<1038	
	Fair	31.7		<1208	>5.6	<0.190	<7.34	<1.63	<1.020	<13.8	<35.2	<9.83	<184.9	<1208	
	Poor	32.2		<1378	>4.4	<0.280	<9.64	<2.14	<1.730	<28.9	<38.7	<11.88	<249.8	<1378	
	Very Poor	36.0		>1378	<4.4	≥0.280	≥9.64	≥2.14	≥1.730	>28.9	>38.7	>11.88	>249.8	>1378	
Source	IPS	IL/OH WQS		IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	MBI/NSAC	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	

- Based on IPS threshold exceedances.
- Scaled to five narrative categories.
- Arranged upstream/downstream reveals “pollution profiles”.
- Some results affected by flow hydrograph – 2021 ionic strength variable exceedances more severe in 2021.
- Point source influence for N and P.
- Numerous NPS effects.

Site ID	River Mile	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Temperature (°C)	pH (S.U.)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	D.O. (mg/L)	Ammonia-N (mg/L)	Nitrate-N (mg/L)	TKN (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Chlorophyll a, Sestonic (ug/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Volatile Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Specific Conductance (µS/cm)
West Fork North Branch Chicago River - 2020															
WF20	12.5	3.9	23.2	7.33	800	8.3	0.14	0.11	1.36	0.173	3.0	12	1.0	147	800
WF21	10.4	7.0	25.7	7.27	872	7.8	0.15	0.07	1.96	0.006	1.3	8	1.0	183	872
WF22	9.2	9.4	25.6	7.51	1047	10.0	0.13	6.70	2.15	1.285	4.1	10	3.0	210	1047
WF23	4.9	17.9	26.1	7.59	1101	9.3	0.13	3.64	1.77	0.665	4.2	20	4.5	221	1101
WF24	2.9	24.5	25.0	7.59	1177	8.1	0.34	2.71	1.72	0.460	2.2	7	3.0	236	1177
WF25	1.3	28.0	26.7	7.64	1172	8.1	0.29	2.53	0.87	0.470	1.0	6	1.0	243	1172
West Fork North Branch Chicago River - 2021															
WF20	12.5	3.9	22.7	6.98	1379	4.8	0.15	0.13	1.72	0.235	10.0	20	3.5	357	1379
WF21	10.4	7.0	22.7	6.92	1566	3.7	0.30	0.37	1.52	0.225	1.2	9	2.5	418	1566
WF22	9.2	9.4	23.0	7.16	1142	5.9	0.35	7.40	2.05	2.065	2.9	17	2.0	232	1142
WF23	4.9	17.9	24.8	8.02	1478	9.7	0.19	3.37	1.69	0.735	24.0	60	5.0	283	1478
WF24	2.9	24.5	23.3	7.46	1699	6.3	0.38	1.92	1.62	0.515	6.7	18	1.0	323	1699
WF25	1.3	28.0	23.7	7.19	1347	6.3	0.28	2.28	1.49	0.435	1.7	15	1.5	312	1347
North Branch Chicago River - 2020															
MF19	18.6	93.4	24.4	7.62	944	7.5	0.14	5.02	1.42	0.305	1.0	13	1.0	166	944
North Branch Chicago River - 2021															
MF19	18.6	93.4	25.8	7.24	1380	8.5	0.14	11.75	2.19	0.600	2.4	15	1.0	349	1380
Condition Category Thresholds	Excellent		25.0		<739	>8.0	<0.084	≤3.77	<1.07	≤0.106	<2.5	≤17.5	≤5.00	<40.0	<739
	Good		29.4		<1038	>6.5	<0.100	<5.05	<1.12	<0.277	<5.1	<31.6	<7.76	<120.0	<1038
	Fair		31.7		<1208	>5.6	<0.190	<7.34	<1.63	<1.020	<13.8	<35.2	<9.83	<184.9	<1208
	Poor		32.2		<1378	>4.4	<0.280	<9.64	<2.14	<1.730	<28.9	<38.7	<11.88	<249.8	<1378
	Very Poor		36.0		>1378	<4.4	≥0.280	≥9.64	≥2.14	≥1.730	>28.9	>38.7	>11.88	≥249.8	>1378
Source	IPS	IL/OH WQS			IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS	MBI/NSAC	IPS	IPS	IPS	IPS

The West Fork had the most poor and very poor exceedances across 10 parameters, most (not all) emanating for the upstream sites

Bacteria (*E. coli*) Results

U.S. EPA criteria:

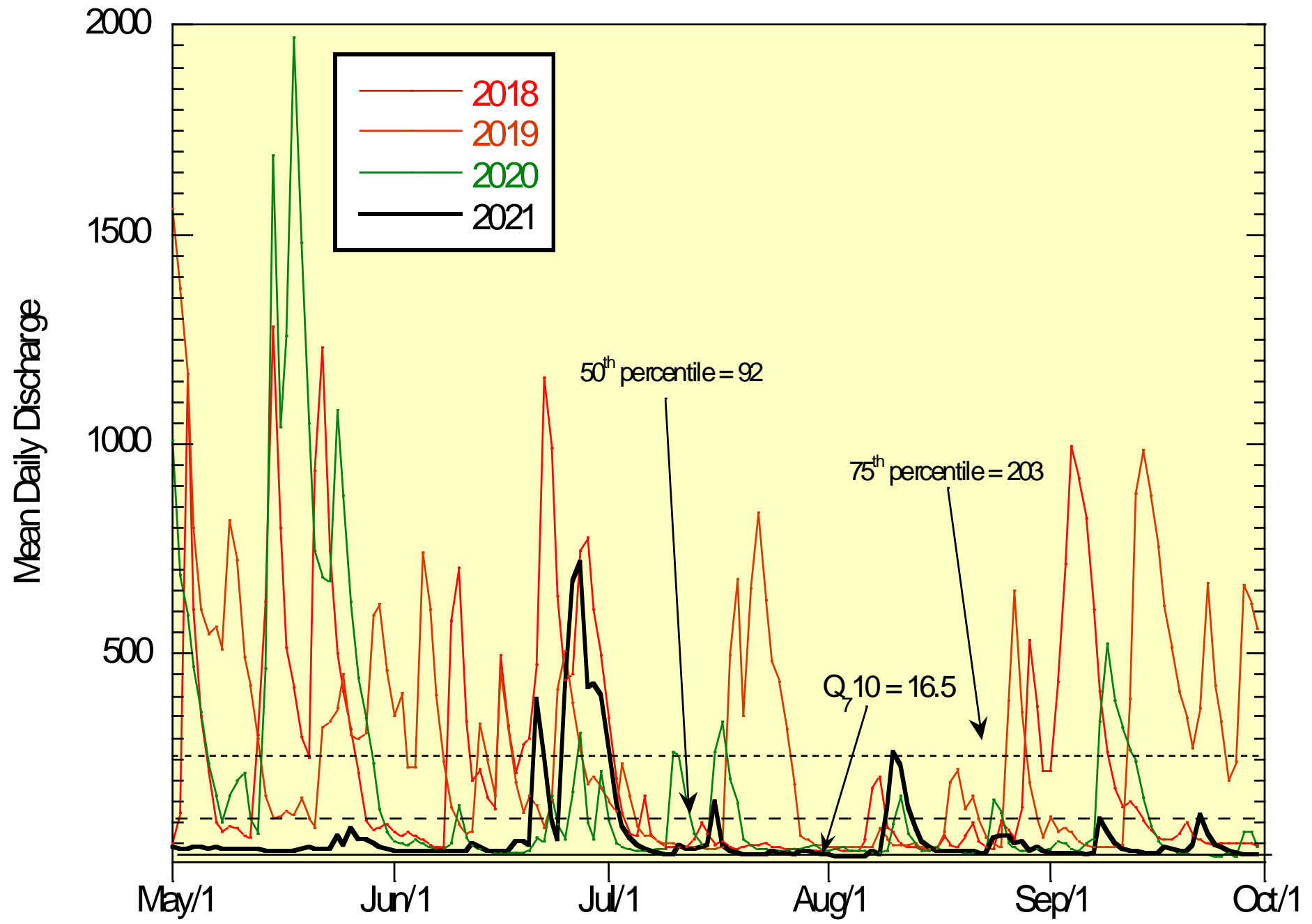
Geometric Mean: 126 cfu/100 mL

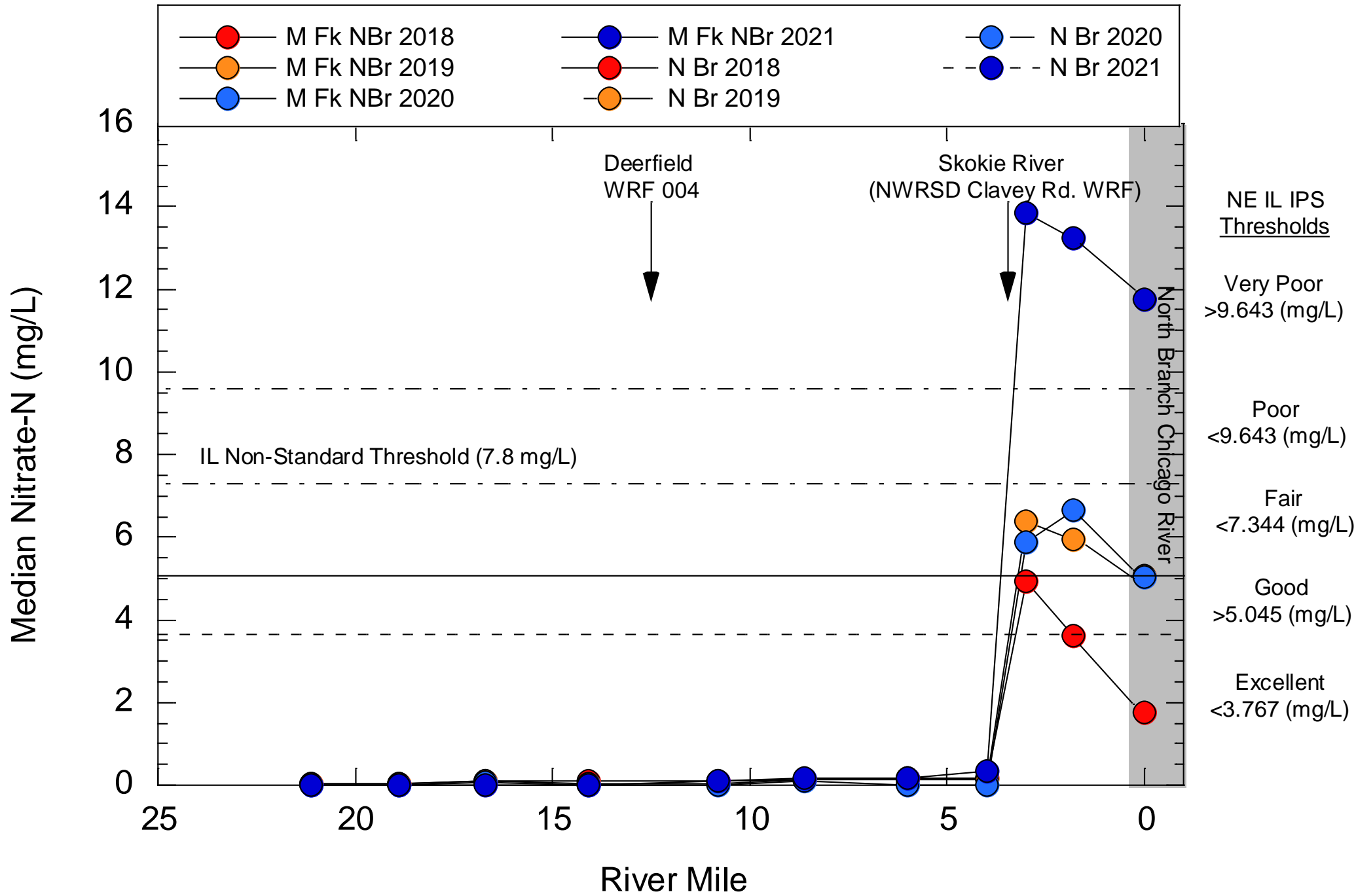
Maximum STV: 410 cfu/100 mL

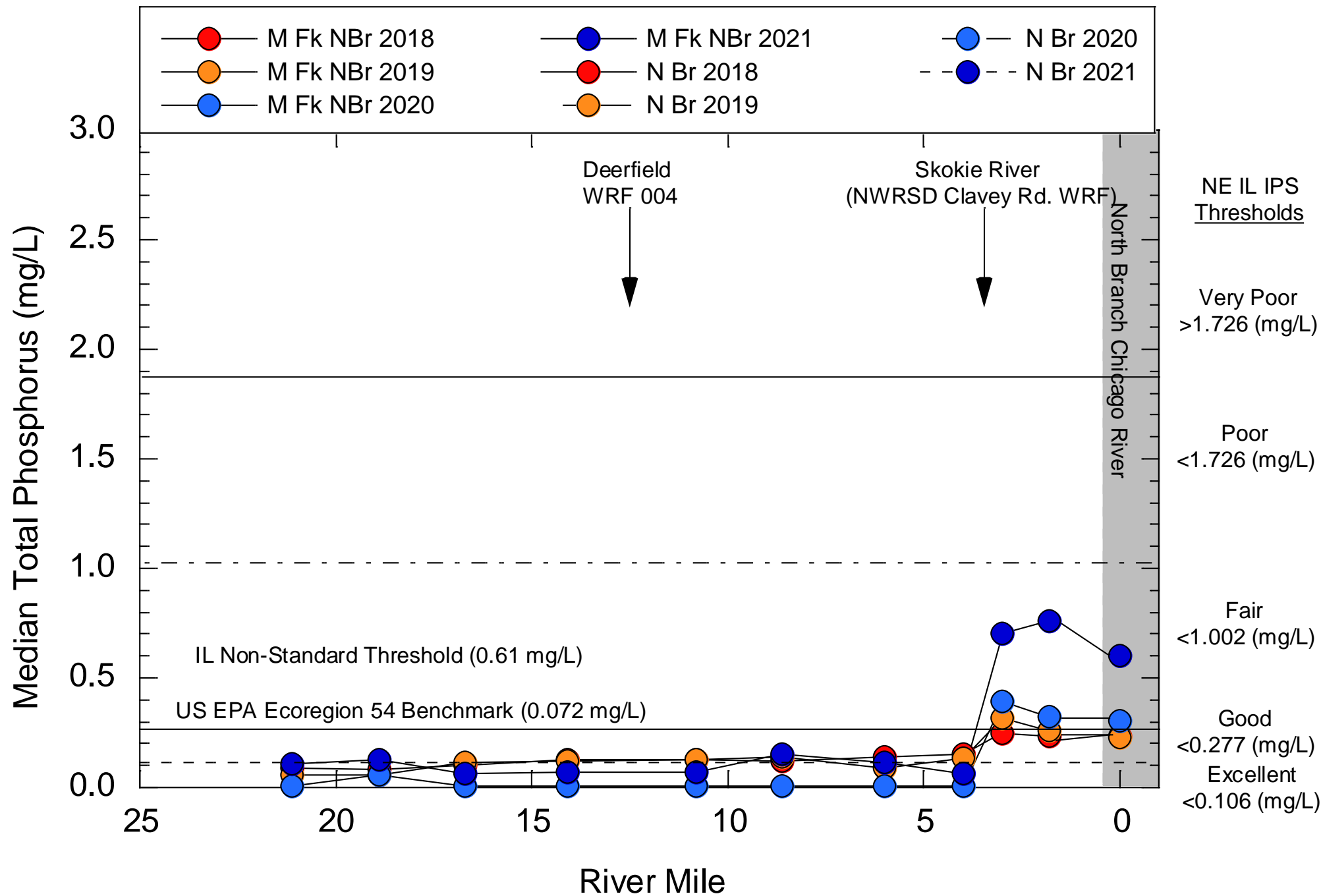
While intended to assess the risk of human body contact it is also useful as an indicator of organic enrichment quite possibly from sewage.

