

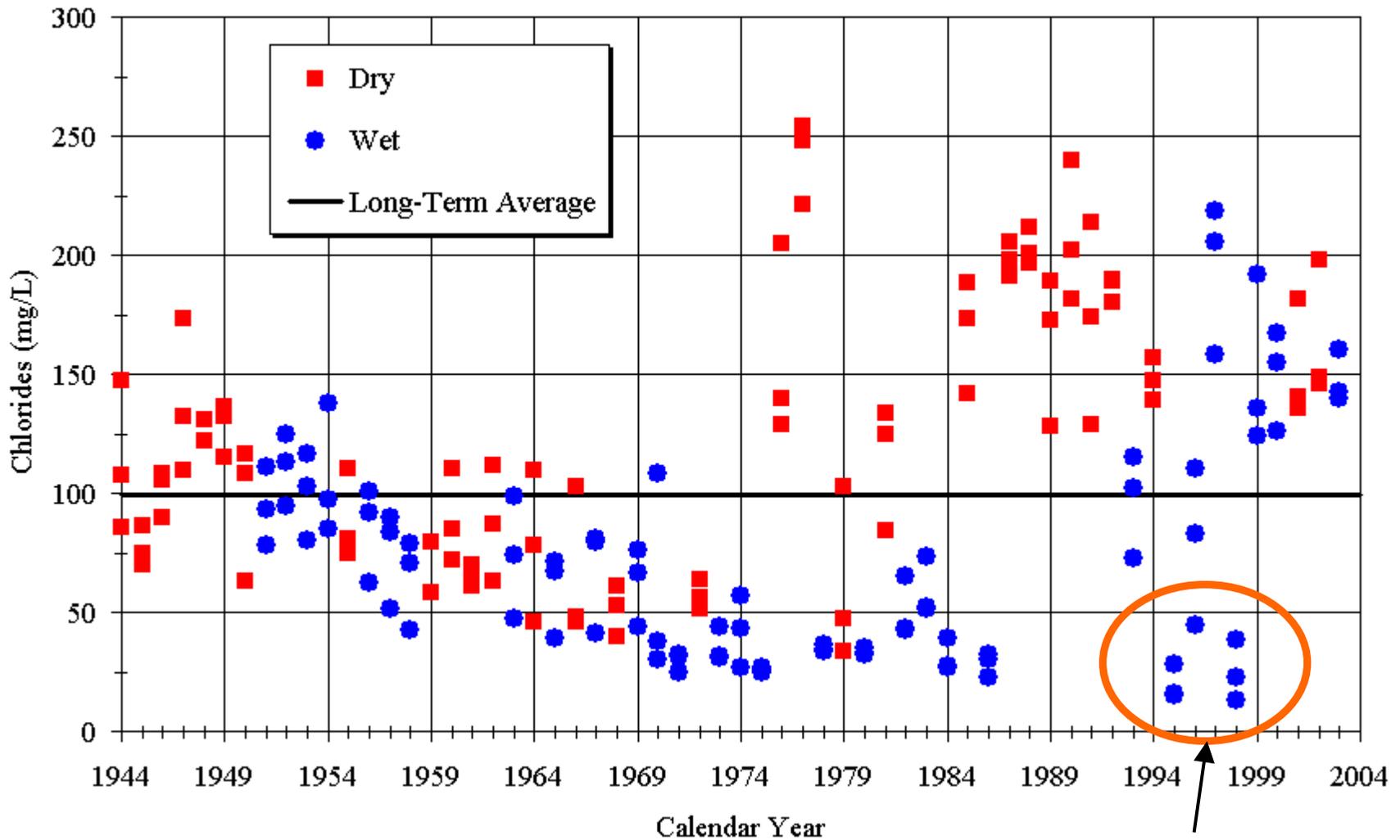


Issue 4c
New Objectives

Greg Gartrell
Assistant General Manager
Contra Costa Water District



Continuous Degradation Since Mid-80s





Long-standing Issue

- “If drinking water standards on DBPs are revised, the State Water Board will consider modifying existing salinity objectives.” 1991 Plan, (p. 5-5)
- “the 150 mg/l chloride objective is being retained in order to protect municipal water quality at present levels until more is known about the public health hazards of disinfection by-products” 1991 Plan, (p. 6-21)
- EPA proposed the Stage-2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rule (DBPR) and the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) in August 2003
 - ❖ Lowered TTHM limits and added Bromate and HAA limits



Objective Protecting Drinking Water is Lacking

- Most Protective: X2 for fisheries
- Agricultural Objectives
- Industrial (150 mg/l chloride)
- Municipal (250 mg/l chloride)
- Drinking water (bromide) ??



