



Adoption of the Point-of-Use / Point-of-Entry Water Treatment Devices Proposed Permanent Regulations

State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water

Board Meeting 6 February 2018 – Item 9

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Board Meeting

 Proposed resolution adopting the permanent regulations to govern the use of point-of-use (POU) and point-of-entry (POE) treatment devices for public water systems (PWSs) serving fewer than 200 service connections in lieu of centralized water treatment facilities

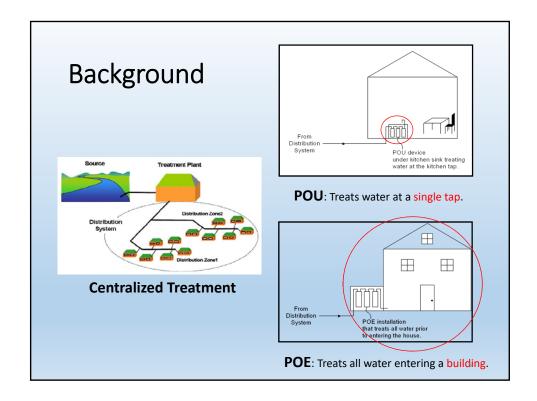
Permanent Regulations Schedule

- Public Workshops on Permanent Regulations March 2017
- Public Comment Period -
 - 45-day comment period: October 13, 2017 November 30, 2017
 - 15-day comment periods: January 3, 2018 February 2, 2018
- APA Public Hearing November 27, 2017
- Board Adoption February 6, 2018
- Effective Date of the Regulations July 1, 2018

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Presentation Outline

- Regulations for Adoption
 - Background on POU and POE Devices
 - Limits on Use of POU/POE Devices
 - Benefits of POU/POE Regulations
 - Basis of California's POU/POE regulations
 - Use of Emergency Regulations
 - Changes from Emergency Regulations
- Responses to Public Comments



Benefits of POU/POE Regulations

- Comply with statutory requirements
- Flexibility in achieving compliance with regulations where otherwise economically infeasible
- Specify criteria to protect public health

POU/POE Laws and Regulations

- Health and Safety Code
 - AB 434 October 9, 2015 Amended Sections 116380 and 116552
 - Required the adoption of <u>emergency</u> and <u>permanent</u> regulations
 - POU and POE <u>both</u> subject to three years time limit for each permit or when funding for centralized treatment is available
- Regulations
 - Emergency regulations previously adopted 2010 (POU) and 2011 (POE), expired January 1, 2014
 - 2014-2015: Underlying law remained in place
 - April 1, 2016 Emergency regulations in effect
 - January 1, 2018 Emergency regulations expired

What is the makeup of California's POU/POE regulations?

H&SC Section 116380
Centralized treatment not affordable < 200 Service Connections Federal SDWA
Federal POU/POE Guidance
Submitted Application for Funding

Federal SDWA
POU/POE
Laws &
Regulations

H&SC Section 116552
No substantial community opposition
Three years limit or until funding for centralized treatment

California's
POU/POE
Regulations

Limits on Use of POU/POE Devices

Requirement

- 1. Public Water Systems (PWS) must have fewer than 200 service connections [Health and Safety Code (HSC) 116380]
 - ~6,300 PWS with < 200 service connections, including:
 - 1,800 Community Water Systems
 - 3,000 Transient-Noncommunity Water Systems
 - 1,500 Nontransient-Noncommunity Water Systems
- PWS must demonstrate that centralized treatment is not economically feasible [HSC 116380]
- 3. POUs cannot be used for microbial, volatile organic compounds, or radon standards
 - [U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); U.S. EPA guidance]
- 4. PWS must have submitted application for funding [HSC 116380]
- PWS must demonstrate no substantial community opposition; must hold public hearing [HSC 116552]

Limits on Use of POU/POE Devices

Requirement

- 6. POUs/POEs must, generally, be third-party certified to applicable American National Standards Institute standard, if one exists [U.S. SDWA]
- 7. PWS must have programs/plans in place to assure safe and effective use of devices
 - Operations and maintenance requirements
 - · Customer notification
 - · Alternate water supply

[Health and Safety Code (HSC) 116380]

- 8. Treatment devices must be owned, controlled, and maintained by PWS [U.S. SDWA]
- Devices must be equipped with mechanical warnings [U.S. SDWA]

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Limits on Use of POU/POE Devices

Requirement

- 10. For POEs, every building connected to PWS must have a POE installed; rights and responsibilities of the customer convey with title upon sale of property [40 CFR 141.100]
- 11. For POUs, the PWS must ensure that each residential or dwelling unit has a device installed in accordance with regulations [U.S. SDWA]
- 12. Permits for use of devices are limited to 3 years in duration, or until funding for centralized treatment is available, whichever comes first [HSC 116552]
- 13. At least 2 months of pilot testing
- 14. Additional monitoring

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POU/POE Treatment Under Emergency Regulations

- December 2017 >100 Water Systems implementing or considering POU/POE program
- Targeted contaminants vary
 - Arsenic and nitrate most common
 - Selenium, iron, manganese, fluoride, uranium, hexavalent chromium
- Used most by smallest systems
 - 95% of POU/POE programs for systems with <100 service connections

Changes from Emergency Regulations

- Emphasizes that a new proposed community water system cannot propose to use POU or POE treatment in lieu of centralized treatment to achieve compliance with SDWA
- Bases economic feasibility for community water systems on an evaluation of the annual cost of treatment and the community's annual median household income
- Clarifies and removes public hearing requirements for non-community water systems
- Requires water system to follow approved monitoring and operations and maintenance plans

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Public Comments

- APA Hearing—Oral Comments
 - One commenter
- Written Comments
 - Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, Community Water Center, Self-Help Enterprises, Clean Water Action
 - · Water Solutions Incorporated
 - City of Bakersfield
 - Helix Water District
 - San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Responses to Comments

- Limitations on POU/POE use for compliance purposes
- Challenge of gaining 100% participation
- Definition of "immediately economically feasible"
- Funding application demonstration limited to federal, state, or local (i.e., public) agencies—would like private sources added as funding options
- Lack of POU/POE devices meeting ANSI standards for all regulated contaminants

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Additional Information

- Point-of-Entry (POE) and Point-of-Use (POU)
 Treatment proposed permanent regulations website
 - https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic /drinkingwater/regulations/

Questions?		