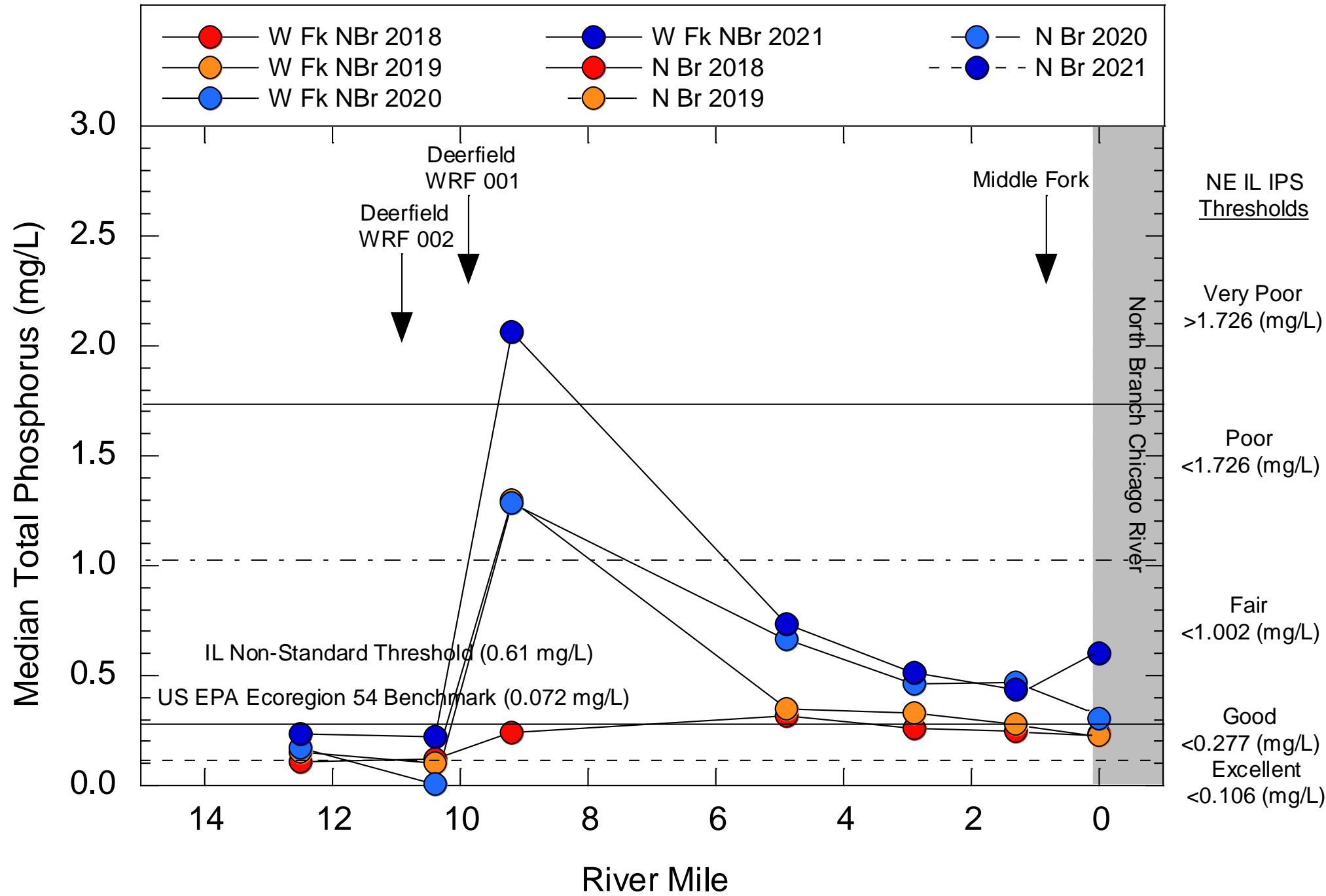
Site ID	River Mile	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Samples	Minimum	Geometric Mean	Maximum STV
<i>Skokie River - 2020</i>						
SR1	21.1	2.70	6	9	193	1550
SR2	17.4	7.80	6	59	203	512
SR3	14.8	11.50	6	65	158	361
SR4	11.3	15.00	6	228	591	2420
SR5	8.0	20.60	6	125	297	548
SR6	7.4	21.50	6	150	386	980
SR7	3.0	23.70	6	3	34	210
SR18	0.5	30.90	6	26	301	816
<i>Skokie River - 2021</i>						
SR1	21.1	2.70	4	16	102	649
SR2	17.4	7.80	4	66	265	2420
SR3	14.8	11.50	4	62	133	488
SR4	11.3	15.00	4	91	154	265
SR5	8.0	20.60	4	52	120	613
SR6	7.4	21.50	4	41	153	613
SR7	3.0	23.70	4	13	84	365
SR18	0.5	30.90	4	116	447	1990
<i>Middle Fork North Branch Chicago River - 2020</i>						
MF8	18.9	8.91	4	33	95	1130
MF10	16.7	11.90	4	23	124	4350
MF11	11.1	16.60	4	20	200	1010
MF12	10.8	19.23	4	56	265	5480
MF13	8.6	20.90	4	49	221	2610
MF14	5.0	20.90	4	308	351	5170
MF15	4.0	24.29	4	308	351	13000
MF16	3.0	56.10	6	62	349	2420
MF17	1.8	57.30	6	88	285	2420

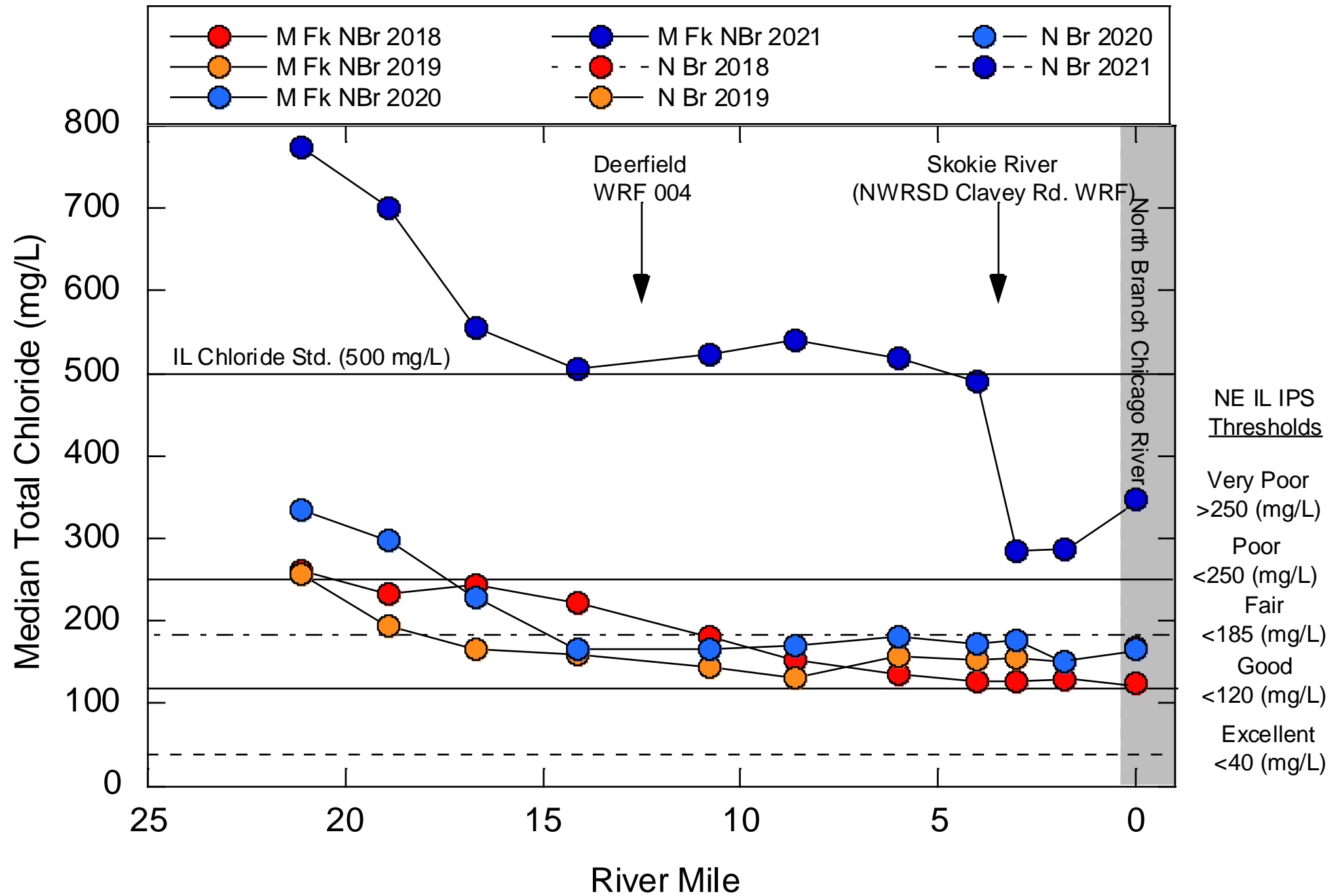
N Br Chicago R at Niles, IL











Illinois EPA Fish Index of Biotic Integrity

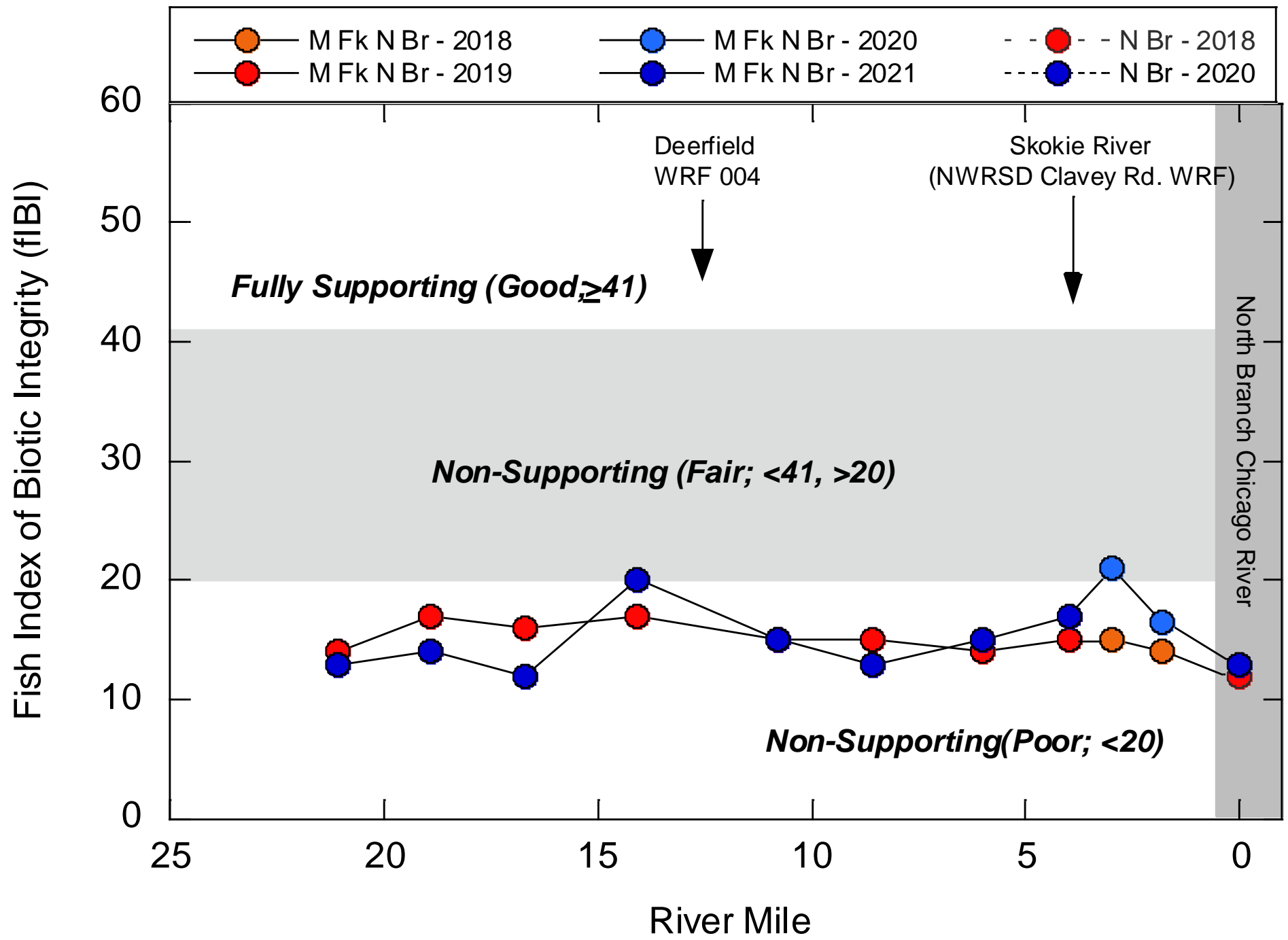
Table 3. Ten metrics selected for inclusion in revised Illinois IBIs. Metrics in **bold type** are new to Illinois IBIs; four others are slight variants of previous metrics.

