

October 6, 2011

Geotechnical Environmental Water Resources Ecological Jeanine Townsend, Clerk to the Board State Water Resources Control Board 1001 I Street, 24th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814



Re: Response to Notice of Opportunity to Comment on the Proposed Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region

Dear Ms. Townsend:

We contacted the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Board (Board) last fall on behalf of our client, the International Copper Association and Copper Development Association (ICA/CDA), to request information concerning the region's copper criteria and the schedule of the upcoming triennial review of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region (Basin Plan). ICA/CDA played a significant role in sponsoring scientific research used in development of the freshwater Biotic Ligand Model (BLM) for copper, which was adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in its latest national ambient water quality criteria (EPA 2007). ICA/CDA is now interested in encouraging efforts by states and tribes to incorporate these latest recommended EPA national criteria for copper into their water quality standards programs.

It is our understanding that the triennial review of the Basin Plan is currently underway and that public comments on the proposed amendments are due by October 10, 2011. Thus, the purpose of this letter is to urge the Board to consider updating its aquatic life criteria for copper to use the BLM as currently recommended by EPA.

The current aquatic life criteria in the California Toxics Rule (CTR) used to derive freshwater copper standards, like most states' criteria, only take into account hardness as a factor that modifies toxicity. Using only hardness as a modifying factor for metals criteria is an outdated approach that excludes a substantial body of peer-reviewed scientific literature demonstrating that additional modifying factors can and should be incorporated into regulatory benchmarks or standards, while providing the same levels of aquatic life protection required under the Clean Water Act (EPA 1985, 1994, 2001, 2007). Copper toxicity is a function of its bioavailability, which in addition to being controlled by hardness, is also strongly related to other important factors such as dissolved organic carbon (DOC), alkalinity, pH, and temperature. The key strength of the BLM is that it accounts for

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multiple factors—in addition to hardness—that mitigate or exacerbate copper's toxic effect on aquatic life. There also are practical advantages for using the BLM; it is a cost effective regulatory tool compared to other site-specific toxicity test procedures (e.g., water-effect ratios), and the BLM software is publicly available, sanctioned by EPA, and requires only brief training to generate rapid and useable output. Therefore, BLM-based criteria provide a practical means of deriving demonstrably more accurate levels of aquatic life protection across a broad range of water quality conditions.

Please let us know how we can assist the Board in your consideration of the BLM during the triennial review. GEI or ICA/CDA could help in a variety of ways, including preparation of written or oral testimony supporting the technical basis of the BLM, or providing guidance on application of the BLM to water quality criteria and what type of implementation approach would best fit your available datasets. ICA/CDA has also sponsored BLM training sessions over the past several years, and they have been well-attended by both regulators and the regulated community. If desired, it may be possible to provide this course or related education materials if you would find that helpful as a means of helping inform the public and stakeholders as to the basis and application of the BLM.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with this prospective proposal. Please let us know if you have any questions. We look forward to discussing this with you further.

Sincerely,

GEI CONSULTANTS, INC.

Notrut W. Lunden

Robert W. Gensemer, Ph.D. Senior Ecotoxicologist

RWG

cc: Joe Gorsuch, CDA Steven Canton, GEI Stephanie Baker, GEI

References

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- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1985. Guidelines for deriving numerical national water quality criteria for the protection of the aquatic organisms and their uses. PB85-227049, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
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