Establish an Objective for Drinking Water

- Commitment to an objective
- Establish workgroup to examine alternatives
 - ❖ Regional Board Drinking Water Policy
 - ❖ CALFED Water Quality Program
- Consider alternatives for adoption when completed



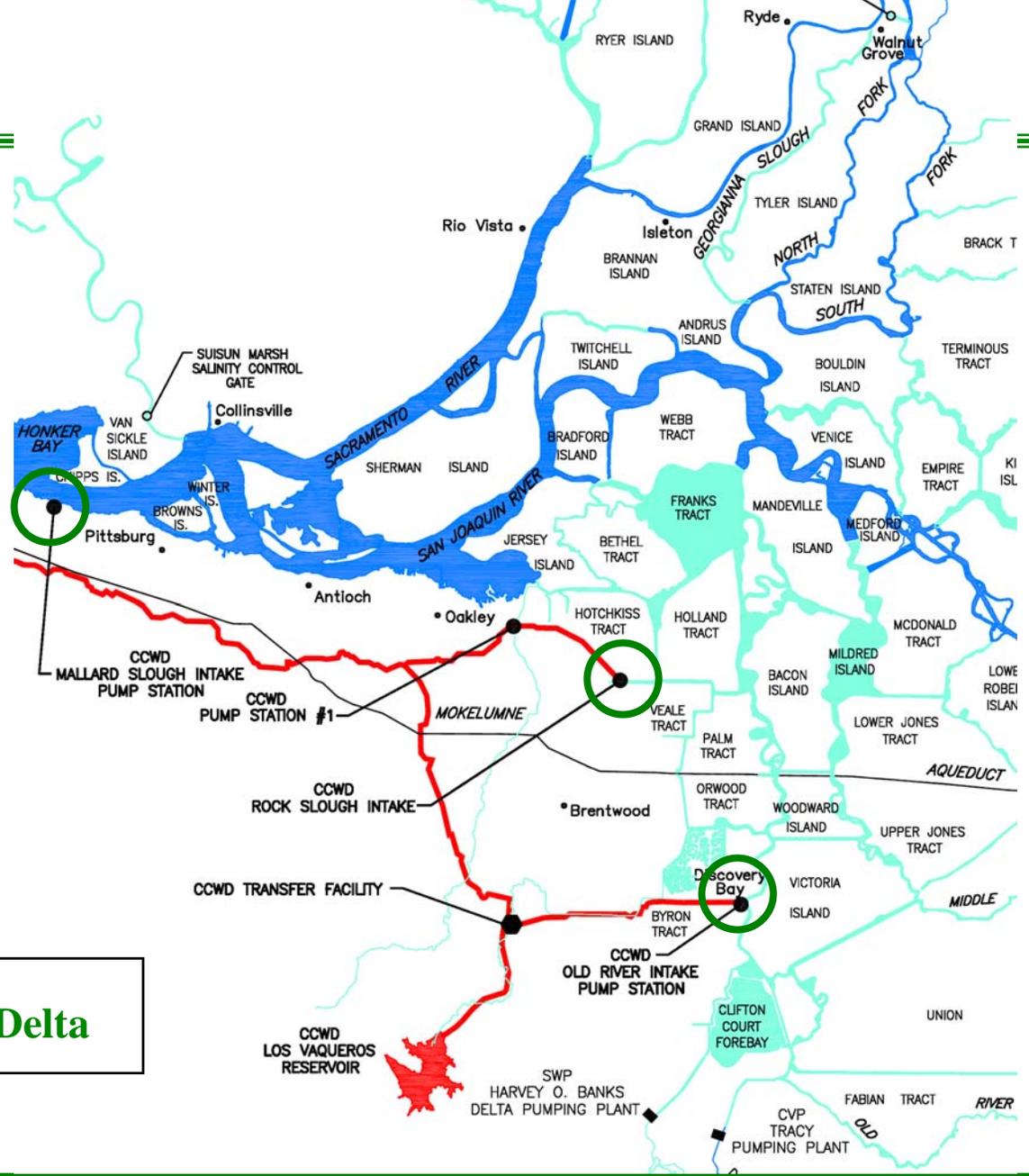
Include Water Quality Alternatives in EIR

- Include alternatives in the Water Quality Control Plan
- For example, the alternatives could include:
 - (a) A 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ bromide objective
 - (c) Bromide objectives consistent with projects under the CALFED Program, such as Franks Tract, increased storage, intake relocations and other source water quality improvements

A full analysis will help identify solutions that protect drinking water while still supporting other beneficial uses.

Quality of Treated Water Delivered by CCWD Depends on Delta Water Quality

 CCWD Intakes in Delta



- Include a finding in Water Quality Control Plan:

Due to concerns with disinfection by-products in treated water from the Delta and in keeping with the target of obtaining the best available drinking water, the Board finds that, wherever feasible, municipal water supply agencies should strive to achieve either: (a) average concentrations at Clifton Court Forebay and other southern and central Delta drinking water intakes of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ bromide and 3.0 mg/l total organic carbon, or (b) an equivalent level of public health protection using a cost-effective combination of alternative source waters, source control and treatment technologies, consistent with the CALFED Bay-Delta Program's target for providing safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water in a cost effective way.

- Continuation of finding:

Consistent with this approach, appropriate actions to improve Delta water quality and treated drinking water quality may include some or all of the following: making maximum use of high-quality uncontrolled flows through off-stream storage, elimination of agricultural drainage in the vicinity of drinking water intakes, relocation of urban drinking water intakes, modification of Franks Tract to reduce intrusion of saltier water into the Delta, source control of wastewater discharges, projects to improve water quality on the San Joaquin River, advanced treatment technology studies, implementation of additional or advanced treatment, and water quality exchanges.