Metric Name	Description
<i>Species-richness metrics</i>	
NFSH	Number of native fish species
NSUC	Number of native sucker species (i.e., in family Catostomidae)
NSUN	Number of native sunfish species (i.e., in family Centrarchidae)
INTOL	Number of native intolerant species
NMIN	Number of native minnow species (i.e., in family Cyprinidae)
NBINV	Number of native benthic invertivore species
<i>Trophic- or reproductive-structure metrics</i>	
SBI	Proportion of individuals of species that are specialist benthic invertivores
GEN	Proportion of individuals of species that are generalist feeders
LIT0T	Proportion of individuals of species that are obligate coarse-mineral-substrate spawners and not "tolerant" (i.e., excludes creek chub and white sucker)
<i>Tolerance metric</i>	
PRTOL	Proportion of tolerant species

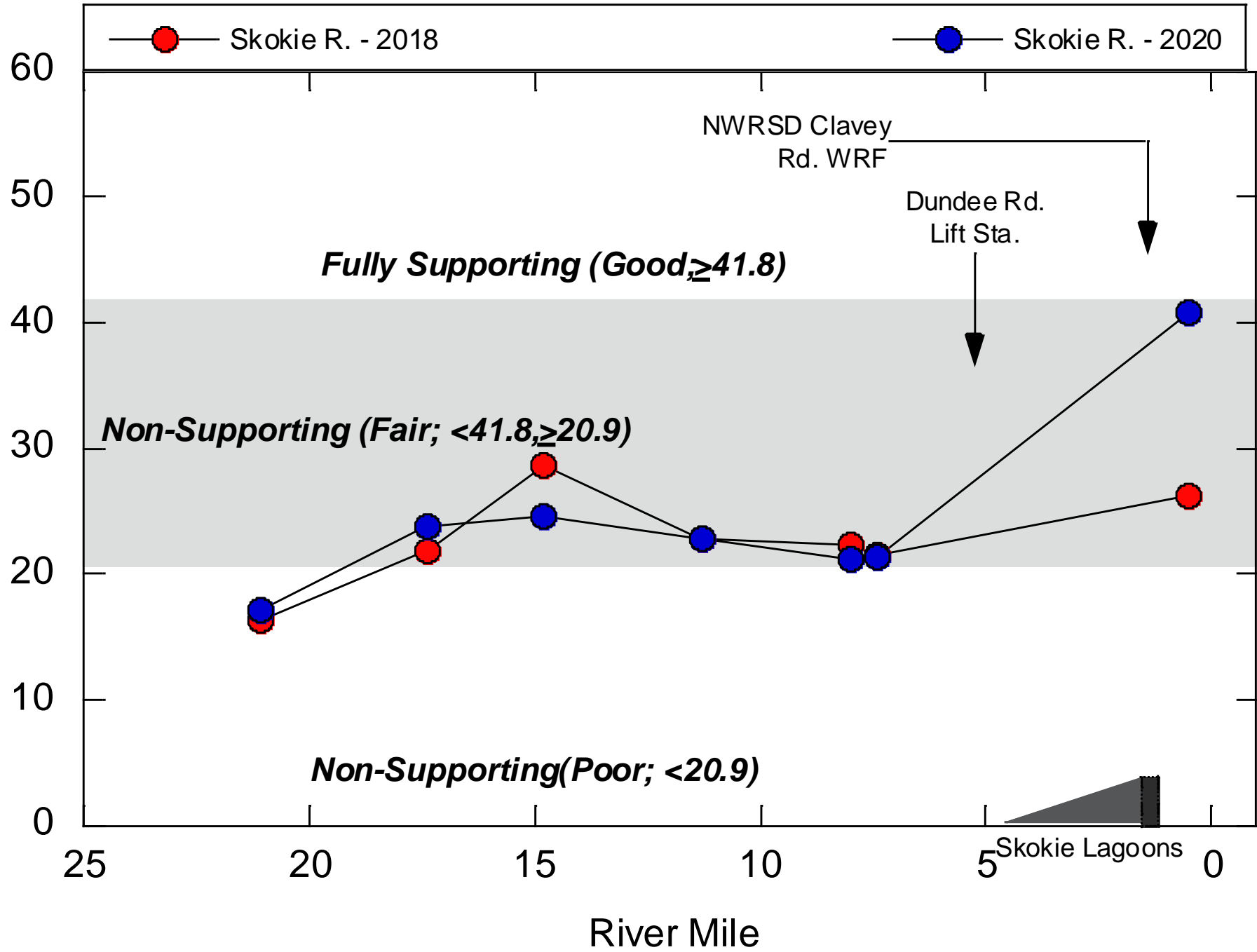
The end goal is biological assemblages that meet the State's aquatic life use "biocriteria"

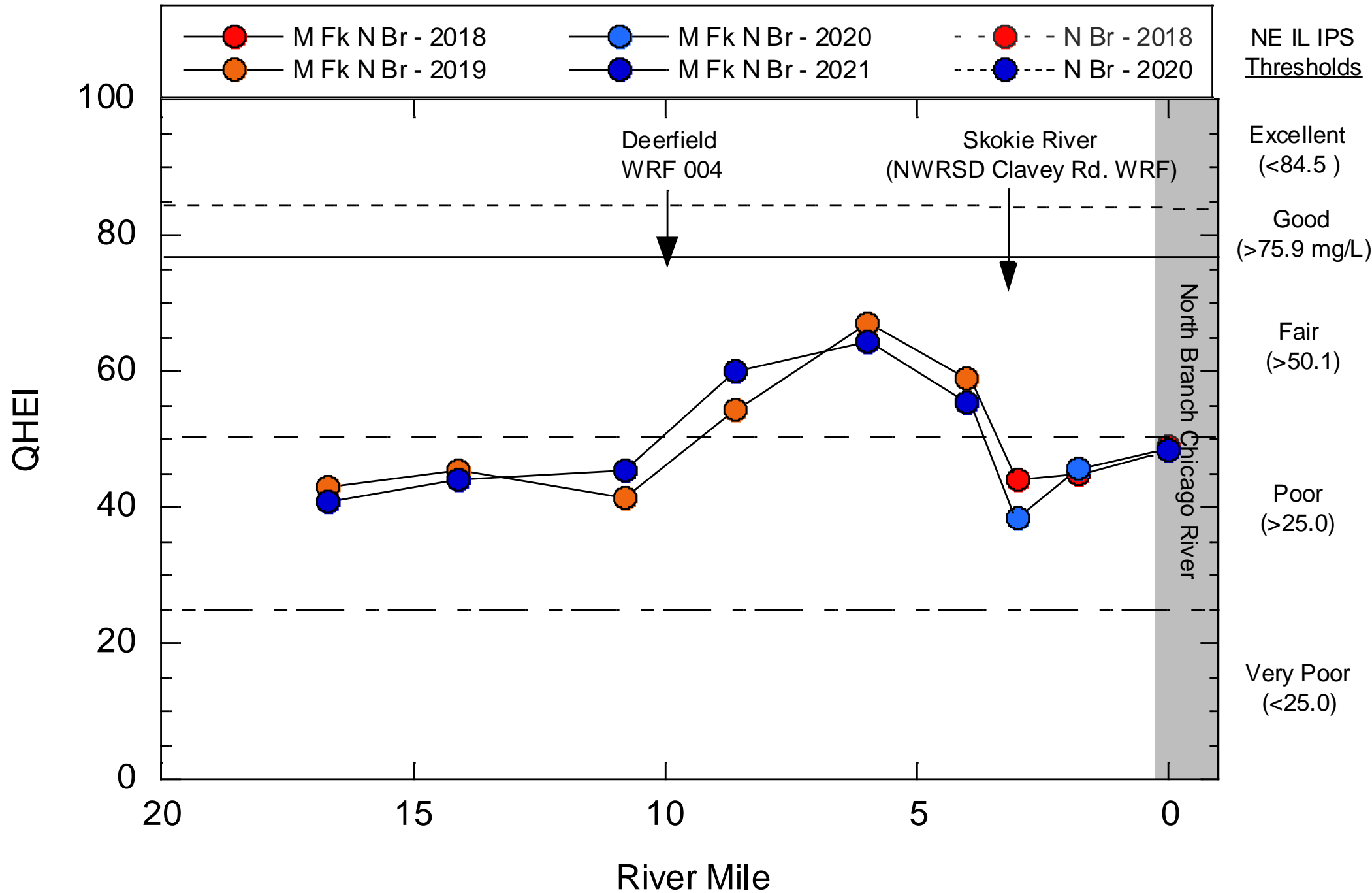
Aquatic Life Use Status: 2020-21

Site ID	Fish RM/ Macro RM	Drain- age Area (sq. mi.)	fIBI	mIBI	QHEI	Aq. Life Status	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	IPS Restora- bility Ranking	IEPA Causes	
Skokie River - 2020												
SR1	21.10/21.10	2.78	5.0	17.2	37.0	Non - Poor	Dev-WS; Substr; Chloride;	Low DO; QHEI; Chan; Conduct;	TKN; PAHs;	7.9	Chloride, DO, TP, TSS	
SR2	17.40/17.40	7.87	16.5	23.8	38.0	Non - Poor	Dev-WS; Chloride;	QHEI; Substr; Chan;	Low DO; Max DO; Conduct; Turbidity; Sed. Metals;	24.0		
SR3	14.80/14.80	11.56	23.0	24.6	48.0	Non - Fair		Dev-WS; QHEI; Substr; Chloride;	Low DO; Max DO; Chan; Conduct; Turbidity; PAHs; Sed. Metals;	27.2		
SR4	11.30/11.30	15.07	17.5	22.8	52.5	Non - Poor	Dev-WS;	Chloride;	Max DO; QHEI; Substr; Chan; Conduct; PAHs;	35.1		
SR5	8.00/8.00	20.67	23.5	21.2	46.8	Non - Fair	Dev-WS; Substr;	QHEI; Chan;	Low DO; TKN; Max DO; Conduct; Chloride; Turbidity; PAHs; Sed. Metals;	20.1		
SR6	7.40/7.40	21.51	18.0	21.3	39.5	Non - Poor	Dev-WS; Substr;	Low DO; QHEI; Chan;	Imperv-30C; Max DO; Conduct; Chloride; PAHs;	20.4		
SR7	3.00/0.00	23.73	15.0	NA	38.0	Non - Poor	Dev-WS; Substr;	QHEI; Chan;	Low DO; TKN; BOD; Max DO; Chloride; Turbidity; Sed. Metals;	29.2		TSS, Mercury
SR18	0.50/0.50	30.90	34.5	40.8	62.6	Non - Fair	Dev-WS;	Substr;	TP; TKN; Nitrate; Max DO; QHEI; Chan; Chloride; PAHs;	51.4		Algae, Chlordane, CoverLoss, FlowMod, HabAlt, N, Sed/Silt, TP
Middle Fork North Branch Chicago River - 2021												
MF8	21.10/21.10	5.81	13.0	17.5	29.0	Non - Poor	Substr; Conduct; Chloride;	Dev-WS; Low DO; QHEI; Chan;	TKN; PAHs;	19.2	Chloride, DDT, DO, HabAlt, Cause Unknown, Hexachlorobenzene, Sed./Silt, TSS	
MF9	18.90/18.90	8.91	14.0	24.0	31.5	Non - Poor	Substr; Conduct; Chloride;	Low DO; QHEI; Chan;	Dev-WS;	12.5		
MF10	16.70/16.70	11.99	12.0	41.1	41.0	Non - Poor	Conduct; Chloride;	Dev-WS; Low DO; QHEI; Substr; Chan;	TKN; Max DO;	19.3		
MF11	14.10/14.10	16.13	20.0	21.5	44.0	Non - Fair	Conduct; Chloride;	Dev-WS; Low DO; QHEI; Substr; Chan;	TKN;	21.8		
MF12	10.80/10.80	19.23	15.0	34.0	45.5	Non - Poor	Chloride;	Dev-WS; Low DO; QHEI; Substr; Chan; Conduct;		23.6		
MF13	8.60/8.60	20.97	13.0	15.7	60.0	Non - Poor	Conduct; Chloride;	Dev-WS; Low DO; Substr;	Max DO; QHEI; Chan;	25.5		
MF14	6.00/6.00	22.48	15.0	39.5	64.5	Non - Poor	Conduct; Chloride;	Dev-WS;	Low DO; TKN; Max DO; QHEI; Substr; Turbidity; Sed. Metals;	38.7		
MF15	4.00/4.00	24.29	17.0	21.4	55.5	Non - Poor	Conduct; Chloride;	Dev-WS; Substr;	Max DO; QHEI; Chan;	34.6		
MF16	3.00/3.00	56.15	21.0	24.7	38.5	Non - Fair	Substr;	Dev-WS; TKN; QHEI;	TP; Low DO; Nitrate; Max DO; Chan; Chloride; Turbidity; PAHs; Sed. Metals;	20.0		Cr, DDT, Endrin, Hexachlorobenzene,
MF17	1.80/1.80	57.31	16.5	25.2	45.8	Non - Poor		Dev-WS; QHEI; Substr; Chan;	TP; Low DO; Nitrate; Max DO; Chloride; Turbidity; PAHs; Sed. Metals;	21.9		Merury, Phosphorus, TSS
West Fork North Branch Chicago River - 2021												
WF20	12.50/12.50	3.90	7.0	10.6	30.5	Non - Poor	Substr; Chloride;	Dev-WS; Low DO; QHEI; Chan; Conduct; TSS;	TP; TKN; BOD;	1.9	Aldrin, Cause Unknown, DDT, Endrin, Hexachlorobenzene, Phosphorus, TSS	
WF21	10.40/10.40	7.02	11.0	18.7	42.0	Non - Poor	Chloride;	Dev-WS; Low DO; BOD; QHEI; Chan; Conduct;	TKN; Substr; PAHs;	14.6		
WF22	9.20/9.20	9.41	9.0	15.8	46.5	Non - Poor	Dev-WS;TP; Chloride;	TKN; BOD; QHEI; Substr; Chan; Conduct;	Imperv-30C; Low DO; Nitrate; Turbidity; PAHs; Sed. Metals;	1.4		
WF23	4.90/4.90	17.86	9.0	13.8	41.0	Non - Poor	Dev-WS; Substr; Chloride;	Imperv-30C; BOD; QHEI; Chan; Conduct; TSS;	TP; TKN; Max DO; VSS; PAHs;	7.8		
WF24	2.90/2.90	24.52	10.0	21.0	66.0	Non - Poor	Dev-WS; Chloride;	Low DO; Conduct;	Imperv-30C;TP; TKN; BOD; QHEI; Substr; Chan; PAHs;	18.6		
WF25	1.30/1.30	27.97	12.0	21.9	48.0	Non - Poor	Dev-WS; Chloride;	Low DO; BOD; QHEI; Substr; Conduct;	TP; TKN; Chan; PAHs;	16.6		
North Branch Chicago River - 2020												
MF19	18.60/18.60	93.41	13.0	21.4	48.5	Non - Poor	Dev-WS;	Imperv-30C; QHEI; Substr;	TP;Low DO;TKN;Nitrate;Max DO;Chan;Conduct;Chloride;VSS;Turbid.;PAH; Sed. Metals;	28.3	Aldrin, Cause Unknown, DDT, FlowMod., Hexachlorobenzene, Phosphorus, N, TSS	
Narrative Thresholds	Excellent	≥50	>73	≥84.5	FULL					Very High	2022 Integrated Report	
	Good	>41-49	41.8-72.9	75.9-84.0	FULL					High		
	Fair	30-<41	30-41.7	50.1-75.0	PARTIAL					Moderate		
	Poor	>15-29	>15-29	25-50	NON-Fair					Low		
	Very Poor	<15	<15	<25	NON-Poor					Very Low		
Source(s)	IPS	IEPA/IPS	IEPA/IPS	IPS	IPS					IPS		



Macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity (mIBI)

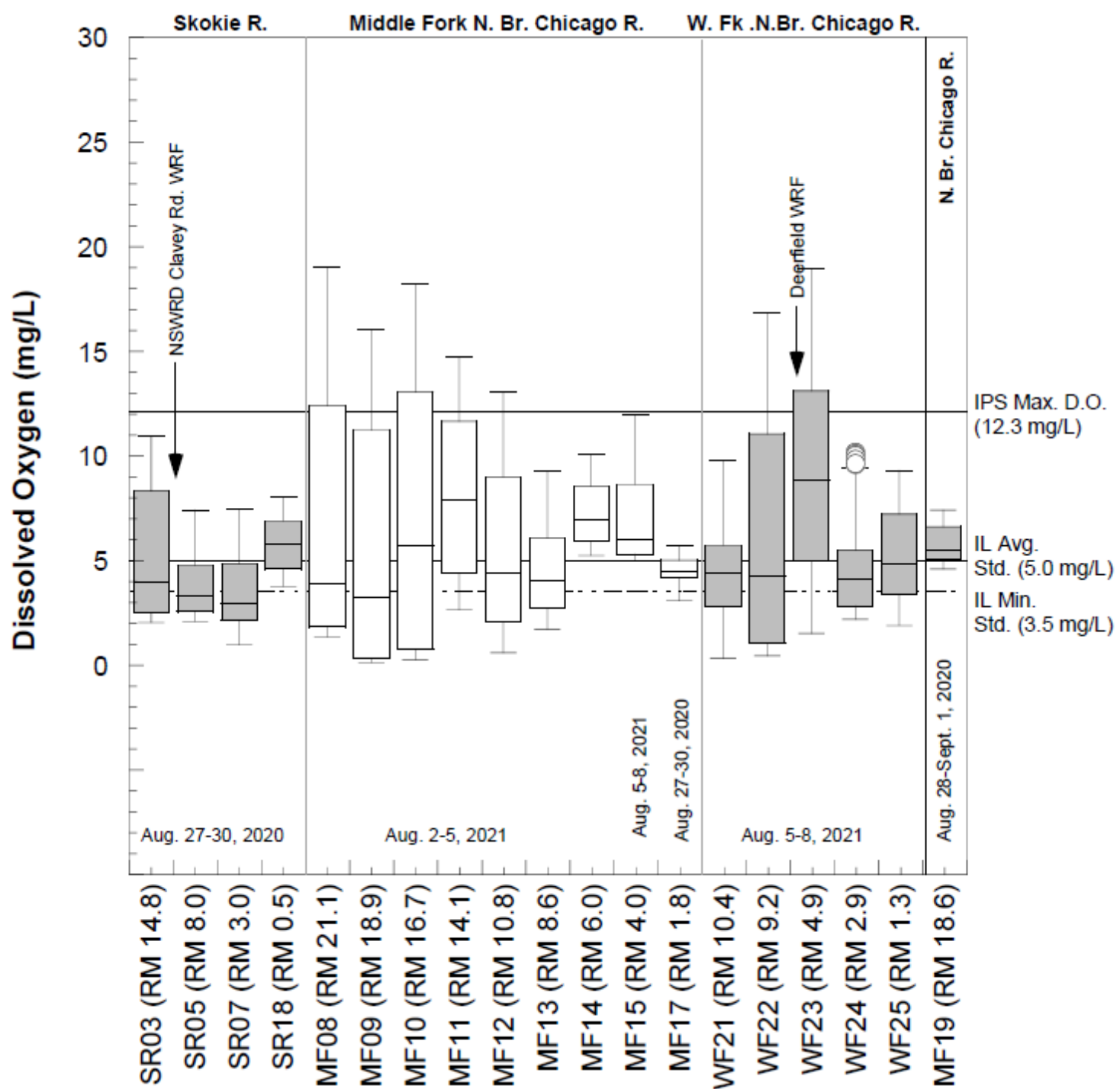




Stream Nutrient Assessment Procedure (SNAP)

Includes benthic chlorophyll & diel D.O. data – added to P, N, & biocriteria as combined assessment of *nutrient effects*.

Temperature:	22.17		
Dissolved Oxygen:			
Sp. Conductivity:	145.6		
Serial Number:			
Site Name:	17.2	Crew Leader:	
Notes:			
Picture Taken?	Y/N	GPS Unit	Lat: 42.1
Time Set:	11:45 ct.	556 Serial #:	
Temperature:		Chlorophyll-A	
Dissolved Oxygen:		# rocks	
pH:			
Sp. Conductivity:			



Continuous D.O. Exceedances Results

- 65 total exceedances of 3.5 mg/L minimum and 4.0 mg/L 7-day average standard in 2020-21
- Up from 47 in 2018-19.
- Seven sites exceeded IPS maximum D.O.
- 15 of 19 sites had poor or very poor diel swings.
- Likely causes are excess D.O. demand from NOS inputs coupled with low flows and increased retention time.

Modified Stream Nutrient Assessment Procedure (SNAP)

Site ID	River Mile	Drainage Area (mi. ²)	fIBI	fIBI Score	mIBI	mIBI Score	QHEI	QHEI Score	AQLU Attainment Status	Mean TP (mg/L)	Total P Score	Mean Nitrate-N (mg/L)	NO ₃ -N Score	Continuous Max. D.O. (mg/L)	Max. D.O. Score	Continuous Min D.O. (mg/L)	Min. D.O. Score	Max. Diel D.O. Swing (mg/L)	Diel Swing Score	Benthic Chlorophyll a (mg/m ³)	BChl a Score	Sestonic Chlorophyll a (µg/L)	Sestonic Chl a Score	Mean TSS (mg/L)	TSS Score	Mean TKN (mg/L)	TKN Score	Total SNAP Score	Overall Enrichment Status
<i>Skokie River 2020</i>																													
SR3	14.80	11.5	23.0	7.0	24.60	7.0	48.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.006	0.0	0.20	0.0	10.95	1.0	2.05	1.5	8.9	10.0	41.0	1.0	1.22	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.66	0.0	67.5	Enriched
SR5	8.00	20.6	23.5	7.0	21.20	7.0	46.8	5.0	NON - Fair	0.006	0.0	0.41	0.0	7.42	0.0	2.10	1.5	5.3	7.0	65.8	1.0	3.00	1.0	13.3	0.0	1.15	1.0	69.5	Enriched
SR7	3.00	23.7	15.0	10.0			38.0	5.0	NON - Poor	0.006	0.0	0.91	0.0	7.45	0.0	0.97	2.0	6.5	10.0	45.2	1.0	32.40	10.0	15.8	0.0	1.13	1.0	61.0	Enriched
SR18	0.50	30.9	34.5	3.0	40.80	3.0	41.5	5.0	NON - Fair	0.006	0.0	8.53	1.5	8.03	0.0	3.78	1.5	3.8	1.0	94.3	3.0	15.88	7.0	17.5	0.5	1.45	1.0	73.5	Likely Nutrients
<i>Middle Fork North Branch Chicago River 2020</i>																													
MF17	1.80	57.3	16.5	7.0	25.20	7.0	45.8	5.0	NON - Poor	0.006	0.0	8.13	1.5	5.69	0.0	3.09	1.5	2.5	1.0	56.4	1.0	3.66	1.0	13.8	0.0	1.12	1.0	74.0	Likely Nutrients
<i>Middle Fork North Branch Chicago River 2021</i>																													
MF8	21.10	5.81	13.0	10.0	17.50	7.0	29.0	5.0	NON - Poor	0.107	1.0	0.10	0.0	19.03	6.0	1.35	2.0	17.7	10.0	28.0	0.0	7.94	3.0	17.8	0.5	1.69	1.5	54.0	Highly Enriched
MF9	18.90	8.91	14.0	10.0	24.00	7.0	31.5	5.0	NON - Poor	0.120	1.0	0.10	0.0	16.06	5.0	0.14	2.0	15.8	10.0	28.1	0.0	8.48	3.0	23.8	0.5	1.09	0.5	56.0	Highly Enriched
MF10	16.70	11.9	12.0	10.0	41.10	3.0	41.0	5.0	NON - Poor	0.079	0.0	0.10	0.0	18.23	6.0	0.28	2.0	17.9	10.0	21.0	0.0	7.72	3.0	5.8	0.0	1.38	1.0	60.0	Enriched
MF11	14.10	16.11	20.0	7.0	21.50	7.0	44.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.093	0.0	0.10	0.0	14.71	5.0	2.65	1.5	12.0	10.0	21.5	0.0	5.32	3.0	16.3	0.0	1.45	1.0	60.5	Enriched
MF12	10.80	19.23	15.0	10.0	34.00	3.0	45.5	5.0	NON - Poor	0.074	0.0	0.24	0.0	13.07	2.0	0.61	2.0	12.5	10.0	59.9	1.0	2.16	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.96	0.0	67.0	Enriched
MF13	8.60	20.96	13.0	10.0	15.70	7.0	60.0	2.0	NON - Poor	0.136	1.0	0.76	0.0	9.28	0.0	1.72	2.0	7.5	10.0	29.8	0.0	1.24	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.04	0.5	67.5	Enriched
MF14	6.00	22.48	15.0	10.0	39.50	3.0	64.5	2.0	NON - Poor	0.095	0.0	0.78	0.0	10.09	0.0	5.25	1.0	4.8	3.0	62.2	1.0	0.52	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.39	1.0	79.0	Likely Nutrients
MF15	4.00	24.29	17.0	7.0	21.40	7.0	55.5	2.0	NON - Poor	0.074	0.0	0.87	0.0	11.99	1.0	4.98	1.0	7.0	10.0	49.0	1.0	1.16	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.92	0.0	71.0	Likely Nutrients
<i>West Fork North Branch Chicago River 2021</i>																													
WF21	10.40	7.02	11.0	10.0	18.70	7.0	42.0	5.0	NON - Poor	0.224	1.0	0.35	0.0	9.78	0.0	0.33	2.0	5.5	7.0	104.0	3.0	1.20	0.0	11.5	0.0	1.80	1.5	63.5	Enriched
WF22	9.20	9.41	9.0	10.0	15.80	7.0	46.5	5.0	NON - Poor	1.953	6.0	6.26	1.0	16.81	6.0	0.46	2.0	15.2	10.0	37.3	1.0	2.76	1.0	25.0	0.5	2.02	1.5	49.0	Highly Enriched
WF23	4.90	17.86	9.0	10.0	13.80	10.0	41.0	5.0	NON - Poor	0.712	2.0	3.20	0.0	18.95	6.0	1.52	2.0	9.4	10.0	45.4	1.0	28.48	7.0	50.5	2.0	1.65	1.5	43.5	Highly Enriched
WF24	2.90	24.52	10.0	10.0	21.00	7.0	66.0	2.0	NON - Poor	0.472	2.0	2.23	0.0	10.18	0.0	2.21	1.5	7.8	10.0	37.4	1.0	6.44	3.0	19.5	0.5	1.66	1.5	61.5	Enriched
WF25	1.30	27.97	12.0	10.0	21.90	7.0	48.0	5.0	NON - Poor	0.408	2.0	2.33	0.0	9.22	0.0	1.89	2.0	5.5	7.0	46.3	1.0	9.24	3.0	15.5	0.0	1.15	1.0	62.0	Enriched
<i>North Branch Chicago River 2020</i>																													
MF19	18.60	93.4	13.0	10.0	21.40	7.0	48.5	5.0	NON - Poor	0.006	0.0	5.62	1.0	7.42	0.0	4.61	1.0	2.6	1.0	40.5	1.0	1.92	1.0	16.3	0.0	1.62	1.0	72.0	Likely Nutrients
Condition Category Thresholds	Excellent	≥50	0	>73	0	>84.5	0	FULL	≤0.106	0	≤3.77	0	<10.36	0	>6.9	0	<2.0	0	<35	0	<2.5	0	≤17.50	0	<1.07	0	≥94	Not Nutrients	
	Good	>41-49	1	≥41.8	1	>75.9	1	FULL	<0.277	1	<5.05	0.5	<12.2	1	>6.0	0.5	<4.0	1	<79	1	<5.1	1	>17.50	0.5	<1.12	0.5	≥82	Not Nutrients	
	Fair	30- <41	3	≤41.7	3	<75.9	2	NON-Partial	<1.020	2	<7.34	1	<14.2	2	>4.0	1	<5.0	3	<150	3	<13.8	3	>31.60	1	<1.63	1	≥70	Likely Nutrients	
	Poor	>15-29	7	≤29	7	<50.1	5	NON-Fair	<1.726	5	<9.64	1.5	<16.3	5	>2.0	1.5	<6.5	7	<320	7	<28.9	7	>35.15	1.5	<2.14	1.5	≥60	Enriched	
Very Poor	<15	10	<15	10	<25	6	NON-Poor	≥1.726	6	≥9.64	2	≥16.3	6	<2.0	2	≥6.5	10	≥320	10	>28.9	10	>38.69	2	≥2.14	2	<60	Highly Enriched		
Source	IPS	IEPA	MBI	IEPA	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	MBI/SNAP	MBI/SNAP/NSAC		MBI/NSAC	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	MBI/SNAP	

