Title 22. Social Security

Division 4. Environmental Health

Chapter 15. Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations Article 4. Primary Standards—Inorganic Chemicals

(1) Amend Section 64431 to read as follows:

§ 64431. Maximum Contaminant Levels—Inorganic Chemicals

Public water systems shall comply with the primary MCLs in <u>tTable</u> 64431-A as specified in this article.

Table 64431-A Maximum Contaminant Levels Inorganic Chemicals

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level, mg/L
Aluminum	1.
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.010
Asbestos	7 MFL*
Barium	1.
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium (hexavalent)	<u>0.010</u>
Chromium (total)	0.05
Cyanide	0.15
Fluoride	2.0
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.1
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	10.
Nitrate+Nitrite (sum as nitrogen)	10.

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level, mg/L
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	1.
Perchlorate	0.006
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002

^{*} MFL=million fibers per liter; MCL for fibers exceeding 10 µm in length.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116293(b), 116350, 116365, 116365.5 and 116375, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 116365, 116365.5 and 116470, Health and Safety Code.

(2) Amend Section 64432 to read as follows:

§ 64432. Monitoring and Compliance—Inorganic Chemicals

- (a) All public water systems shall monitor to determine compliance with the nitrate and nitrite MCLs in table 64431-A, pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) and section 64432.1. All community and nontransient-noncommunity water systems shall monitor to determine compliance with the perchlorate MCL, pursuant to subsections (d), (e), and (l), and section 64432.3. All community and nontransient-noncommunity water systems shall also monitor to determine compliance with the other MCLs in table 64431-A, pursuant to subsections (b) through (n) and, for asbestos, section 64432.2. Monitoring shall be conducted in the year designated by the State Board of each compliance period beginning with the compliance period starting January 1, 1993.
- (b) Unless directed otherwise by the State Board, each community and nontransient-noncommunity water system shall initiate monitoring for an inorganic chemical within six months following the effective date of the regulation establishing the MCL for the chemical and the addition of the chemical to <u>table</u> 64431-A.

If otherwise performed in accordance with this section, groundwater monitoring for an inorganic chemical performed no more than two years prior to the effective date of the regulation establishing the MCL may be used to satisfy the requirement for initiating monitoring within six months following such effective date.

- (c) Unless more frequent monitoring is required pursuant to this Chapter, the frequency of monitoring for the inorganic chemicals listed in <u>tTable</u> 64431-A, except for asbestos, nitrate/nitrite, and perchlorate, shall be as follows:
 - (1) [No change to text]
 - (2) [No change to text]
- (d) For the purposes of sections 64432, 64432.1, 64432.2, and 64432.3, detection shall be defined by the detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs) in <u>tTable</u> 64432-A.

Table 64432-A

Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) for Regulated Inorganic Chemicals

Chemical	Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
	(DLR) (mg/L)
Aluminum	0.05
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.002
Asbestos	0.2 MFL>10μm*
Barium	0.1
Beryllium	0.001
Cadmium	0.001
Chromium (hexavalent)	<u>0.00005</u>
Chromium (total)	0.01
Cyanide	0.1
Fluoride	0.1
Mercury	0.001
Nickel	0.01
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	0.4
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	0.4
Perchlorate	0.002
reiciliorale	0.001 (Effective January 1, 2024)
	<u> </u>

Chemical	Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
	(DLR) (mg/L)
Selenium	0.005
Thallium	0.001
Aluminum	0.05

^{*} MFL=million fibers per liter; DLR for fibers exceeding 10µm in length.

- (e) [No change to text]
- (f) [No change to text]
- (g) [No change to text]
- (h) [No change to text]
- (i) [No change to text]
- (j) [No change to text]
- (k) [No change to text]
- (I) [No change to text]
- (m) [No change to text]
- (n) [No change to text]
- (o) Transient-noncommunity water systems shall monitor for the inorganic chemicals in <u>tTable</u> 64431-A as follows:
 - (1) [No change to text]
 - (2) [No change to text]

(p) Compliance with the chromium (hexavalent) MCL shall be determined as follows:

(1) A water system shall comply with the chromium (hexavalent) MCL by the applicable compliance date in Table 64432-B.

