Proposed Amendment to the Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water (Recycled Water Policy)

Change Sheet #2

Changes in red-strikeout-text are NEW deletions of the clean version of the proposed Amendment posted on November 15, 2018.

Changes in blue-underline-text are NEW additions of the clean version of the proposed Amendment posted on November 15, 2018.
POLICY:

Definitions

Method detection limit: The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Definitions

Raw water augmentation: The planned placement of recycled water into a system of pipelines or aqueducts that deliver raw water to a drinking water treatment plant that provides water to a public water system as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code (Water Code § 13561).

Definitions

Treated drinking water augmentation: The planned placement of recycled water into the water distribution system of a public water system, as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

Definitions

Wastewater treatment plant: Any of the following, as defined in Water Code section 13625(d):

(A) Any facility owned by a state, local, or federal agency and used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial wastes.

(B) Any privately-owned facility used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial wastes and regulated by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to Sections 216 and 230.6 of, and Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 701) of Part 1 of Division 1, of the Public Utilities Code.

Section 3.2.3

Natural systems, such as wetlands, wildlife habitats, and duck clubs, where augmentation or restoration has occurred, and that are not part of a wastewater treatment plant or water recycling treatment plant.

Section 3.2.4.2

Reservoir water augmentation: the planned placement of recycled water into a raw surface water reservoir used as a source of domestic drinking water supply for a public water system, as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, or into a constructed system conveying water to such a reservoir (Water Code § 13561).

Raw water augmentation: the planned placement of recycled water into a system of pipelines or aqueducts that deliver raw water to a drinking water treatment plant that provides water to a public water system as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code (Water Code § 13561).
Section 4.3

The Department of Water Resources also developed GSP regulations and is responsible for reviewing and approving GSPs and with GSP implementation pursuant to Water Code sections 10733, 10733.2, and 10733.8. The Department of Water Resources is charged with reviewing agricultural water management plans every five years and submitting a report to the California Legislature summarizing the status of the plans, pursuant to Water Code section 10845.

ATTACHMENT A:

Section 1.2

A laboratory providing analyses of CECs and bioanalytical screening must hold a valid certificate of accreditation from the State of California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for the analytical test methods or analytes selected, if such methods or analytes are accredited by ELAP at the time that monitoring is required to begin. If ELAP accreditation for analytical test methods or an analyte becomes available after monitoring is initiated, then the laboratory providing analysis of CECs shall be accredited by ELAP for those methods or analytes within one year of such accreditation becoming available. If ELAP accreditation is unavailable for a method or an analyte, the recycled water producer shall use a laboratory that has been accredited for a similar analytical method, instrumentation, or analyte until ELAP accreditation becomes available, unless otherwise approved by the regional water board or State Water Board for bioanalytical screening tools.