Highly Enriched – 4 sites; Enriched -10 sites; Likely Nutrients – 5 sites

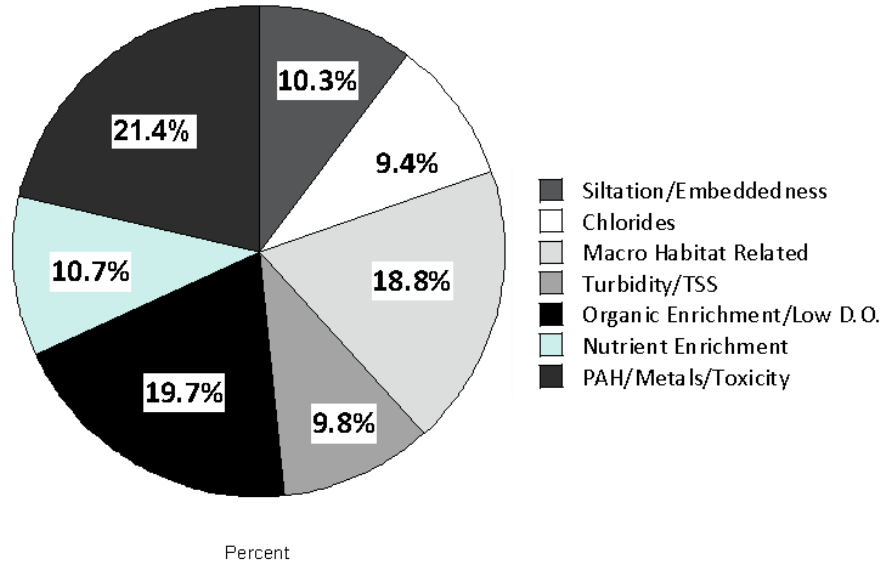
Modified Stream Nutrient Assessment Procedure (SNAP)

Site ID	River Mile	Drainage Area (mi. ²)	fIBI	fIBI Score	mIBI	mIBI Score	QHEI	QHEI Score	AQLU Attainment Status	Mean TP (mg/L)	Total P Score	Mean Nitrate-N (mg/L)	NO ₃ -N Score	Continuous Max. D.O. (mg/L)	Max. D.O. Score	Continuous Min D.O. (mg/L)	Min. D.O. Score	Max. Diel D.O. Swing (mg/L)	Diel D.O. Swing Score	Benthic Chlorophyll a (mg/m ³)	BChl a Score	Sestonic Chlorophyll a (µg/L)	Sestonic Chl a Score	Mean TSS (mg/L)	TSS Score	Mean TKN (mg/L)	TKN Score	Total SNAP Score	Overall Enrichment Status
<i>Skokie River 2020</i>																													
SR3	14.80	11.5	23.0	7.0	24.60	7.0	48.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.006	0.0	0.20	0.0	10.95	1.0	2.05	1.5	8.9	10.0	41.0	1.0	1.22	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.66	0.0	67.5	Enriched
SR5	8.00	20.6	23.5	7.0	21.20	7.0	46.8	5.0	NON - Fair	0.006	0.0	0.41	0.0	7.42	0.0	2.10	1.5	5.3	7.0	65.8	1.0	3.00	1.0	13.3	0.0	1.15	1.0	69.5	Enriched
SR7	3.00	23.7	15.0	10.0			38.0	5.0	NON - Poor	0.006	0.0	0.91	0.0	7.45	0.0	0.97	2.0	6.5	10.0	45.2	1.0	32.40	10.0	15.8	0.0	1.13	1.0	61.0	Enriched
SR18	0.50	30.9	34.5	3.0	40.80	3.0	41.5	5.0	NON - Fair	0.006	0.0	8.53	1.5	8.03	0.0	3.78	1.5	3.8	1.0	94.3	3.0	15.88	7.0	17.5	0.5	1.45	1.0	73.5	Likely Nutrients
<i>Middle Fork North Branch Chicago River 2020</i>																													
MF17	1.80	57.3	16.5	7.0	25.20	7.0	45.8	5.0	NON - Fair	0.006	0.0	8.13	1.5	5.89	0.0	3.09	1.5	2.5	1.0	56.4	1.0	3.66	1.0	13.8	0.0	1.12	1.0	74.0	Likely Nutrients
MF8	1.81	8.31	16.5	7.0	24.00	7.0	45.8	5.0	NON - Fair	0.006	0.0	0.10	0.0	16.06	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	28.1	0.0	8.48	3.0	23.8	0.5	1.09	0.5	68.0	Likely Nutrients
MF9	18.90	8.91	16.5	7.0	24.00	7.0	31.5	5.0	NON - Fair	0.120	1.0	0.10	0.0	16.06	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	28.1	0.0	8.48	3.0	23.8	0.5	1.09	0.5	68.0	Likely Nutrients
MF10	16.70	11.9	16.5	7.0	41.10	3.0	41.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.079	0.0	0.48	0.0	16.06	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	21.0	0.0	7.72	3.0	5.8	0.0	1.38	1.0	60.0	Enriched
MF11	1.80	11.9	16.5	7.0	41.10	3.0	41.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.079	0.0	0.48	0.0	16.06	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	21.0	0.0	7.72	3.0	5.8	0.0	1.38	1.0	60.0	Enriched
MF12	10.40	7.02	16.5	7.0	41.10	3.0	41.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.079	0.0	0.48	0.0	16.06	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	21.0	0.0	7.72	3.0	5.8	0.0	1.38	1.0	60.0	Enriched
MF13	8.60	20.96	16.5	7.0	15.70	7.0	60.0	2.0	NON - Fair	0.136	1.0	0.76	0.0	9.28	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	29.8	0.0	1.24	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.04	0.5	67.5	Enriched
MF14	5.00	22.48	16.5	7.0	39.50	7.0	64.5	2.0	NON - Fair	0.095	0.0	0.78	0.0	10.28	0.0	2.5	1.0	4.8	3.0	62.2	1.0	0.57	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.39	1.0	79.0	Likely Nutrients
MF15	17.00	11.9	16.5	7.0	41.10	3.0	41.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.079	0.0	0.48	0.0	16.06	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	21.0	0.0	7.72	3.0	5.8	0.0	1.38	1.0	60.0	Enriched
WF21	10.40	7.02	16.5	7.0	18.70	7.0	42.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.124	1.0	0.35	0.0	9.78	0.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	7.0	104.0	3.0	1.20	0.0	11.5	0.0	1.80	1.5	63.5	Enriched
WF22	9.20	9.41	16.5	7.0	15.80	7.0	46.5	5.0	NON - Fair	0.153	1.0	6.26	1.0	9.22	0.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	7.0	37.3	1.0	2.76	1.0	25.0	0.5	2.02	1.5	49.0	Highly Enriched
WF23	4.00	27.97	16.5	7.0	21.90	7.0	48.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.108	1.0	0.35	0.0	9.22	0.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	7.0	46.3	1.0	9.24	3.0	15.5	0.0	1.15	1.0	62.0	Enriched
WF24	2.00	27.97	16.5	7.0	21.90	7.0	48.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.108	1.0	0.35	0.0	9.22	0.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	7.0	46.3	1.0	9.24	3.0	15.5	0.0	1.15	1.0	62.0	Enriched
WF25	1.30	27.97	16.5	7.0	21.90	7.0	48.0	5.0	NON - Fair	0.108	1.0	0.35	0.0	9.22	0.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	7.0	46.3	1.0	9.24	3.0	15.5	0.0	1.15	1.0	62.0	Enriched
<i>North Branch Chicago River 2020</i>																													
MF19	18.60	93.4	13.0	10.0	21.40	7.0	48.5	5.0	NON - Poor	0.006	0.0	5.62	1.0	7.42	0.0	4.61	1.0	2.6	1.0	40.5	1.0	1.92	1.0	16.3	0.0	1.62	1.0	72.0	Likely Nutrients
Condition Category Thresholds	Excellent	≥50	0	>73	0	>84.5	0	FULL	≤0.106	0	≤3.77	0	<10.36	0	>6.9	0	<2.0	0	<35	0	<2.5	0	≤17.50	0	<1.07	0	≥94	Not Nutrients	
	Good	>41-49	1	≥41.8	1	>75.9	1	FULL	<0.277	1	<5.05	0.5	<12.2	1	>6.0	0.5	<4.0	1	<79	1	<5.1	1	>17.50	0.5	<1.12	0.5	≥82	Not Nutrients	
	Fair	30- <41	3	≤41.7	3	<75.9	2	NON-Partial	<1.020	2	<7.34	1	<14.2	2	>4.0	1	<5.0	3	<150	3	<13.8	3	>31.60	1	<1.63	1	≥70	Likely Nutrients	
	Poor	>15-29	7	≤29	7	<50.1	5	NON-Fair	<1.726	5	<9.64	1.5	<16.3	5	>2.0	1.5	<6.5	7	<320	7	<28.9	7	>35.15	1.5	<2.14	1.5	≥60	Enriched	
	Very Poor	<15	10	<15	10	<25	6	NON-Poor	≥1.726	6	≥9.64	2	≥16.3	6	<2.0	2	≥6.5	10	≥320	10	>28.9	10	>38.69	2	≥2.14	2	<60	Highly Enriched	
Source	IPS	IEPA	MBI	IEPA	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	MBI/SNAP	MBI/SNAP/NSAC		MBI/NSAC	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	IPS	MBI	MBI/SNAP	

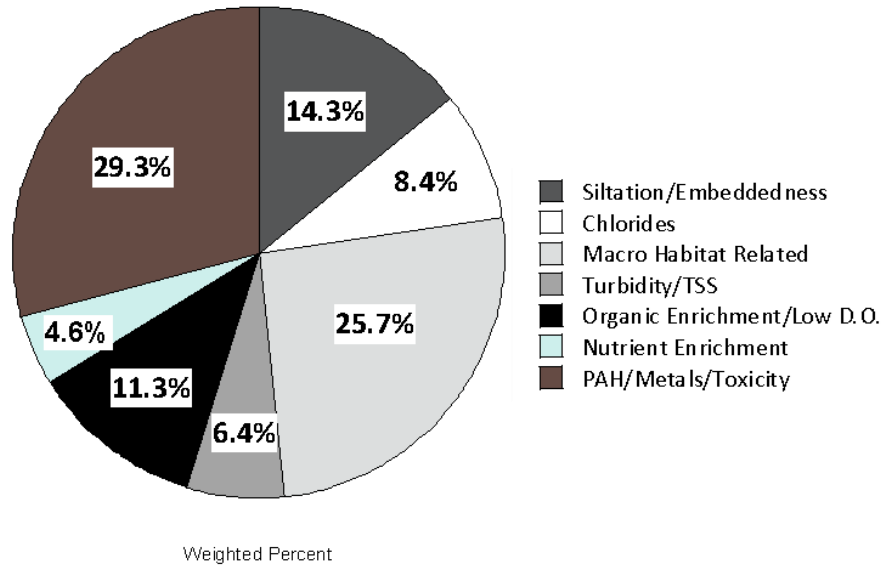
This has been updated to include a weighted scoring of the parameters based on their role as response and direct & indirect exposure indicators resulting in a more consistent assignment of overall enrichment status.