Table 64432-B

Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Date

<u>System Size</u>	Chromium (Hexavalent) MCL
(Service Connections Served on [INSERT	<u>Compliance Date</u>
EFFECTIVE DATE])	

10,000 or greater	[INSERT DATE TWO YEARS AFTER
	REGULATION TAKES EFFECT
1,000 to 9,999	[INSERT DATE THREE YEARS AFTER
	REGULATION TAKES EFFECT]
Fewer than 1,000	[INSERT DATE FOUR YEARS AFTER
	REGULATION TAKES EFFECT]

(2) If before the applicable compliance date in Table 64432-B, monitoring for chromium (hexavalent) conducted pursuant to subsection (b) demonstrates an MCL exceedance as calculated in accordance with subsection (i), then no later than 90 days after the MCL exceedance a water system shall submit to the State Board for review and approval, a Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan. The Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan shall ensure compliance with the chromium (hexavalent) MCL no later than the applicable compliance date in Table 64432-B and include, at a minimum, the following:

- (A) The proposed method for complying with the chromium (hexavalent) MCL and if applicable, proposed pilot studies;
- (B) If the proposed compliance method requires construction, the date by which the system will submit to the State Board final plans and specifications for the proposed method of compliance;
- (C) If the proposed compliance method requires construction, the anticipated dates for commencing construction and completing 100 percent of construction;
- (D) The anticipated date by which a treatment plant operations plan including the following will be completed:
 - 1. Performance monitoring program;
 - Unit process equipment maintenance program;
 - 3. How and when each unit process is operated;
 - 4. Procedures used to determine chemical dose rates;
 - 5. Reliability features; and
 - Treatment media inspection program.

(3) A water system may submit amendments to its Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan to the State Board for review and approval.

(4) A water system shall implement its approved Hexavalent Chromium MCL Compliance Plan.

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Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116275, 116293(b), 116350 and 116375, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 116275 and 116385, Health and Safety Code.

Article 12. Best Available Technologies (BAT)

(3) Amend Section 64447.2 to read as follows:

§ 64447.2. Best Available Technologies (BAT)—Inorganic Chemicals.

The technologies listed in <u>tTable</u> 64447.2-A are the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the MCLs in <u>tTable</u> 64431-A for inorganic chemicals.

Table 64447.2-A

Best Available Technologies (BATs)

Inorganic Chemicals

Chemical	Best Available Technologies (BATs)
Aluminum	10
Antimony	2, 7
Arsenic	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13
Asbestos	2, 3, 8
Barium	5, 6, 7, 9
Beryllium	1, 2, 5, 6, 7
Cadmium	2, 5, 6, 7
Chromium (hexavalent)	2 ^d , 5, 7

Chemical	Best Available Technologies (BATs)
Chromium (total)	2, 5, 6 ^a , 7
Cyanide	5, 7, 11
Fluoride	1
Mercury	2 ^b , 4, 6 ^b , 7 ^b
Nickel	5, 6, 7
Nitrate	5, 7, 9
Nitrite	5, 7
Perchlorate	5, 12
Selenium	1, 2°, 6, 7, 9
Thallium	1, 5

^aBAT for chromium III (trivalent chromium) only.

dBAT for hexavalent chromium requires reduction to chromium III (trivalent chromium) prior to coagulation/filtration.

Key to BATs in table 64447.2-A:

- 1= Activated Alumina
- 2= Coagulation/Filtration (not BAT for systems <500 service connections)
- 3= Direct and Diatomite Filtration
- 4= Granular Activated Carbon
- 5= Ion Exchange
- 6= Lime Softening (not BAT for systems <500 service connections)
- 7= Reverse Osmosis
- 8= Corrosion Control
- 9= Electrodialysis
- 10= Optimizing treatment and reducing aluminum added
- 11= Chlorine oxidation
- 12= Biological fluidized bed reactor

^bBAT only if influent mercury concentrations < 10 μg/L.

^cBAT for selenium IV only.

13= Oxidation/Filtration

Note: Authority cited: Sections <u>116271</u>, <u>116293(b)</u>, <u>116350</u>, <u>116375</u>, <u>131052</u> and <u>131200</u>, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 116370, Health and Safety Code.

Article 18. Notification of Water Consumers and the State Board

(4) Amend Section 64465 to read as follows:

§ 64465. Public Notice Content and Format.

...

