

CDPH RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM

CDPH Role in the Safe Use of Recycled Water

- To ensure the protection of public health in the use of recycled water.
- Work closely with local Regional Boards and the SWRCB.
- CDPH currently focuses on:
 - Proper matching of water quality with use.
 - Disinfection that meets Title 22 requirements.
 - Proper control of recycled water at use areas.

Recycled Water Use Goals

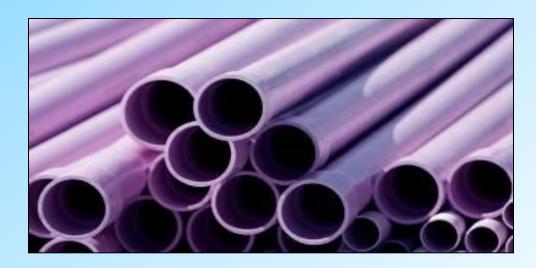
- Water Code
 - 700,000 acre-feet/year (AFY) by 2000
 - 1,000,000 AFY by 2010
- Recycle Water Policy Increase the use of recycled water over 2002 levels
 - by at least one million AFY by 2020 ~ 1.5 MAFY
 - by at least two million AFY by 2030 ~ 2.5 MAFY

Current CDPH Activities

- Our current resources include one Senior Engineer dedicated to Recycled Water.
- We have 23 District Offices statewide
 - Primary role is regulation of Public Water Systems
- Our District Engineers are typically project lead in reviewing new proposals:
 - Extensive knowledge of facilities and local issues
 - Working relationship with recycling agencies
- Our focus is on:
 - Adequate treatment of recycled water
 - Use areas are properly controlled and operated
 - Public exposure is adequately addressed
 - Cross-connections with drinking water are avoided

Types of Recycled Water

- Undisinfected Secondary
- Disinfected Secondary- 23
- Disinfected Secondary- 2.2
- Tertiary
- Advanced treated



Current Regulations

- Statutes
 - Health & Safety Code
 - Water Code
- Regulations
 - Title 17 (new draft)
 - Title 22
 - Groundwater Recharge (new draft)
 - Surface Water Augmentation (under development)



Porter-Cologne Act CDPH SWRCB RWQCB

- State Board has ultimate authority over water rights and water quality.
- Established nine Regional Boards.
- Boards permit discharges that affect ground and surface waters.

Water Recycling Requirements

- Water Code section 13522.5 Requires any person proposing to recycle water to file a report with the Regional Board.
- Water Code section 13523 Requires the Regional Board to prescribe, after consulting with CDPH, water reclamation requirements.
 - May apply to the producer, user, or both.
 - Must be in conformance with the recycling criteria.



Regulatory Structure





CDPH SWRCB RWQCB



- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in 1996
- RWQCBs responsible for:
 - Permitting
 - Ongoing regulatory oversight
- CDPH responsible for:
 - Development of criteria
 - Protection of public health from hazards
 - Control of cross-connections with water systems



Regulatory Structure CDPH SWRCB RWQCB

- CDPH reviews, identifies, & recommends
- RWQCB incorporates CDPH requirements
- CDPH explains if needed



Use Areas

Land uses

Type of reuse

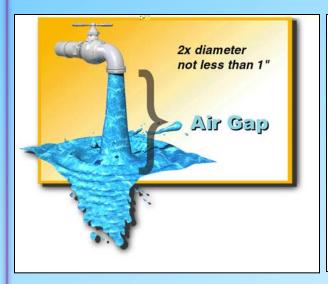
- POTABLE WATER SYSTEM

 WATER SYSTEM

 Use Area
- Party responsible
- Other agencies with jurisdiction
- Map
- Public access
- Cross-connection control procedures

Cross-Connection Control

- Program to monitor and maintain separation between Recycled and potable systems
- Proper Backflow Prevention Devices







Irrigation

What will be irrigated & method of irrigation

Containment measures & direction of

drainage

Setbacks

Protection of drinking fountains& eating areas



- Location and wording of signs
- Measures to minimize public contact

Dual Plumbed Systems

- Means a system with separate piping for recycled water and potable water within a facility.
- And the RW serves

Plumbing outlets (not fire) within a building

or

Outdoor landscape irrigation at residences.



Impoundments

- Type of use or activity on the impoundment e.g., landscape, restricted or unrestricted
- Degree of public access
- Potential for the impoundment to overflow when and how often
- Direction of drainage and a description of the area to which the drainage will flow



Cooling

- Type of cooling system (e.g., cooling tower, condenser, spray, etc.)
- Type of biocide to be used
- Type of drift eliminator to be used
- Potential for human exposure and mitigation measures



CA Water System Statistics

WATER RECYCLING AGENCIES IN CA

- ~ 475 entities
- ~ 30,000 use sites
- 7 Active "Groundwater Replenishment Reuse Project (GRRP)"
- Several potential Surface Water Augmentation projects
- Likelihood of many more projects in the future

Ground Water Recharge



Surface Water Augmentation



Direct Potable Reuse

- Existing law requires the preparation of a report on the feasibility of developing criteria for Direct Potable Reuse (by December 31, 2016)
- Governor Brown recently signed SB 322 which:
 - Reiterates the need for this report
 - Specifies milestones and deliverables to meet the target date of December 31, 2016
 - Formation of Expert Panel to:
 - Advise CDPH on Public Health issues
 - Identify areas of any needed research
 - Provided recommendations to accomplish any necessary additional research



....Ensuring Safe Drinking Water for all Californians

Questions?

http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DDWEM.aspx