Highly Enriched – 4 sites; Enriched -10 sites; Likely Nutrients – 5 sites

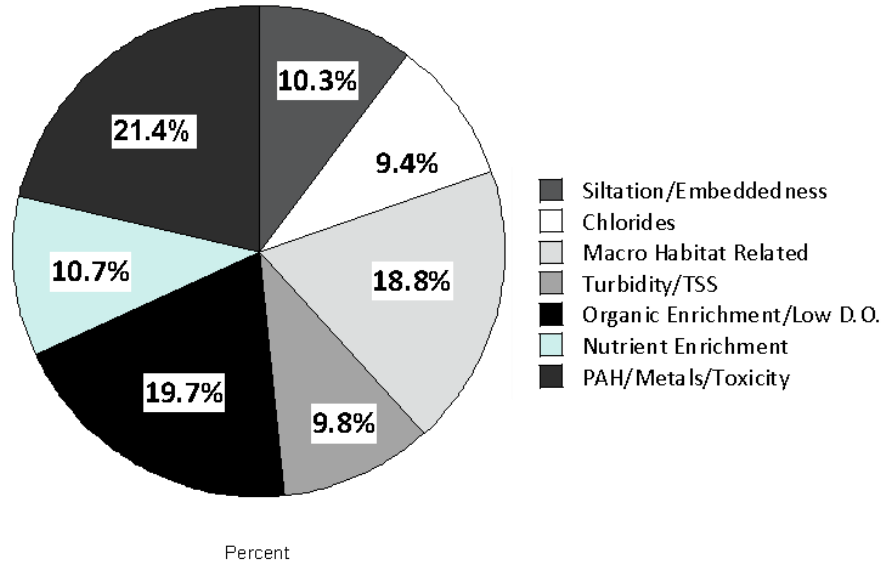
Major Causes (%) Associated with Aquatic Life Impairments: NBWW 2018-2019



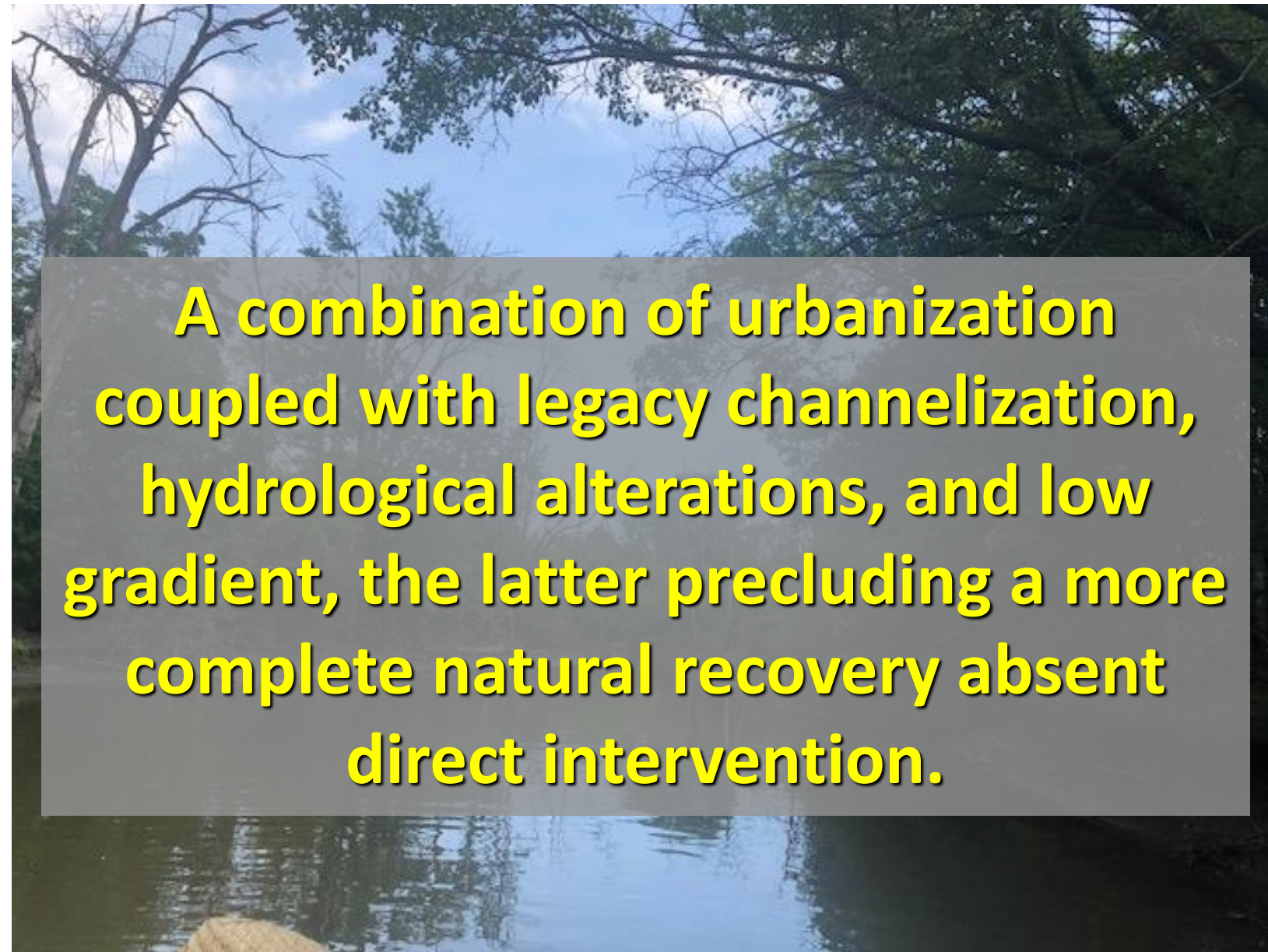
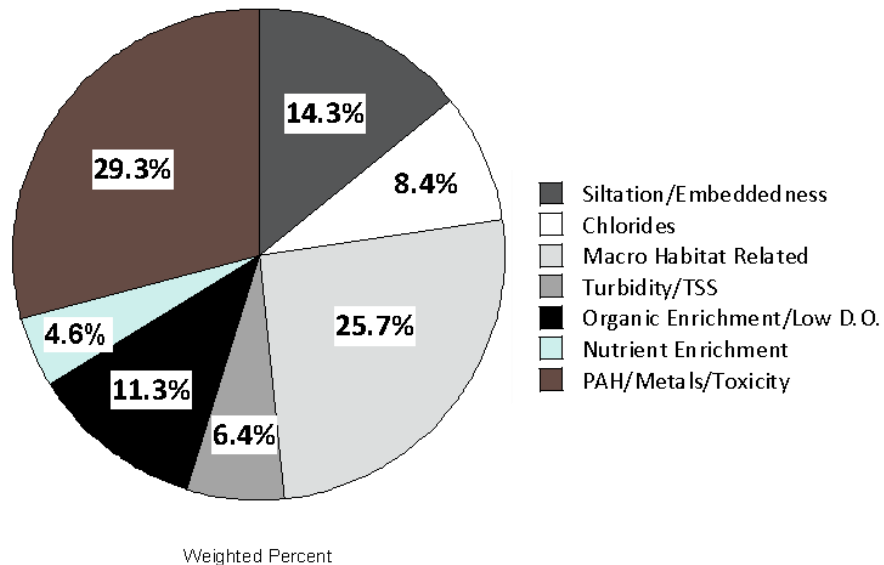
Major Causes (Weighted %) Associated with Aquatic Life Impairments: NBWW 2018-2019



Major Causes (%) Associated with Aquatic Life Impairments: NBWW 2018-2019



Major Causes (Weighted %) Associated with Aquatic Life Impairments: NBWW 2018-2019



A combination of urbanization coupled with legacy channelization, hydrological alterations, and low gradient, the latter precluding a more complete natural recovery absent direct intervention.



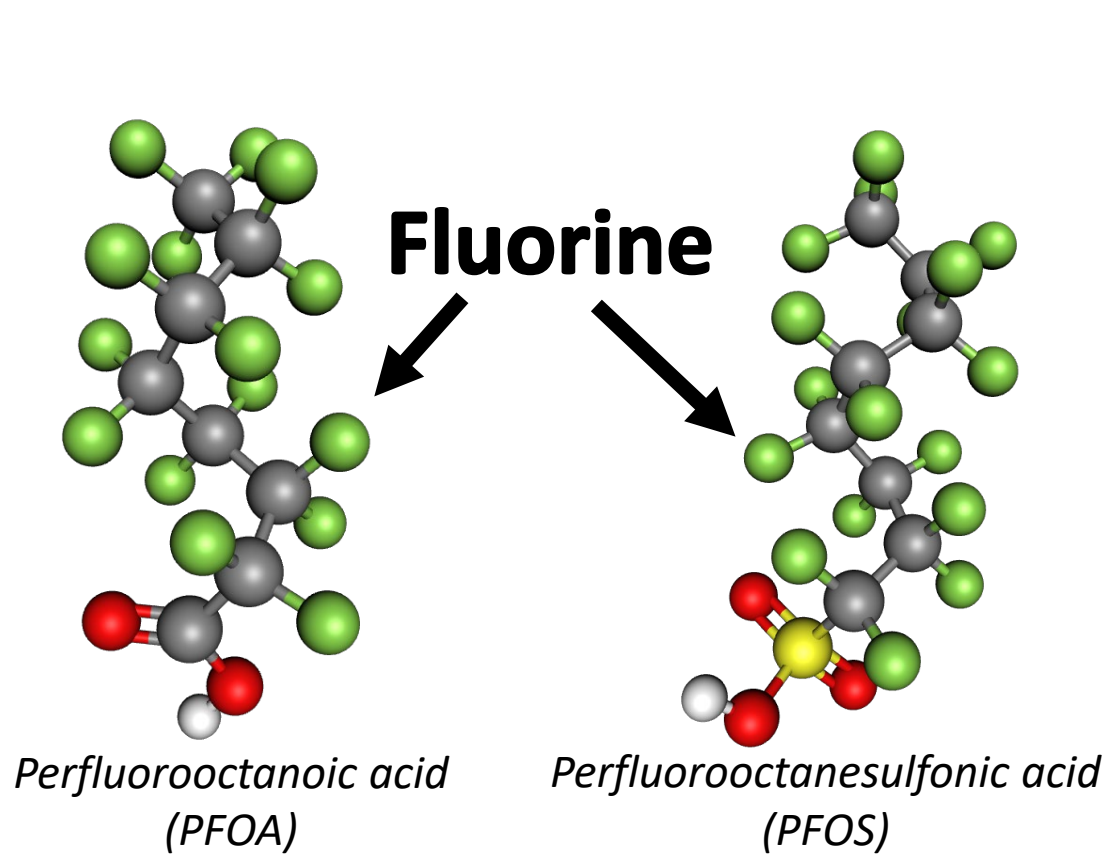
**Iowa Darter (IL Threatened)
– a doable interim
restoration objective?**



National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System **Program Considerations to Restrict PFAS Discharges**

Water Division - Permits Branch - NPDES Program

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)



Agenda

- Overview of EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap
- Addressing PFAS Discharges to Waterways
 - Effluent Limitations Guidelines
 - Latest recommendations for NPDES Permits
 - Examples of State PFAS Approaches
 - New Funding Options to consider

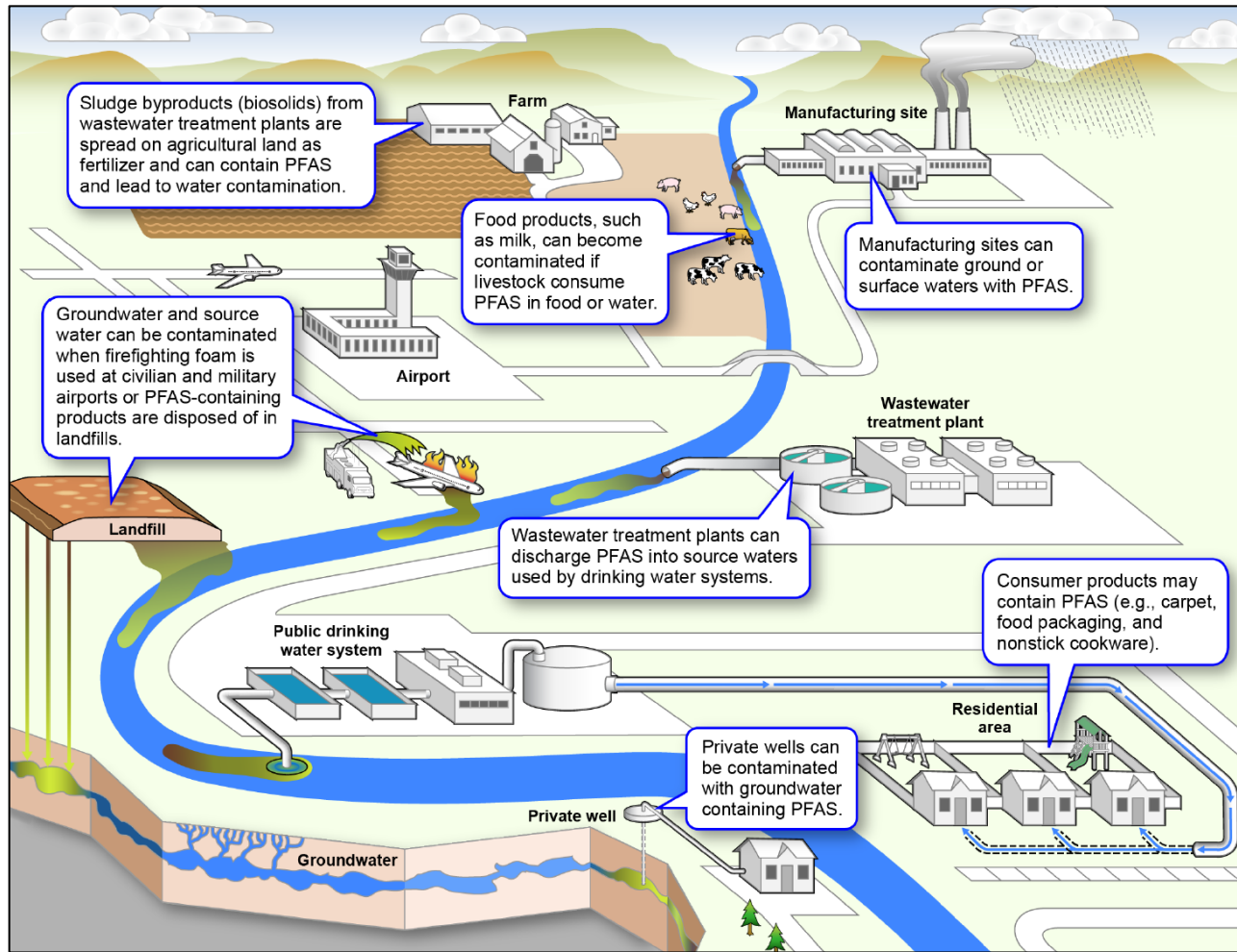
EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap: EPA's Commitments to Action 2021-2024

- A whole-of-EPA strategy to protect public health and the environment from PFAS.
- EPA's Strategic Roadmap:
 - Sets timelines for concrete actions from 2021 to 2024;
 - Fills a critical gap in federal leadership;
 - Supports states' ongoing efforts



Photo of EPA Administrator Michael Regan

PFAS Lifecycle and EPA's Approach



PFAS contamination presents unique challenges. EPA's approach is centered around the following principles:

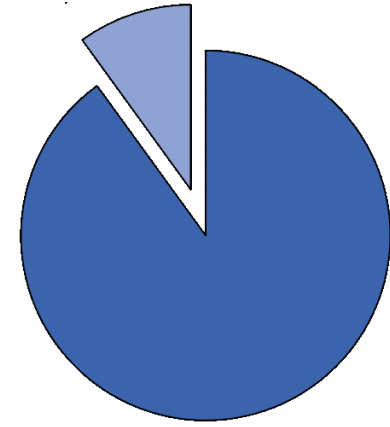
- Consider the Lifecycle of PFAS.
- Get Upstream of the Problem.
- Hold Polluters Accountable.
- Ensure Science-Based Decision-Making.
- Prioritize Protection of Disadvantaged Communities.