(d) [No change to text]

Appendix 64465-D. Health Effects Language Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Aluminum	[No change to text]
Antimony	[No change to text]
Arsenic	[No change to text]
Asbestos	[No change to text]
Barium	[No change to text]
Beryllium	[No change to text]
Cadmium	[No change to text]
Chromium (hexavalent)	Some people who drink water containing
	hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over
	many years may have an increased risk of getting
	cancer.
Chromium (total)	[No change to text]
Copper	[No change to text]
Cyanide	[No change to text]
Fluoride	[No change to text]

Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Lead	[No change to text]
Mercury	[No change to text]
Nickel	[No change to text]
Nitrate	[No change to text]
Nitrite	[No change to text]
Perchlorate	[No change to text]
Selenium	[No change to text]
Thallium	[No change to text]

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Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116350 and 116375, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 116450, Health and Safety Code.

Article 20. Consumer Confidence Report

(5) Amend Section 64481 to read as follows:

§ 64481. Content of the Consumer Confidence Report.

...

- (o) The <u>eConsumer eConfidence rReport</u> prepared and delivered by July 1, 2022 shall, for bacteriological monitoring conducted from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021, inclusive, include the following additional information in the report:
 - (1) The total coliform MCL expressed as shown in **<u>tTable</u>** 64481-C.

Table 64481-C
Total Coliform MCL for Consumer Confidence Report

Contaminant	MCL
[No change to text]	[No change to text]
[No change to text]	[No change to text]

- (2) [No change to text]
- (3) [No change to text]
- (4) The likely source(s) of any total coliform, fecal coliform, or *E. coli* detected. If the water system lacks specific information on the likely source, the table shall include the typical source for that contaminant listed in <u>tTable</u> 64481-D.

Table 64481-D

Typical Origins of Microbiological Contaminants with Primary MCL

Contaminant	Major Origins in Drinking Water
[No change to text]	[No change to text]
[No change to text]	[No change to text]

(5) Information on any data indicating violation of the total coliform MCL, including the length of the violation, potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the water system to address the violation. To describe the potential health effects, the water system shall use the relevant language in **table** 64481-E.

Table 64481-E

Health Effects Language for Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Health Effects Language
[No change to text]	[No change to text]
[No change to text]	[No change to text]
[No change to text]	[No change to text]

(6) [No change to text]

(p) A Consumer Confidence Report for dates prior to the applicable compliance date in Table 64432-B shall comply with the following requirements for chromium (hexavalent):

(1) If chromium (hexavalent) is detected, the Consumer Confidence Report shall contain information pursuant to subsection (c) and (d).

(2) If chromium (hexavalent) exceeds the MCL, the Consumer Confidence Report shall contain additional information indicated in Table 64481-F.

Table 64481-F CCR Language Hexavalent Chromium MCL Exceedance

CCR Language

Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until [INSERT APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE DATE FROM TABLE 64432-B], we are working to address this exceedance and ensure timely compliance with the MCL. Specifically, we are [INSERT ACTIONS TAKEN AND PLANNED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE DATE IN TABLE 64432-B.

Appendix 64481-A. Typical Origins of Contaminants with Primary MCLs, MRDLs, Regulatory Action Levels, and Treatment Techniques

Major origins in drinking water
[No change to text]
[No change to text]

Radioactive

[No change to text]	[No change to text]

Inorganic

Aluminum	[No change to text]
Antimony	[No change to text]
Arsenic	[No change to text]
Asbestos	[No change to text]
Barium	[No change to text]
Beryllium	[No change to text]
Cadmium	[No change to text]
Chromium (hexavalent)	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation
	of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to
	hexavalent chromium by natural processes
	and human activities such as discharges
	from electroplating factories, leather
	tanneries, wood preservation, chemical
	synthesis, refractory production, and textile
	manufacturing facilities.
Chromium (total)	[No change to text]
Copper	[No change to text]
Cyanide	[No change to text]
Fluoride	[No change to text]
Lead	[No change to text]
Mercury	[No change to text]
Nickel	[No change to text]
Nitrate	[No change to text]
Nitrite	[No change to text]
	1

Perchlorate	[No change to text]
Selenium	[No change to text]
Thallium	[No change to text]

Synthetic organic

[No change to text]	[No change to text]

Volatile organic

[No change to text]	[No change to text]

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfection Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals

[No change to text]	[No change to text]

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Note: Authority cited: Sections 116271, 116350 and 116375, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 116275 and 116470, Health and Safety Code.