

Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Identified Research Needs

State Water Board DDW identified that additional research is necessary to identify safe potable reuse approaches, including direct potable reuse, which could be more affordable and feasible for communities throughout California.

- Methods to determine the minimum degree and capability of redundant and/or multi-barrier treatment needed to achieve a public health risk goal.
- Develop monitoring that is sensitive enough measure the reduction of the actual organisms versus the use of surrogates.
- Treatment performance monitoring methods to yield rapid verification of actual treatment effectiveness.
- Develop technologies that minimize brine production while still reducing the TOC.
- Develop cancer screening method for indirect potable reuse and direct potable reuse projects.
- Develop critical treatment process to ensure they are safe as the overall treatment process begins to minimize or remove the environmental buffer between the source and the supply.
- Is the high concentration of adenoviruses in sewage a concern? Is there a concern over their advanced oxidation (AOP) metabolites or by-products of treatment? Can the Bioanalytical Techniques for Monitoring address this issue?

Other Topics:

- Issues regarding animal health from drinking tertiary recycled water (AB-2071) Human affects resulting from eating animals or drinking their milk that have consumed tertiary recycled water (AB-2071).
- Absorption of contaminants by various food crops (including vineyards and orchards) irrigated with recycled water. Including uptake through the leaves, the stock, or the root systems.
- Antibiotic Resistance development from the use of recycled water.