EPA's Goals in the Strategic Roadmap

RESEARCH

RESTRICT

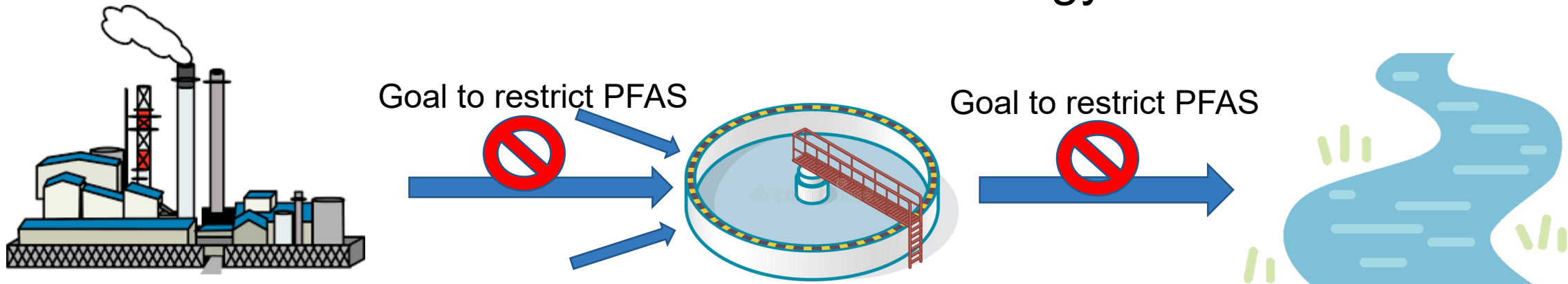
REMEDiate



Now, a sub-portion of the EPA PFAS Strategy – Addressing PFAS Discharges

Restricting PFAS Discharges

Reducing discharges to the environment and to publicly owned treatment works is a cornerstone of EPA's strategy to restrict PFAS.



**Effluent Limitations Guidelines
(Plan 15)
(New - January 2023)**

**NPDES PFAS Guidance
(New - December 2022)**

EPA Region 5 will be working with our State counterparts to incorporate these elements into their NPDES programs.

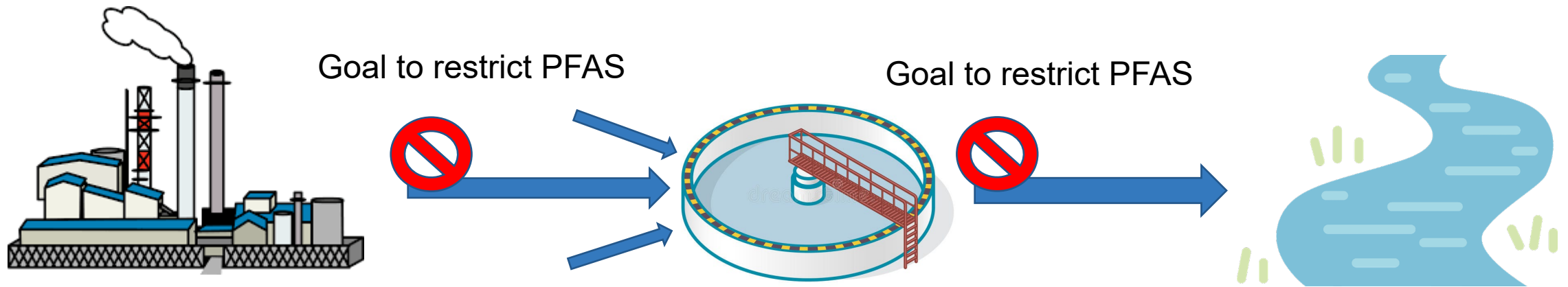
The Current Effluent Guidelines Program Plan 15 (Plan 15) (January 2023)

Industrial categories in the proposed ELG Program Plan 15 related to PFAS.

- Organic Chemicals, Plastics & Synthetic Fibers Category
- Metal Finishing Category
- Electroplating Category
- Landfills Category
- Textile Mills Category
- Publicly Owned Treatment Works
- Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Category
- Discharges from Airports
- Electrical and Electronic Components (E&EC) Category

For more information on the current status of each industrial category, please visit EPA's Plan 15 website: <https://www.epa.gov/eg/current-effluent-guidelines-program-plan>

Restricting PFAS Discharges



**Effluent Limitations Guidelines
(Plan 15)
(New - January 2023)**

**NPDES PFAS Guidance
(New - December 2022)**



EPA's NPDES PFAS Memorandum Released on December 5th, 2022

Included are **recommendations** for EPA and States to address PFAS through NPDES permits and pretreatment activities and monitoring programs.

Applicable Industrial Direct Dischargers

Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Biosolids Assessment

Public Notice for Draft Permits with PFAS-Specific
Conditions



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

December 5, 2022

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Addressing PFAS Discharges in NPDES Permits and Through the Pretreatment Program and Monitoring Programs

FROM: Radhika Fox
Assistant Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Radhika Fox".

TO: EPA Regional Water Division Directors, Regions 1-10

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program is an important tool established by the Clean Water Act (CWA) to help address water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants to waters of the United States. Collectively, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and states issue thousands of permits annually, establishing important monitoring and pollution reduction requirements for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), industrial facilities, and stormwater discharges nationwide. The NPDES program interfaces with many pathways by which per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) travel and are released into the environment, and ultimately impact water quality and the health of people and ecosystems. Consistent with the Agency's commitments in the October 2021 [PFAS Strategic Roadmap: EPA's Commitments to Action 2021-2024 \(PFAS Strategic Roadmap\)](#), EPA will work in cooperation with our state-authorized permitting authorities to leverage the NPDES program to restrict the discharge of PFAS at their sources. In addition to reducing PFAS discharges, this program will enable EPA and the states to obtain comprehensive information on the sources and quantities of PFAS discharges, which can be used to inform appropriate next steps to limit the discharges of PFAS.

Recommendations for *Applicable Industrial Direct Dischargers*

Recommendations for:

- **Monitoring** - Effluent and wastewater residuals
- **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** for discharges of PFAS
 - Conditions based on pollution prevention/source reduction opportunities
 - Includes examples of BMP Permit Special Condition Language
- **Stormwater Permits** - BMPs to address PFAS-containing firefighting foams for stormwater permits
- **Permit Limits**

Recommendations for *Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)*

Recommendations for:

- **Monitoring** - Effluent, Influent, and Biosolids
- **Pretreatment Program Activities**
 - Update Industrial User Inventory
 - Utilize BMPs and pollution prevention to address PFAS discharges to POTWS
 - Establishing Local Limits

Some Examples of PFAS Implementation Practices by States

Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART)

The Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART), is a unique, multi-agency proactive approach for coordinating state resources to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination. Agencies responsible for environmental protection, public health, natural resources, agriculture, military installations, commercial airports, and fire departments work together to ensure the most efficient and effective response.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of man-made chemicals that include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFAS have been used globally during the past century in manufacturing, firefighting and thousands of common household and other consumer products. These chemicals are persistent in the environment and can travel long distances through air, water, and soil.

MPART FY2022 Fast Facts

In FY2022, the Michigan legislature supported the PFAS response by appropriating funding across the 7 state agencies that make up MPART. Learn more about the impact of state...

Michigan
Narrative Translation

WATER QUALITY PFAS INITIATIVES

The DNR is conducting a number of initiatives related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination and water quality in Wisconsin. These initiatives are:

1. [PFAS surface water rule and implementation](#)
2. [surface water and fish tissue sampling](#) and
3. [PFAS and biosolids](#)

More information about each of these initiatives is available on this page, and additional information and data will be posted as it becomes available.

1. PFAS SURFACE WATER RULE AND IMPLEMENTATION

RULE BACKGROUND

In the winter of 2020, the Natural Resources Board (NRB) approved a Scope Statement for the Department to begin work on developing surface water quality criteria for the Poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). The scope statement approved the update to several of Wisconsin's Administrative Code provisions as part of the PFOS and PFOA surface water quality criteria rulemaking including, ch. NR 102, ch. NR 105, ch. NR 106 and ch. NR 219. The rulemaking effort involved extensive engagement with permittees and their member organizations, the public, and environmental groups prior to the standard practice of public notice and hearings associated with the draft Economic Impact Analysis and draft rule language.

The proposed rule package was approved by the NRB on Feb. 23, 2022, with subsequent passage by the Governor and legislature. The rule was then signed by the Secretary with an effective date of Aug. 1, 2022.

Wisconsin
Numeric Standard

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY | www.pca.state.mn.us

Guidance for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): Sampling

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) intends to update the information within this PFAS Guidance document as new information becomes available. Users of this PFAS Guidance are encouraged to visit the <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/about-mPCA/mpca-quality-system> to access the current version of this document.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a suite of many human-made emerging contaminants composed of fluorinated organic chemicals. The actual number of compounds is continuously growing. Some PFAS are no longer manufactured in the United States due to regulatory and voluntary actions, but these substances are still present in historic waste sites, current waste streams, the atmosphere, soil, water, some products, and even our bodies. There are many other PFAS that are manufactured and imported legally into the United States.

Purpose and objectives

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance and information on collecting or handling PFAS environmental samples. This document also pertains to subsurface sampling activities such as soil borings and/or well installation or well abandonment at PFAS sites. This guidance document is meant to be a resource for PFAS sampling, to provide guidance in order to improve sampling consistency and avoid cross-contamination. Decisions about sampling procedures and quality control samples should be made on a project specific basis. Discussions with project managers and/or MPCA QA staff should consider data quality objectives.

General PFAS sampling considerations

Prior to conducting any PFAS sampling, review the project-specific quality assurance documentation. This should include a list of analytes, methods, environmental matrices, and desired reporting limits.

PFAS samples can easily be contaminated from sources such as consumer products or other PFAS-contaminated media. Potential cross-contamination in a typical sampling event may include:

- Water used during drilling or decontamination
- Sampling equipment
- Field clothing
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Sun and biological protection products
- Personal hygiene and personal care products
- Food packaging
- Other environmental media (soil, dust...)

Materials associated with sampling potential cross contamination can be categorized into acceptable, needs screening, or prohibited.

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
651-296-6300 | 800-657-3864 or use your preferred relay service | info.pca@state.mn.us | January 2022 | p-ea62-27
Available in alternative formats

Minnesota –
Robust Sampling

EPA's PFAS Analytical Tool

Interactive Tools to Spatially Assess current extent of PFAS Monitoring

The screenshot displays the EPA's PFAS Analytical Tool interface. At the top, the EPA logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Integrated Map', 'Drinking Water (UCMR)', 'Drinking Water (State)', 'Production', 'Environmental Media', 'Discharge Monitoring', 'Superfund Sites', 'Federal Sites', 'Industry Sectors', and 'Contact Us' are on the right. Below this, there are links for 'Transfers', 'Spills', and 'Toxic Releases'. A status bar indicates 'No selections applied'. On the left side, there are three icons (a green 'Y', an 'i', and a red 'X') and a section titled 'Scope of Drinking Water Samples for Public Water Systems (PWSs):'. This section has two buttons: 'Most Recent Sample at PWS' (highlighted) and 'All Samples at PWS'. Below this are 'Filters:' with input fields for 'EPA Region' and 'State Territory or Tribe'. At the bottom of the filter section is 'Include Non-Detects:' with a radio button set to 'No'. The main area is titled 'PFAS Analytic Tools' and features a 'Legend and Layers' button. The map shows the United States with numerous colored markers (squares, circles, triangles) representing monitoring points across various states. A scale bar for 200 km is visible at the bottom left of the map. The map also shows state names like MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, MINNESOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, CONNECTICUTE, MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUTE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TEXAS, and ONTARIO. A copyright notice for OpenStreetMap contributors is at the bottom right of the map.

<https://echo.epa.gov/trends/pfas-tools>

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and PFAS

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law makes transformational investments in America's water infrastructure. It provides \$10 billion to invest in communities impacted by PFAS and other emerging contaminants, including:

\$4 billion

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

\$1 billion

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

\$5 billion

**Small or Disadvantaged Communities
Drinking-Water Grants**

Please work with your State on accessing SRF Funding

Recap and Future Considerations

- EPA's is taking a comprehensive approach to addressing PFAS in the environment
- Clean Water Act - Restricting Upstream PFAS Discharges is a focus of the NPDES Program (Recently released ELGs and NPDES PFAS Guidance)
- EPA will be working closely with State counterparts to implement strategies. Including through BIL investments.

Research

Restrict

Remediate

Thank you for your time!

Questions?

Andrea Schaller – Schaller.Andrea@epa.gov

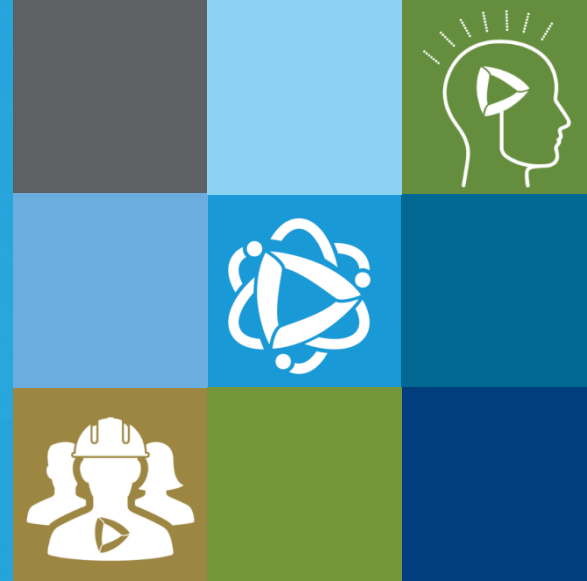
Matthew Gluckman – Gluckman.Matthew@epa.gov



NORTH BRANCH
CHICAGO RIVER
WATERSHED
WORKGROUP

NBWW NARP Status Update

February 8, 2023



NARP Objective (Review)



- Address phosphorus causing
 - Excessive algae
 - Dissolved oxygen problems
 - pH problems
- Other contributing factors
 - Hydraulic modifications (dams, channelization)
 - Lack of riparian shading
 - Excessive streambank erosion
 - Loss of groundwater replenishment



Lower Des Plaines River. Photo by Cynthia Skrukud.

Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP)

2021 – Completed NARP Workplan

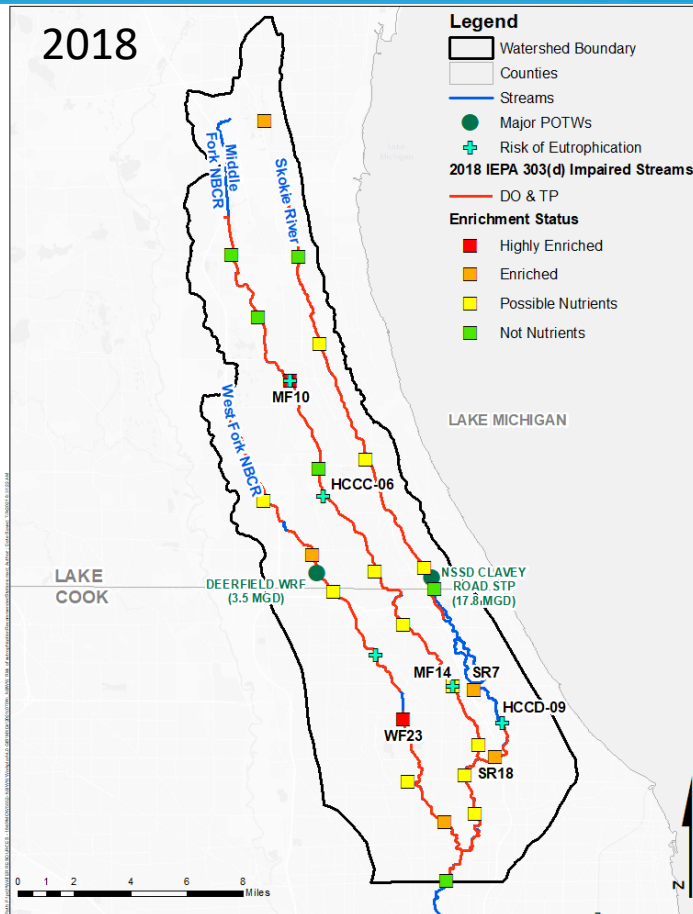
2022 – Completed Field data collection and analysis

- Field data supported full NARP for entire watershed
- Additional field data to be collected in association with the Skokie Lagoon
- NBWW presented data to IEPA seeking guidance on a one-year extension
- NBWW renewed contract to begin baseline model development

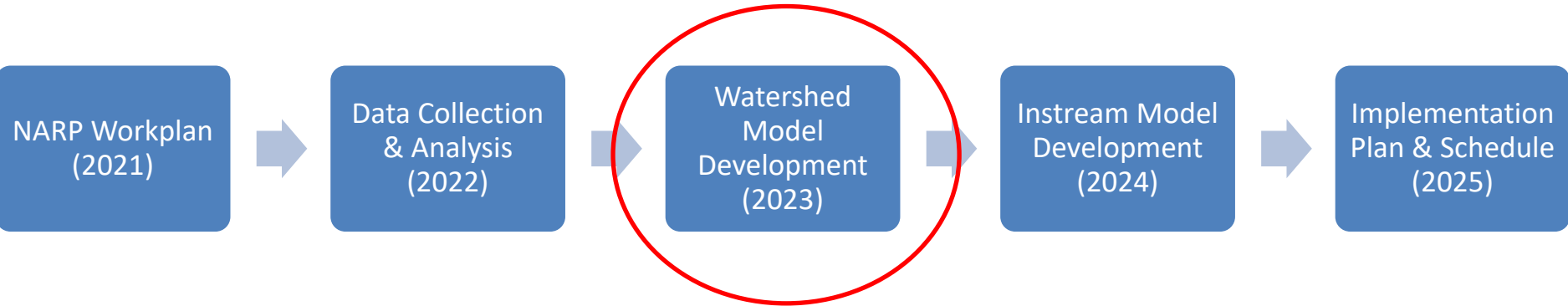
Strategic Data Collection and Analysis (2022)



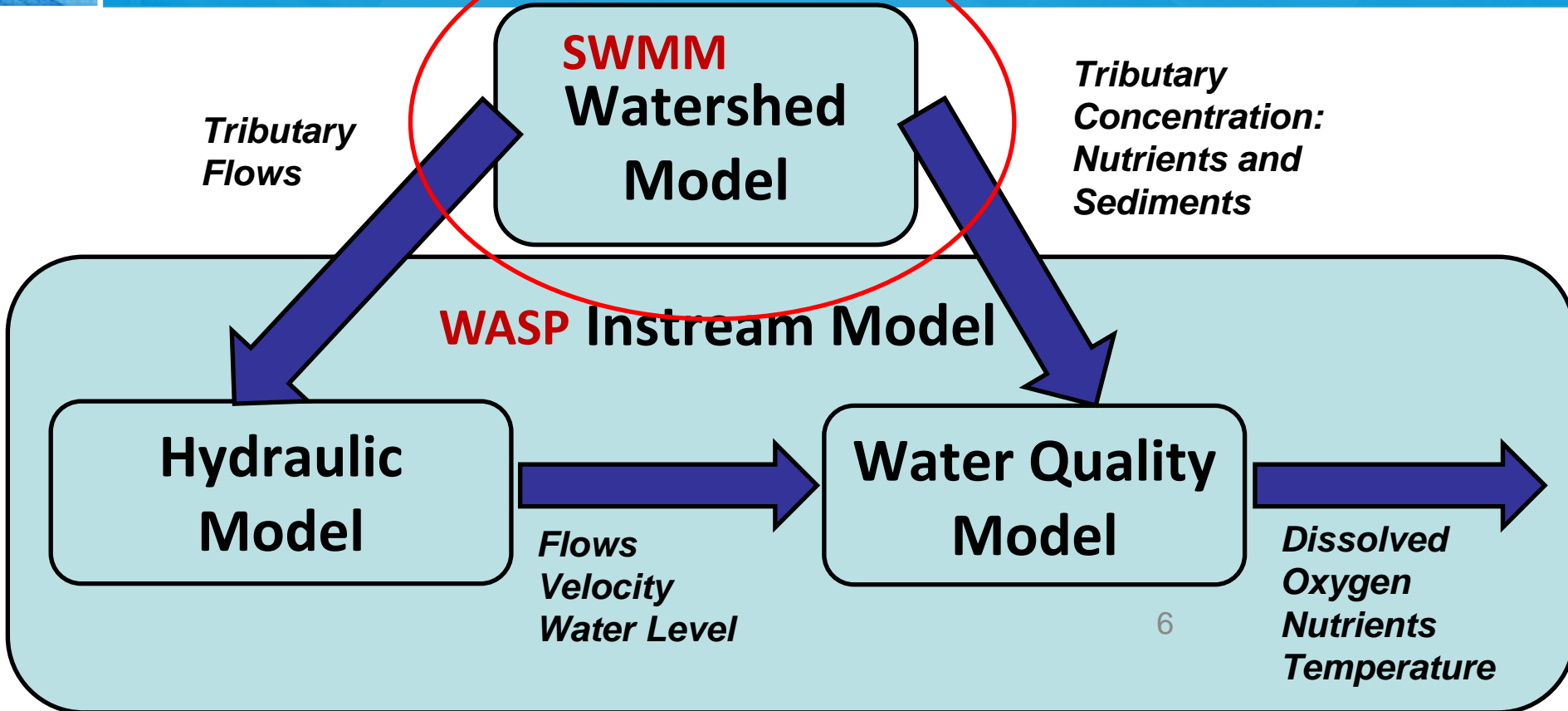
- Nutrient related impairments likely in West Fork and Skokie River
- North Branch Chicago River does not show signs of nutrient-related impairments
 - SNAP methodology had listed the stations in reaches as “Possible Nutrients”
 - Develop a NARP for Skokie and West Fork watersheds



Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP)



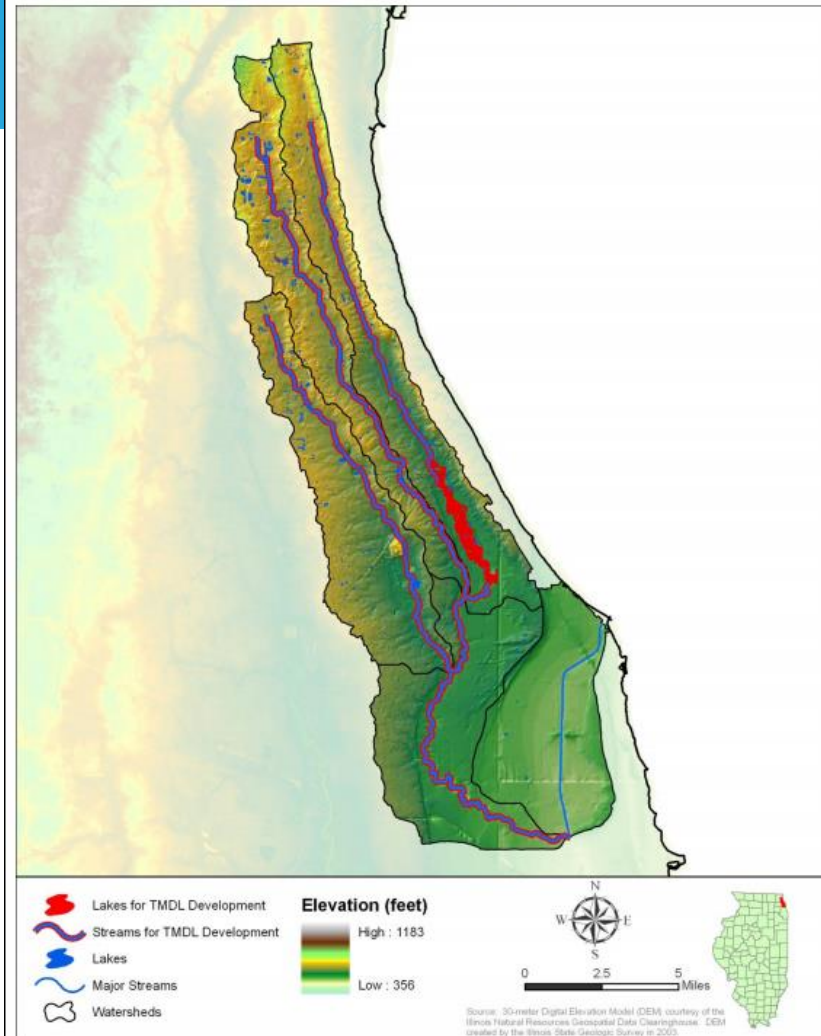
Hydrologic Model Development (2023)



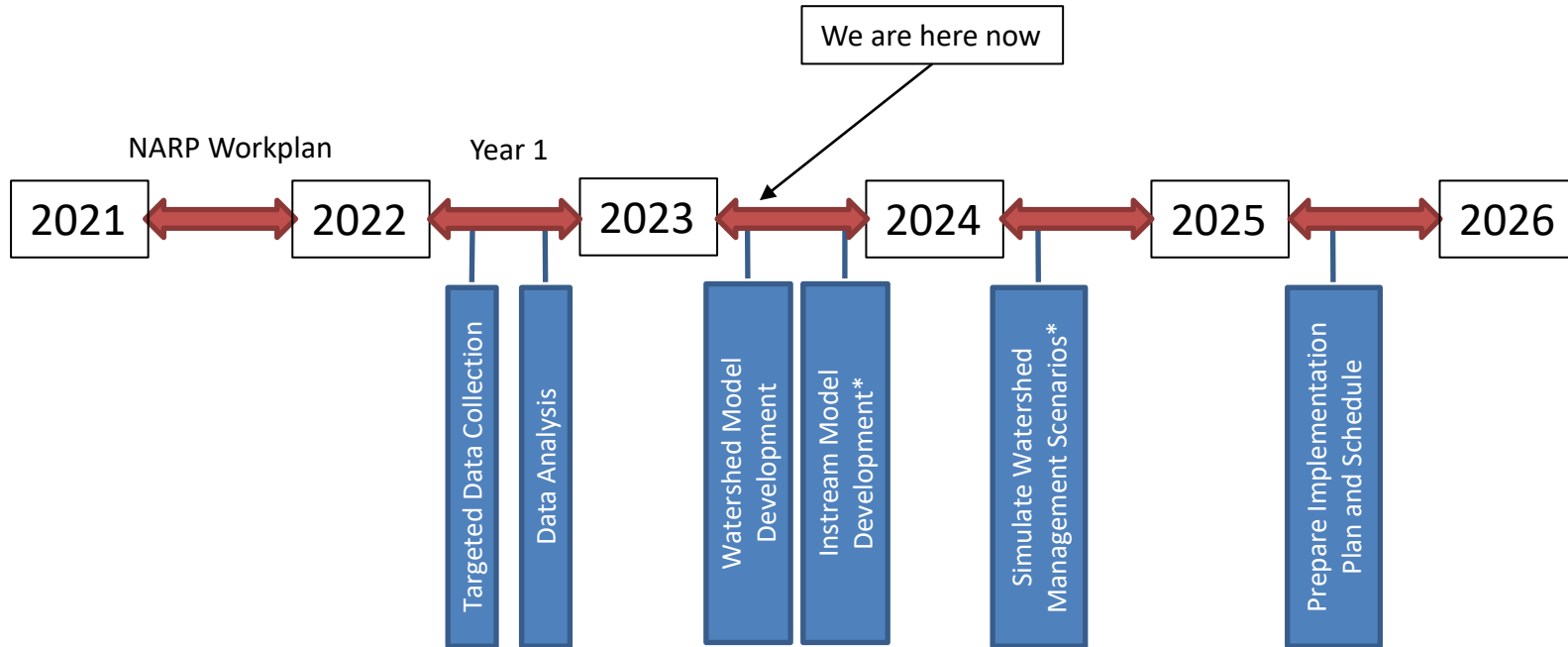
SWMM Model Development

- GIS data acquisition and digital catalogue
- Verify Watershed Boundaries
- Validate Catchment Size
- Review land use data
- Rainfall and gauge data review
- Calibrate hydrology (flow) and pollutant loading

Figure 2-3: Upper North Branch Chicago River Watershed Digital Elevation Model (DEM)



General Timeline and Schedule



QUESTIONS?

Brian Valleskey, CFM, CLP
Bvalleskey@Geosyntec.com

Rishab Mahajan, P.E., CFM, CPSWQ
Rmahajan@Geosyntec.com